CHEMISTS' CLUB, NEW YORK

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

VOLUME 86. NUMBER 2. MONDAY, JULY 13, 1914. 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK

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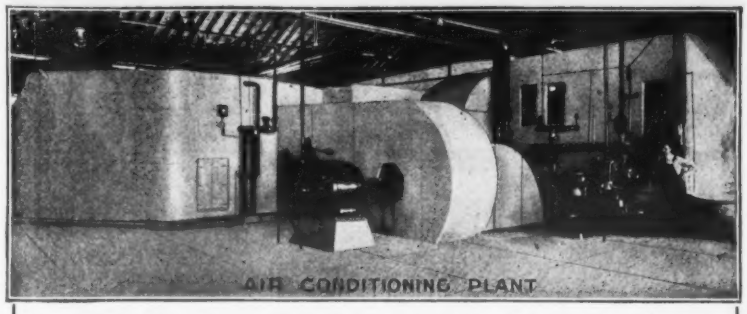

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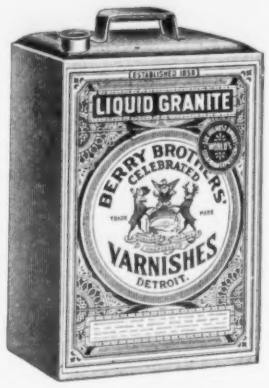

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BACK of every Berry Brothers Dealer are sure sales-forces that help him sell Berry Brothers' Varnishes. Berry Brothers' Varnishes move fast over the counter. They are the most active stock a dealer can handle. They have a reputation of satisfaction for over fifty years. People know about them—they know that the dealer who sells and recommends them is giving honest, lasting varnish values. This reputation helps you sell Berry Brothers' Varnishes.

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Branches in principal cities of the world.

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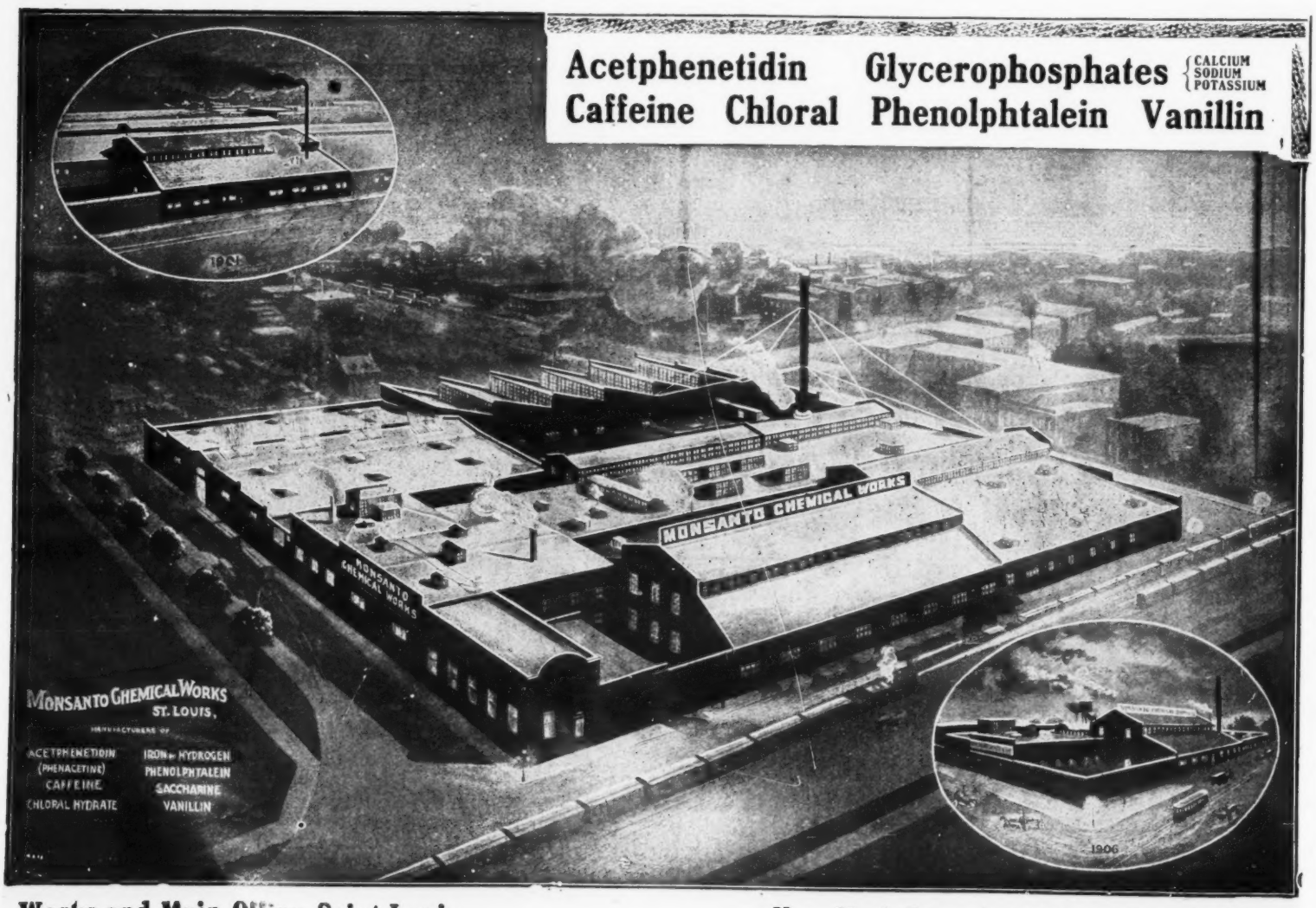
NEW YORK, U.S.A.



Works and Main Office, Saint Louis — New York Branch, Platt and Pearl Streets

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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NO JOCKEYING WITH THE HARRISON BILL.

Prospects for reasonably early action by the Senate on the Harrison bill, relating generally to the control of interstate traffic in narcotic drugs, have been sadly threatened by recent developments involving proposed amendments and changes of radically weakening significance and raising probable complications in the Senate proceedings which in their least formidable bearing will work a serious delay in the passage of the act, of which the legislative record has already been marked by a succession of setbacks to discredit the country's sincerity in its pledged fulfillment of the regulation of the habit-forming drug evil. It was through the introduction of the proposed Pomerene amendment on June 20, designed to exempt physicians, surgeons, nurses and all medical attendants from the provisions of the bill, that the seemingly even tenor of its progress was rudely disturbed.

Leading representatives of the drug trade interests and vitally concerned in the enactment of the bill in its humanitarian purposes lost no time in bringing home to the Senators who are counted upon as the strongest champions of the measure the real force of the proposed exemption of medical practitioners, at the same time urging the American Medical Association to pledge its unqualified support to the bill in its present form and its strong opposition to the Pomerene amendment. There have recently been assuring evidences that this amendment will not be pressed, but the forces determined to relieve physicians and their associates from the operation of the act have crystalized their campaign into an equally purposeful motive, namely the killing of the provision known as the Beal amendment, imposing upon physicians, dentists and veterinarian surgeons the same obligation of keeping a record of the narcotic drugs dispensed in their practice as is required of those engaged in the regular and legitimate traffic of the drugs.

The Beal amendment was incorporated in the Harrison bill in the Senate as one of the series of proposed changes recommended by the National Drug Trade Conference and was designed to control, by the necessity of preserving for two years records of the drugs dispensed, the possible basis for illegal traffic by mail or express under the privilege of prescribing for and supplying to distant patients accorded physicians through an amendment by the Senate Finance Committee, the bill as it passed the House exempting physicians only with respect to patients they personally attended. The Beal amendment fulfills a purpose that is inherent with the fundamental functions of the bill, and shorn of this provision the measure would provoke justifiable criticism and might prove a mockery in its actual working powers. It is a vacuous argument that physicians would be subjected to much inconvenience and annoyance in keeping records by which their dispensation of narcotic drugs can be traced. To a physician who is instinctively concerned in checking the habit-forming drug evil, whatever trouble may be occasioned by the requirement of keeping such records would prove an insignificant consideration in the cause of contributing his service to the strict enforcement of the act. If a physician or any dealer or dispenser of the drugs is prompted by other than honorable motives, the amendment stands as a most formidable safeguard against his indulgence of iniquitous practices. No better instance of the reasonableness of the provision that all classes of sellers and dispensers of narcotic drugs be subjected to the same regulation of maintaining records could be afforded than the Boylan act, which became operative on July 1 in this State. Section 248 of the act compels all physicians, druggists, pharmacists, veterinarians and dentists to keep a record of the names and addresses of the persons to whom any of the proscribed drugs are administered or dispensed, such records to be preserved for five years. There was apparently no sound nor deserving opposition to this provision by the State medical interests, and it is difficult to reconcile with the worthier purposes of the Federal act any theory upon which condemnation of a less exacting requirement, so far as the time of keeping records is concerned, might be urged.

Minor admendments and modifications of the Harrison bill may be made during the Senate's consideration, but the measure should be assured of final action in substantially its present form and our pledge of remedial legislation on one of the country's most degrading evils fulfilled with most reasonable dispatch.

ANOTHER PLAN TO RESTRICT NITRATE OF SODA PRODUCTION.

Interest in the statistical situation of nitrate of soda has been sharpened by a revival of the production restriction proposal, late cable advices from the west coast of South America reporting that a conference on the subject is to take place on Wednesday, a recent meeting having failed of definite accomplishment. At the coming conference producers will be confronted with a state of affairs which is calculated to spur the keenest efforts on behalf of the curtailment campaign. Of most convincing significance is undoubtedly the record of six months' production, amounting to 1,457,022 tons, a gain of 89,922 tons over the total for the same period last year. Five months of the current interval represent a period of so-called open production, January marking the last month of the six months' nominal movement to effect a ten per cent. restriction in the output, with the view of establishing a sounder market balance and checking the downward course of values. The agreement brought only a negligible result, a decline from 1,350,180 to 1,336,099 tons on the comparison of production for the six months ending January, 1913 and 1914, or barely one per cent., a variation which might reasonably be attributed to natural conditions. The failure to accomplish the desired purpose was accounted for by the fact that some of the producers had not been impressed with the advantage of identifying themselves with the movement. There have been reports within the last few months of further efforts toward co-operative restriction of production under more harmonious regulation, but these plans do not seem to have attracted serious consideration on the west coast.

It is not alone in the record of the last six months' production of nitrate that the latest curtailment proposal may enlist more vigorous support, but the fact that consumption, which was expected to reach materially increased proportions at the relatively low range of values, has failed to measure up to these expectations, may also operate as a stimulus to the movement. Actual deliveries, including stocks from earlier receipts, have been heavy, particularly for European account, which may explain the slowness of operations on the west coast and the shrinkage in shipments during recent months. Not only has the present fertilizer season been backward in Europe, affecting all materials, but sulphate of ammonia has been able to wage an effective trade war against nitrate, winning its most creditable results in Germany, the country of heaviest European consumption. Artificial methods of restricting production of articles of the character of nitrate of soda have, as a rule, been attended with disappointing results, as elements of unsettling effect have frequently developed under natural economic forces. A similar movement has lately been inaugurated in this country, following an abnormal unearthing of petroleum in Oklahoma, with doubtful chances of fulfillment. The nitrate producers, however, have recently been through one campaign, and, while it has fallen far short of the desired end, may prove an experience for carrying another movement to happier accomplishment.

POISONS AND THE MAILS.

A proposal by the Second Assistant Postmaster General at Washington, which may mark a long step toward the official determination of poisonous substances contained in remedial and therapeutical preparations to entitle them to mailing privileges, was presented for the consideration of the drug trade section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation at its meeting last week. The subject is one to command serious attention on the part of the trade interests which have long been handicapped by the involved and ambiguous regulations relating to the mailing of preparations containing enough of the so-called poisonous ingredients to fulfill their desired effects, at the same time raising a question as to their admissibility to the mails. Unfortunately the necessity of a definition of poison to be vested with authoritative and tangible significance has been long recognized, with apparently little progress toward its realization. Our standards, the United States Pharmacopoeia and the National Formulary, have failed to reach any determining results on this point, and the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the "bleached flour" case, limiting the definition of poisonous ingredient of a food product, as to condemn it under the Food and Drugs act, to that "which may render the article injurious to health" has been calculated to involve the interpretation of poison in food and medicinal preparations in greater perplexity. Another instance of the embarassing effect of the absence of authoritative ruling as to what constitutes poison will be recalled in the prosecution of a leading pharmaceutical house on the charge of mailing in the regular course of business a quantity of one of its products, each tablet containing one-twenty-fourth of a grain of heroin (diacetyl morphine) in alleged violation of the Federal criminal code and postal regulations. The proceedings were dropped, the authorities realizing the hopelessness of successful prosecution under the loose and indefinite legal foundation.

The recent proposal of the Second Assistant Postmaster General which has been designed to establish a working basis for the transmission by mail of medicinal preparations containing poisons in such small proportions as not to render them dangerous or injurious, while treating the general subject of poisonous ingredients in terms that do not admit of as tangible and measureable construction as might be desired, is to be commended for its attempt to bring to specific determination the proportions of narcotic drugs which may be used with immunity in the preparations sent through the mails, thereby satisfying one of the most vital purposes of the regulation. A comparison of the exempting narcotic drug provisions with similar provisions in the Boylan act, regulating the traffic in habit forming drugs in New York State, and in the long pending Harrison bill dealing with interstate commerce in the drugs shows that practically the same limitations are recognized in all cases, namely, two grains of opium, one-fourth of a grain of morphine, one-fourth of a grain of heroin, one grain of codeine, or any salt or derivative of any of them in one fluid ounce, or, if a solid or semi-solid preparation, in one avoirdupois ounce.

So far as the general postal regulation is concerned, it gives the privileges of the mails to poisonous substances used for sanitary or medicinal purposes, or in the arts and sciences which are not outwardly or of their own force dangerous or injurious to life, health, or property, and not in themselves unmailable under the postal laws, with the requirements of sound containers for the products, the identifying labels or superscriptions and the marking of each preparation with the word "poison."

The wording of the general provision may not seem on casual reading to be capable of more specific interpretation than the form of the letter from the Post Office Department to the secretary of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association last August, permitting the use of the mails to medicines containing small proportions of poisons and excluding medicines containing a sufficient quantity of poison to render the compound a poison. As an instance, it was stated that strychnine, although intended for use as a medicine, was not admissible to the mails, but the usual amount of iron and strychnine was mailable. This ruling failed of practicable application owing to the vagueness of the proportions of poison to permit or condemn the product. The drug trade section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation sought to have the ambiguity cleared by an amendment opening the mails to medicinal preparations which contain poison in sufficient quantity and form, in combination with other ingredients to be used exclusively as a curative or remedial substance and which are not dangerous or injurious to life, safety, health or property. The latest proposal from the department on the general mailing of poisonous substances may be regarded as a fair compromise, covering in substance the same ground as the drug trade section suggestion, but with the valuable distinction of defining the terms of mailable preparations containing narcotic drugs. The Federal authorities should recognize in the same amendment some line of demarcation between the intercourse among manufacturers and

wholesale dealers of the preparations in question and the distributing and retail trades on the one hand, and among the retail sellers and consumers on the other hand. As a practical illustration, we may mention a case of a cough mixture containing one-thirty-second of a grain of heroin. A physician or pharmacist might mail ten doses and still be within the proposed exemption of one-quarter of a grain of the narcotic. Where a reasonable restriction is imposed so far as the relations between retail dealers and consumers are concerned, there might be a hardship to manufacturers and wholesalers in their dealings with the distributing and retail sellers. One hundred doses of the above cough mixture would be an ordinary quantity for a manufacturer or wholesaler to dispose of on one order, but it could not be sent in one package through the mails under the proposed regulation.

THE GOVERNMENT FLAX REPORT

Considerable interest attaches to the report on the flax crop which was issued last Wednesday by the Crop Reporting Bureau of the Department of Agriculture. While the production of flaxseed is of minor importance when compared with that of wheat, corn, oats and other grains, it is of prime interest to linseed crushers and the various trades which are consumers of linseed oil. Up to last week any information bearing on the season's acreage or on the condition of the crop which found its way from the flax-raising sections was seized with avidity by the trade and by traders who wished to turn it to speculative account. Such information was lacking in authority and was meager at best, the reports often contradicting one another in essential points regarding acreage and the progress of the newly sown seed. Government figures have been severely criticised in the past and not without reason, but for the past two years the government estimates have been fairly accurate, being under the actual production in 1912, and over that of last season. It is difficult to obtain accurate figures for production until the crop year has nearly run its course and the bulk of seed has been marketed. On this account due consideration must be given to official estimates, for even though out of line with true conditions, they are largely instrumental in establishing market values for at least the first half of the year.

The important point in early season forecasts is that of acreage. Condition, yield per acre and total yield may improve as the season advances, but there is no hope for an expansion in acreage after seeding has been completed, which generally is about the middle of June. According to official figures the area seeded to flax this year comprises 1,927,000 acres, against a preliminary estimate of 2,425,000 acres last year and 2,992,000 acres in 1912. The final estimate for last year's crop was 2,291,000 acres, and for 1912, 2,851,000 acres. These figures show that there has been a rather sharp decrease in the area sown to flax in the past two years, the present acreage being more than 30 per cent. below that of 1912, and nearly 16 per cent. below that of last year. As later figures on acreage are likely to be revised downwards these percentages, no doubt, will become larger when the final reckoning is at hand. From the standpoint of acreage, therefore, the present crop leaves much to be desired, yet the total is larger than many had anticipated and is sufficient to turn out a good sized yield under favorable conditions.

A more pleasing aspect is afforded by the figures representing condition on July 1. The estimate just published places condition at 90.5 per cent., while the first figures for last year showed a condition of 82 per cent., and for 1912, 88.9 per cent. This indicates that the crop has an excellent start and with acreage established, weather conditions during the next two months will become paramount. It is generally conceded that July and August are the crucial months and it will require ideal conditions to maintain the crop at its present relatively high position. In 1912, condition changed from 88.9 per cent. as of July 1, to 83.8 per cent. on October 1, while last year the July condition of 82 per cent. gave way to the smaller figure of 74.7 per cent. on October 1.

Yield per acre is estimated at 9.1 bushels, against preliminary estimates of 8.9 bushels last year, and 9.4 bushels in 1912. Final estimates for 1913 and 1912 were 7.8 bushels and 9.8 bushels, respectively. As yield per acre is closely associated with condition changes in the former will advance or lower the figures for the latter, but the outlook is much more favorable than it was a year ago.

Total yield is placed at 18,000,000 bushels, which compares with 21,000,000 bushels and 28,000,000 bushels, the early estimates for the two years preceding. Final figures for last year dropped to 17,853,000 bushels, and in 1912, 28,073,000 bushels was the official total. The important question regarding the present crop is whether it is to follow the lead of last year or to expand after the example of the 1912 harvest.

Summing up conditions as they are now made known, two important facts loom up. In the first place a decrease in acreage will find general acceptance, and in the second place a yield per acre higher than that of last year may reasonably be expected. What will happen before the crop matures is beyond sane prediction, but there is a strong probability that the total yield of seed will at least equal the outturn of last year.

Mississippi Cotton Oil Suits.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Jackson, Miss., July 10, 1914.

An amended bill in the cotton oil cases, pending in the Chancery Court here, has been filed by attorneys for the State, adding one more mill, the Aliceville oil mill of Alabama, to the list of defendant companies, 39 in all. This company has agents at Canton and Meridian, in this State.

The allegations in the amended bill are that the Aliceville mill is controlled by the Southern, Buckeye and American cotton oil companies.

A change in the allegations regarding time is made in the new bill, the difference being that in the original bill it was claimed the oil companies were engaged in a conspiracy in restraint of trade since January 1, 1913, the new bill placing the time from January, 1906.

Nearly 800 witnesses have been summoned in the cases and subpoenas duces tecum were issued for the books and certain documents in the custody of the defendant concerns.

The taking of testimony in the suits probably will begin by July. Lamar Easterling, of Jackson, and Sam Witherspoon, of Meridian, who have been retained by Attorney General Collins to assist in the work of prosecuting the suits, getting evidence, etc., will be busy looking after these features in the case.

The allegations against the cotton oil companies are that they have formed a combination in restraint of trade, that they have had an agreement regarding the prices to be paid for cottonseed, and have acted together in many things, so that competition would be destroyed.

Full penalties in the way of fines are asked by the State, which prays for permanent court orders to break up and destroy the alleged combination, by forbidding the mills to act jointly in any matters in the future.

Heavy Loss in American Petroleum Imports in China.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Washington, July 10, 1914.

A drop of more than half in the volume of American oils received in the three principal ports of China, namely, Chinkiang, Nanking and Wuhu, is said to have been caused by the overstocking of American oils in these markets during 1912. The 1913 importations amounted to a little more than 9,000,000 gallons, as against more than 17,000,000 gallons the previous year. These imports include both tinned and bulk varieties of oil.

In connection with this report on oil conditions in China, the statement is made that "the two oil companies that have installations at Chinkiang maintain branches at Wuhu for the storing and distribution of oil. During the year the American company constructed a tank of 1,780,000 gallons, and the other company two tanks, with a capacity of 200,000 gallons each. The American company operates six tank junks of 3,000 to 6,000 gallons capacity. The bulk oil under the new arrangement can be stored at 20 stations, where small tanks are kept for the purpose."

TRADE AND NEWS ITEMS

The schooner Valkyria sailed from New Bedford, Mass., on July 2 for a whaling voyage on the Atlantic.

Stockholders of the American Chicle Company authorized an increase in the common stock of the company from $6,000,000 to $8,000,000.

The steamer Chatham reached Baltimore July 2 from Tampico, Mexico, with 30,000 barrels of oil for the Standard Oil Company.

The Gulf Refining Company of Texas has begun work on an addition to its refinery which will cost over $2,000,000 and give employment to 400 men.

The eighth annual meeting of the American Peat Society is to be held at the rooms of the Commercial Club, Duluth, Minn., on August 20, 21 and 22.

Colgate & Company, soap manufacturers, will break ground in the near future for the erection of a modern factory building in Jersey City, N. J.

An amendment to the charter of the Pierce Oil Corporation has been issued at Richmond, Va., increasing the capital stock from $21,000,000 to $30,000,000.

The Export Phosphate Company of Mulberry, Fla., plans to erect a plant at Tampa, Fla. The plant, including a stretch of railway, will cost about $500,000.

The steamer San Valerio arrived at New York from Tuxpam on July 6 with a cargo of 60,000 barrels of crude petroleum in bulk consigned to the Standard Oil Company.

The revenue collected from patent medicines sold in Japan in 1912 amounted to $115,000 gold. This is a decrease of $5,000 compared with the preceding year.

David Kretzer, until his retirement five years ago, prominently identified with the oil industry in Pennsylvania, died on July 1 at his home near Hot Springs, Ark. He was 72 years of age. He operated in the McKean county field with particular success.

Judge Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on May 25 against the firm doing business as the Carmel Oil Company at 114 East 110th street, this city, on the report of the referee that the petitioners did not prove the allegations made in the petition.

The Southern Pacific Railroad has purchased from the Magnolia Petroleum Company 3,600,000 barrels of fuel oil for its North Texas lines (Houston and Texas Central), to be delivered at the rate of 2,500 barrels a day for a period of four years, beginning July 1, 1914.

The Sterling Laboratories have been incorporated under the laws of New York with a capital stock of $100,000 all paid up. Fred W. Cook and Albert Kronkosky, of San Antonio, Texas, and Samuel A. Foot, of New York, are the incorporators and principal stockholders.

An opportunity is offered to a competent stenographer to secure an excellent position with a large wholesale drug house in this city. The applicant must be thoroughly competent and experienced in the drug line. The advertisement will be found on page 2 of this issue.

After three days of negotiations at Salt Lake City, there was effected on July 9 the organization of the Consolidated Ores Company, a consolidation of the interests controlling nearly all of the carnotite deposits in Utah, aside from that which is held by the radium "trust."

In their advertisement on another page of this issue, Vulcan Oil Refining Company, of Cleveland, O., call attention to their low cold test 300 oil, which they claim burns better than ordinary high cold test oil. They will be pleased to submit sample and quotation on request.

Charles H. Duncan, of Oil City, Pa., a prominent oil operator, was in Baltimore last week attending a reunion of himself and his two brothers, whom he had not met in a quarter century. Mr. Duncan is a former Baltimorean and has many relatives in Baltimore county, where he was born.

Dynamite was resorted to on July 5 to save from complete destruction by fire, the once-famous oil town of Petrolia, Butler county, Pa. The entire male population turned out in an effort to save the town, and it was only by the use of dynamite that the progress of the flames was stayed. The loss is $50,000.

From injuries received while testing an appliance for steaming oil wells, Dr. C. R. Moore, of St. Petersburg, Pa., was severely burned and died from the result of his injuries on July 1. He was 66 years of age. Dr. Moore was largely interested in the oil and gas business and was a prominent citizen of St. Petersburg.

The Louisville Wall Paper and Paint Company filed amended articles of incorporation providing for an increase of capital stock from $8,000 to $15,000.

Shipments of cinchona bark from Java for the first half of 1914 amounted to 7,784,000 pounds, as against 7,442,000 pounds in the same time a year ago, and 6,258,000 pounds in 1912.

It is reported that the Hook Drug Company, a $2,000,000 corporation, with headquarters at Indianapolis, have closed for two leases of stores in the business section of St. Louis, Mo.

The Texas-Iowa Fuel Oil and Gas Company has been organized at Wilmington, Del., with a capital stock of $1,000,000. The incorporators are H. E. Latter, N. P. Coffin and O. J. Reichard.

The Texas Company has purchased 500 acres of land adjoining their refinery at Port Arthur, Texas. It is reported that the company will erect an addition to its plant in the near future.

The Cudahy Refining Company, which has been doing business in the Southern Kansas oil field for some time, recently took over the business of the Sunflower State Oil Company, a Kansas concern.

The Detroit Range Boiler Company, Detroit, Mich., manufacturers of the Perfect Metal Bilge Barrel, announce the death of Arthur Maxwell Parker of their company, which occurred on June 26.

The discovery of three small fires within an hour at the laboratories of the Smith, Kline & French Company, at Canal and Popular streets, Philadelphia, on July 5, led the fire marshal and his assistants to believe that an incendiary was responsible. Officials of the company are unable to explain the origin of the fires. The damage was $500 and was confined entirely to raw materials.

The annual convention of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union opened on July 6 at Rochester, Pa., with 410 delegates in attendance. It will continue for two weeks. At the opening session addresses were made by President Judge Richard S. Holt, District Attorney Louis E. Graham, H. C. Fry, Sr., president of the H. C. Fry Glass Company, and Charles E. Coleman, burgess of Rochester.

The new athletic field of the Atlantic Refining Company at Philadelphia was formally opened on Thursday last with a game between the representative teams of the Union Petroleum Company and the Atlantic Refining Company. The latter won by the score of 7 to 4 before a large audience composed of employes and officials of both companies. The Atlantic team has won seven games out of nine played this season.

Fire believed to have been of incendiary origin on July 5 damaged the plant of the Minotola Glass Company, at Minotola, N. J., to the extent of $70,000. The flames were first noticed at one end of the big warehouse and before the arrival of fire companies, this building was totally destroyed. Other buildings were damaged, but the heaviest loss was on the warehouse and the millions of bottles of various kinds that it contained. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

Taking advantage of the usual Fourth of July noise, burglars broke the glass in a door of the residence of Thomas Voegeli, president of the Voegeli Bros. Drug Co., and ransacked the premises thoroughly while the family was absent. Several hundred dollars' worth of goods was taken, but the marauders, so far as is known, failed to carry off anything of great value. Mrs. Voegeli is out of town, and until she returns and takes an inventory the extent of the loss will not be known. A collection of silver souvenir spoons was taken.

The question as to whether or not gas engines at oil wells near the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Patterson, will be stilled, will be decided in the courts of Pittsburgh, Pa., in October. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson asked an injunction against the National Oil and Gas Company, and the motion was argued in Common Pleas Court of Allegheny county. After a conference, the attorney for the Pattersons, withdrew his motion for a preliminary injunction. The Pattersons have a forty-nine-acre place in Indiana township near which are a number of producing oil wells. They wanted the gas engines at work at these wells muffled from 6 p. m. until 6 a. m. and on Sundays. In court, gas engine men for the plaintiffs suggested mufflers, but the defendants stated that mufflers were not customary, would be a large expense and would be dangerous. Additional argument will be taken at the October term of court.

(For other Trade Items, see table of contents on page 23.)

OBITUARY.

Duncan McIntosh.

Duncan McIntosh, secretary and treasurer of the Eclipse Oil Works, of the Atlantic Refining Company, and one of the most prominent citizens of Franklin, Pa., died on July 2, aged sixty-two years. A native of Cleveland, Ohio, as a boy of eighteen years, he went to work for the Standard Oil Company, in the offices of John D. Rockefeller, in Cleveland. Soon afterward he entered the company's manufacturing department where he remained until 1874, when he left Cleveland and took charge of the Imperial Refinery at Oil City, Pa. Ten years later he became secretary and treasurer of the Eclipse Oil Works at Franklin, holding that office up to the time of his retirement, January 1, 1913. At that time he was the oldest living employe in continuous service in the manufacturing department of the Standard Oil Company.

Mr. McIntosh is survived by his widow and one son, Gray McIntosh, and two daughters, Mrs. J. C. Kilgore and Mrs. Henry W. Smith, all of Franklin.

Interstate Cottonseed Crushers Committees.

President Ives, of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, has announced the following list of all committees of the association for 1914-1915, constituting with the officers the governing body of the organization:—

The Governing Committee by States.

Alabama.—C. A. Covey, Eufaula; Ernest Lamar, Selma.

Arkansas.—J. B. Hildebrand, Little Rock; R. H. Winfield, Augusta.

Florida.—C. Jones, Pensacola; J. F. Fonda, Madison.

Georgia.—E. P. McBurney, Atlanta; F. W. McKee, Atlanta.

Illinois.—E. E. Chandler, Chicago; J. F. Smith, Chicago.

Kentucky.—C. M. Hallman, Louisville; Frank J. Fulton, Louisville.

Louisiana.—B. E. Eskridge, Baton Rouge; W. E. Jervey, New Orleans.

Mississippi.—C. R. Strain, Tupelo; J. B. Perry, Grenada.

Missouri.—Julius Davidson, Kansas City; H. Highfill, Caruthersville.

New York.—John Aspegren, New York; W. R. Cantrell, New York.

North Carolina.—C. A. Johnson, Tarboro; W. N. Gregory, Hertford.

Ohio.—Franklin Ives, Cincinnati; J. M. MacDonald, Cincinnati.

Oklahoma.—J. W. DePree, Oklahoma City; R. K. Wootten, Chickasha.

South Carolina.—W. B. West, Columbia; J. A. Hudgins, Pelzar.

Tennessee.—J. H. DeBose, Memphis; John Myers, Memphis.

Texas.—C. C. Littleton, Gainesville; B. G. Cash, Houston; J. Webb Howell, Bryan; Ed Woodsal, Hillsboro.

Executive Committee.

C. L. Ives, New Bern, N. C., chairman; J. J. Culbertson, Paris, Texas; E. M. Durham, Vicksburg, Miss.; J. S. LeClercq, Dallas, Texas; C. R. Sprott, Manning, S. C.

Bureau of Publicity.

J. W. Allison, Dallas, Texas, chairman; S. J. Cassels, Montgomery, Ala.; B. A. White, Greenville, N. C.

Committee on Rules.

J. J. Culbertson, Paris, Texas, chairman; F. N. Bridges, Wilson, N. C.; Ernest Lamar, Selma, Ala.; E. P. McBurney, Atlanta, Ga.; C. D. Jordan, Memphis, Tenn.; E. S. Ready, Helena, Ark.; C. L. Widney, Chickasha, Okla.; J. M. MacDonald, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. G. Cash, New York; E. T. George, New Orleans, La.; Jno. W. O'Neill, Clarksville, Texas; E. E. Chandler, Chicago, Ill.

Committee on Grievances.

C. W. Ashcraft, Florence, Ala., chairman; P. F. Cleaver, Arkadelphia, Ark.; George B. Alexander, Greenville, Miss.; F. W. McKee, Atlanta, Ga.; P. A. Norris, Ada, Okla.; B. W. Couch, Fort Worth, Texas; J. J. Lawton, Hartsville, S. C.

Committee on Appeals.

E. T. George, New Orleans, chairman; J. G. Cash, New York; E. P. McBurney, Atlanta, Ga.; G. W. Covington, Hazlehurst, Miss.; W. P. Battle, Memphis, Tenn.; J. M. Aydelotte, Oklahoma City, Okla.; P. G. Claiborne, Dallas, Texas; C. P. Reid, Little Rock, Ark.; S. J. Cassels, Montgomery, Ala.

Legislative Committee.

J. J. Culbertson, Paris, Texas, chairman; T. S. Young, New York; J. M. Aydelotte, Oklahoma City, Okla.; W. A. Reynolds, Charlotte, N. C.; M. E. Singleton, National Stock Yards, Ill.

Advisory Board to Legislative Committee.

Ernest Lamar, Selma, Ala., chairman; J. B. Hildebrand, Little Rock, Ark.; J. Rice Smith, Augusta, Ga.; J. F. Smith, Chicago, Ill.; J. A. Bourgeois, Louisville, Ky.; John W. Todd, New Orleans, La.; H. C. Forrester, Meridian, Miss.; M. E. Singleton, St. Louis, Mo.; W. R. Cantrell, New York; C. A. Johnson, Tarboro, N. C.; Franklin Ives, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. K. Wootten, Chickasha, Okla.; W. B. West, Columbia, S. C.; H. J. Parrish, Memphis, Tenn.; R. L. Heflin, Sherman, Texas; H. H. Hirschbiel, Portsmouth, Va.

Committees on Arbitration.

Dallas, Texas.—P. G. Claiborne, Dallas, chairman; B. W. Couch, Fort Worth; E. L. Flippen, Dallas; Ed. Woodall, Hillsboro; J. S. LeClercq, Dallas.

New Orleans, La.—E. T. George, chairman; J. E. Quarles, Henry Landry, W. E. Jervey, R. Vallon, all of New Orleans.

Atlanta, Ga.—E. P. McBurney, chairman; F. W. McKee, Julian Field, W. H. Schroder, P. D. McCarley, all of Atlanta.

Memphis, Tenn.—W. P. Battle, chairman; H. J. Parrish, F. W. Brode, J. H. DuBose, James Sloan, all of Memphis.

Little Rock, Ark.—C. P. Reid, chairman; J. H. Scruggs, W. A. Iserig, S. P. Davis, O. O. Scroggins, all of Little Rock.

New York, N. Y.—J. G. Cash, chairman; Oscar S. Flash, Charles E. Kuh, W. R. Cantrell, William H. Freund, all of New York.

Montgomery, Ala.—S. J. Cassels, chairman; T. R. Cain, A. L. Cantelou, W. P. DeJarnette, I. S. Stanton, all of Montgomery.

Jackson, Miss.—G. W. Covington, Hazlehurst, Miss., chairman; W. H. Madden, Yazoo City; M. H. Janin, Vicksburg; J. H. Turbeville, Jackson; S. N. Malone, Natchez.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—J. M. Aydelotte, Oklahoma City, chairman; James W. DePree, Oklahoma City; A. G. Eakins, Shawnee; R. K. Wootten, Chickasha; W. Y. Clayton, Oklahoma City.

Chemists Committee.

Thomas C. Law, Atlanta, Ga., chairman; Felix Paquin, Galveston, Texas; F. N. Smalley, Savannah, Ga.; E. R. Barrow, Memphis, Tenn.; R. E. Hardee, Portsmouth, Va.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

Committee on Hull and Fibre Contents.

W. A. Reynolds, Charlotte, N. C., chairman; F. W. Brode, Memphis, Tenn.; J. M. Aydelotte, Oklahoma City, Okla.; C. W. Ashcraft, Florence, Ala.; W. Youtsey, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Committee on Methods for Improving the Cotton Crop.

J. M. MacDonald, Cincinnati, Ohio, chairman; H. J. Parrish, Memphis, Tenn.; M. E. Singleton, National Stock Yards, Ill.

Committee of Crude Oil Manufacturers.

James Sloan, Memphis, Tenn., chairman; Edward A. Eve, Charleston, S. C.; Claude Wiley, Tyler, Tex.; J. B. Hildebrand, Little Rock, Ark.

Committee of Refiners.

John Aspegren, New York, chairman; A. R. Seaman, Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Barnes, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Chemists Advisory Board to Rules Committee.

Felix Paquin, Galveston, Texas, chairman; H. B. Battle, Montgomery, Ala.; G. Worthen Agee, Memphis, Tenn.

The officers of the association are:—C. L. Ives, New Bern, N. C., president; J. J. Culbertson, Paris, Texas, vice-president; Robert Gibson, Dallas, Texas, secretary and treasurer.

To Check Industrial Lead Poisoning Dangers.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Philadelphia, July 7, 1914.

Methods of saving employes of paint manufactories from lead poisoning were discussed here to-day by a special committee of the Industrial Board of Pennsylvania. It was stated that many workers in this field of industry contract lead poisoning after a few years of work and the discovery of a means to eliminate the danger was advocated.

The committeemen discussed means of protecting the employes and Dr. Francis T. Paterson, of Harrison Bros. & Co., pointed out that very little white lead was absorbed through the pores of the body, the main danger lying in the breathing of the dust. He recommended the use of portable hoods to be worn by the workers in this department, with a view to keeping out the dust. A sub-committee, headed by Dr. Patterson, was named to draft a report embodying these ideas. It is expected that a general law will be suggested, requiring the wearing of these hoods; the arrangement of special ventilating features in white lead factories, and the requiring of all workers in such factories to clean up after each day's work in a specially-equipped room to be fitted up by the manufacturers.

James C. Crouin, a member of the commission, presided at the meeting and others present were John E. Spicer, chief chemist of the State Department of Labor and Industry; Milton Birch, Frank L. Campbell and Dr. F. T. Patterson; Chief Factory Inspector L. R. Palmer and Elmer Tolsted, of the Inspection Bureau. The committee will meet again in a few days to discuss the drafting of rules for safety in paper and paper box factories.

Missouri Saccharin Prohibition Law Invalid as Discriminatory.

The Supreme Court of Missouri in reversing the judgment of the trial court under which the Empire Bottling Company had been convicted on the charge of selling soda water containing saccharin in violation of the State statute expresses its opinion that the proportion of the prescribed ingredient in the product in question was so small that it was not deleterious to health, but its decision was based directly on a condemnation of the statute as an arbitrary discrimination in prohibiting the use of saccharin in non-alcoholic drinks while allowing its use in other foods and drinks, such a distinction invalidating the act. The defendant had sought to quash the indictment against it on a legal technical plea, as well as on the grounds that the act relating to the alleged offense constituted class legislation, and that it abridged the privileges and immunities of defendant to the equal protection of the laws, a Federal constitutional violation. At the trial it was admited that the drink in question had been sold, and an expert witness for the State testified that an analysis showed a content of .0229 of one gram of saccharin. On behalf of the defendant it was attempted to introduce a copy of the report of the Remsen Referee Board, and of the opinion of Frank McVeagh, Secretary of the Treasury and a member of the Federal Pure Food Board, to the effect that saccharin in small quantities (0.3 gram per day or less) added to food was without deleterious or poisonous action, and was not injurious to the health of normal adults. The defense contended that the court would recognize that saccharin used in such a quantity as the State's witness had testified was contained in the condemned drink was not and could not be regarded as injurious, that there had been no adulteration and that a statute which undertook to make that illegal and forbid the use of that which is harmless was unconstitutional. The trial court sustained the objection of the prosecution to the admission of the evidence offered on this point. It was chiefly on the same point that the appellate term reached its conclusion in favor of defendant on the distinctive merits of its case. The opinion of the court follows:—

According to the proffered evidence one would have to drink about thirteen pints of the defendant's soda water in twenty-four hours before he would get to the danger point in the use of saccharin. If such is the case, the amount of saccharin in defendant's soda water is not deleterious to health, for we cannot imagine one so addicted to its use as to consume that much. But, independent of the question as to whether such use of saccharin is deleterious, we think that the statute is an arbitrary discrimination against the makers of soda water. It may be taken for granted that saccharin is or may be used in foods and drinks which are non-alcoholic. Whether it is deleterious to health or not, it is certainly an arbitrary distinction to prohibit the use of saccharin in non-alcoholic drinks and not prohibit its use in other foods and drinks. If it is deleterious to health in one case it would be so in the other. If it was the purpose of the legislature to prevent the use of saccharin in soda water, not because saccharin is deleterious, but because it sweetens the soda water, then it is an arbitrary discrimination in favor of those who sweeten soda water with sugar. If the legislature regarded saccharin as deleterious to health, it should have excluded it from all foods and drinks and not merely from non-alcoholic drinks. If the purpose was merely to prevent the sweetening of non-alcoholic drinks, it should have prohibited the use of any kind of sweetening in such drinks.

We regard this as too plain a case for a long citation of authorities. It falls clearly within the principles enunciated in State vs. Miksicek, 225 Mo. 561, l. c. 572.

The judgment is reversed, and the defendant discharged.

The United States Department of Agriculture has issued a regulation prohibiting the use of saccharin in foods except where the foods are intended for invalids, and manufacturers of saccharin have turned this exemption to account on the theory that if the ingredient is good for invalids it must be beneficial to persons in normal health in such proportions as have been recognized by the Federal authorities.

Common Carrier Rates of Pipe Lines.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Washington, July 10, 1914.

No change has been noted at the Interstate Commerce Commission headquarters during the past week in the situation with respect to the filing of tariffs by oil pipe line companies. The commission officials are expecting that within a reasonable time, when the mandate of the United States Supreme Court shall reach the lower courts, that tariffs will be filed by the companies that were adjudged by the court to be common carriers under the interstate commerce law.

The status of pipe lines that directly or indirectly recognize their obligations as common carriers by the filing of tariffs has not materially changed during the past two years. The latest tariffs filed are those by the pipe line companies that have continuously filed tariffs with the Interstate Commerce Commission during that period. In this list are the Buckeye, Columbia, Cumberland, Emery, Eureka, Magnolia, Gulf, Indiana, National, National Transit Company, New York Transit Company, Oklahoma Pipe Line Company, Producers and Refiners Oil Company, Pure Oil Pipe Line Company, Southern and the Texas Pipe Line Company.

As an illustration of the latest tariffs filed, the tariffs of the Southwestern Pennsylvania Pipe Line Company and the United States Pipe Line Company may be cited. The Southwestern Pennsylvania filed on May 18 a tariff effective June 20, from Pennsylvania points, including Ewing and vicinity, via Bear Creek, to Olean, N. Y., also to Franklin, Pa. The Olean rate and points carrying the same tariff is 33½ cents per barrel of 42 gallons. In the division of this rate the Eureka, Buckeye, National Transit, Northern Transit and New York Transit pipe lines share stated proportions of the total rate.

The latest tariff filed by pipe line companies is that by the United States Pipe Line Company. This tariff has printed on its face a denial by the company of the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission over shipments from point to point in Pennsylvania, and as to such shipments the tariffs are filed by the company under protest. Running through the records of this company's relations with the commission is correspondence covering this question of the jurisdiction of the commission over pipe lines. The latest tariff filed by this company was on June 27, effective August 1. This tariff covers the transportation of oil from Bradford, Oil City, Franklin and other oil producing points, to Marcus Hook, Fremansburg and Parsons Station, Pa. The rate quoted in the tariff is 29 cents per barrel of 50 gallons.

Reference is made to the existing situation with respect to these pipe lines and their rates preliminary to the filing, when that shall be done, by the pipe line companies that were adjudged by the court to be common carriers within the meaning of the amendment to the interstate commerce law, which was sustained by the Supreme Court in the recent decision.

National Fertilizer Association.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Baltimore, July 9, 1914.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the National Fertilizer Association and the ninth yearly session of the Southern Fertilizer Association will be in a way a joint affair, both being held at Hot Springs, Va., next week. It is confidently expected that both gatherings will attract a large attendance and that great interest will be manifested in the proceedings. The Southern Fertilizer Association will be in session next Tuesday, while the Soil Improvement Committee of the organization will assemble on the same day. The sessions of the National Association will take place on Wednesday and Thursday, while the Middle West Improvement Committee of the National Association will deliberate Friday and Saturday. It will thus be seen that the entire week practically is taken up with the work of the fertilizer men, and the deliberations are expected to prove of exceptional importance to the trade. The entire range of the manufacture and distribution and use of fertilizers will be covered in papers to be read and addresses to be made, and there is every indication that the attendance will be large. A number of the Baltimore members of the trade are preparing to go, though the exact make-up of the delegation is still indefinite. It is known, however, that the participation from this city will be more active than usual, a number of fertilizer men who had not previously thought of going having decided they will attend.

A movement is said to be on foot to have San Francisco selected for the convention next year. If this is done, an effort may be made to have the Eastern delegates form a party and make the trip via the Panama Canal.

Convention of Dairy, Food and Drug Officials.

The eighteenth annual convention of the Association of American Dairy, Food and Drug Officials, will be held at Portland, Me., July 13 to 18, inclusive.

On Monday, July 13, the convention will be called to order by the president. There will be an address of welcome on behalf of the State by Governor William T. Haines, and an address in behalf of the city by Mayor Oakley C. Curtis. The president's usual address will be heard in the afternoon, which will be followed by the report of the treasurer, and the reports of the various committees. Frank M. Lowe and S. V. Strode will also address the convention.

The feature on Tuesday will be the address on "General Standards," by Dr. Carl L. Alsberg. Other speakers will be J. Q. Emery, J. D. Mickle, L. P. Brown, W. M. Allen, H. C. Lythgoe, R. M. Allen, M. Groshon, J. C. Mahr, G. G. Frary, C. E. Harman, H. F. Potter, E. F. Ladd, H. E. Barnard and G. L. Flanders.

On Wednesday Dr. W. D. Bigelow will talk on "Swells" and "Springers." Other speakers will be Dr. M. E. Jaffa, W. D. Saunders, G. B. Taylor, Dr. Richard Fischer, James H. Wallis and L. P. Brown.

Thursday there will be the election of officers, sectional business and several addresses on topics of general interest.

Friday will be known as "Manufacturers' Day," on which day President Louis Runkel and several other members will deliver addresses.

On Saturday the report of the Resolutions Committee will be heard and the election of officers will be concluded. James Foust will address the members on the "Advisability of Special Oleomargarine Legislation." Other important questions will also come up for discussion.

Cologne Trade Review.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Washington, July 10, 1914.

In a report on the eau de cologne industry of Germany sent to the Commerce Department by Consul Holder, stationed at Cologne, a statement is made regarding the exports of cologne and that part of the product which comes to the United States. This report gives a history of the cologne industry and the development of the trade, and makes some reference also to the use of the product medicinally both externally and internally. That part of the report which refers to the trade in general and the exports to this country is as follows:—

One of the chief exports from the city of Cologne, Germany, to France, Russia, England and various other countries is eau de cologne. It is also the most popular and most widely used perfume in Germany, and while import duties and an increasing number of American cologne manufacturers have kept exports to the United States down to a comparatively small amount, sales in Germany and other parts of the world continue to grow each year.

It is impossible to state the yearly output of eau de cologne. One of the largest firms has 100,000 dozen bottles packed in storage ready for sale, and in the cellar, in casks, a quantity sufficient to fill 50,000 dozen additional bottles. Exports to the United States were valued at $11,462 in 1913 and at $10,947 in 1903, but a far greater quantity is shipped to England and her colonies and France, to say nothing of the enormous consumption in Germany.

Pratt & Lambert Salesmen's Competition Winners Sail for Europe.

Nine members of the Pratt & Lambert sales force, successful contestants of the honor of a European trip offered on the first of the year to the nine salesmen making the greatest increase in sales and new accounts to June 20, sailed from New York on the steamer Baltic July 2.

The successful salesmen are:—A. E. Miller, C. W. Ritter, R. H. Whitlow, J. T. Reed, A. D. Graves, F. A. Noe, W. J. Nelson, H. Scheib and W. C. Hunn, and in addition J. H. Waterbury, resident manager of Buffalo; J. H. Thomas, superintendent of laboratories, and W. P. Werheim, advertising manager, accompanied the party.

On the evening of July 1 a farewell dinner was given at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, by the eastern sales department of Pratt & Lambert, Inc. This dinner gave the prize winners an opportunity of telling how they did it. J. H. McNulty, general manager, voiced the appreciation of the management, and at the conclusion of his remarks presented each of the prize winners with a gold pencil, suitable for fastening to the end of a watch chain, inscribed, "Pratt & Lambert European Trip Competition, 1914," as mementoes of the honor attendant to their success.

At Queenstown Harbor, July 10, the Pratt & Lambert party were met by W. H. Andrews, president of Pratt & Lambert, who is now in Europe. At Queenstown, where the entire party becomes the guests of Robt. Ingham Clark & Co., the English associate house of Pratt & Lambert, will begin a trip of the lake regions of Scotland and Ireland. The tourists will cover London, Paris and Hamburg, in which cities luncheons and inspection trips of manufacturing plants of special interest will be included.

The Pratt & Lambert globe-trotters will return to their native land on the Imperator, arriving in New York August 8, covering a five weeks' interesting and valuable experience.

Western Seed and Oil Markets

THE MINNEAPOLIS MARKET.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Minneapolis, Minn., July 8, 1914.

The market was broader this week on account of the heavier movement to market, but there was little feature. Two of the crushers picked up the bulk of the daily offerings and the general run of them were not very keen after the class of seed arriving. Practically all of the seed came from Minnesota and South Dakota, only a scattering movement coming from North Dakota and Montana. However, the interest in the Minnesota and South Dakota seed was much better than when there was more desirable seed moving. One concern bought some elevator seed, or at least took delivery of same this week. It was a fair-sized lot. As far as the bulk of the elevator seed is concerned, the owners of same seem very willing to hold it for a better market, although the government report of to-day may change their attitude some.

The volume of receipts during the week exceeded expectations by quite a margin. Some of the buyers figured that the movement would increase some when the farmers had all their crops in and roads dried out, but most of them were of the opinion that the increase would be moderate. Minneapolis and Duluth received 164,795 bushels of seed during the week ending to-day, compared with a total of 96,629 bushels received during the preceding week. A year ago this week, the receipts at both markets totaled 578,596 bushels. Some of this seed represented a cleanup of country stations and not all of it was for sale on arrival, some of it going into the terminal elevator bins of line elevator companies.

Line elevator companies report freer deliveries of seed from farms, but in most cases stations are getting barely enough to fill out a carload for shipment. Many of the cars are loaded very light and a lot of bulkhead car lots are coming in.

Very little news regarding the crop is coming to hand. Some of the seeding was delayed and for this reason those who generally send out for information delayed mailing their inquiries this year, so as to get a more complete report. The government report was a disappointment to flax bulls. The estimate of the acreage was about as expected, but the condition was much higher than it was a year ago. Weather conditions have been favorable right along, but even at that most of the traders and crushers did not expect as high a condition as the report indicated. Taking the whole situation into consideration the opinion is that the government report this year is not as valuable as is usually the case, owing to the delay in seeding and the delay in development. The market was somewhat firmer to-day in anticipation of a bullish report.

Cash trades this week were based on the September futures. Trade in the July was very light and as that future was getting near the windup the buyers naturally wanted a more freely traded future as a basis for their cash purchases. On the day the change was made there was a downward difference of ½c. made in the actual price of the cash seed.

To to arrive market for seed was narrow and featureless. Offerings were light and scattering and the demand was not very keen. North Dakota and Montana was in ready demand on the to arrive basis, but offerings from those States were practically nil. Duluth was the best market when the shift in basis was made and naturally the shippers preferred to sell to arrive in that market if they had anything to offer.

There is very little change to report concerning the elevator situation. Stocks decreased 22,000 bushels in the week ending July 3. Crushers are operating at the same rate as they were a week ago and the daily receipts were about equal to requirements, so there was no real reason for buying elevator seed except where some of better quality was wanted.

Shippers were practically out of the market during the week past and only 1,000 bushels were shipped out in the week, compared with 41,440 bushels shipped during the same week last year.

There is no telling what effect the government report may have on the movement of seed from first hands. It may change the attitude of some holders and encourage them to sell a little more freely, but buyers do not figure that it will make any difference to speak of. The supply situation is still bullish.

No. 1 seed sells at 2¾c. under Duluth September price mostly. A few cars of very poor stuff are valued at 3c. under by the buyers and traded in at that discount. There is no real competition for the poorest seed.

LINSEED OIL.

The market of the week was narrow and featureless. Big buyers asked for quotations from time to time, but their purchases were very light, and no doubt, their inquiries were made merely to keep in touch with the market from day to day. Shipments on old contracts were light. The bulk of the open contracts concerned shipment to be made in May and June and most of this stuff has been taken care of. Crushers report moderate open orders for the month of July. Shipping directions are fair compared with the number of contracts maturing this month. Most of the buyers are ordering the stuff out regardless of whether they need it or not, preferring to carry it themselves and obviate the additional charges crushers add in case they carry it.

The Western jobbing trade is not as good at present. These jobbers are taking care of maturing contracts promptly, but are buying very little oil in addition.

The drain on local stocks during the week was rather light compared with that of many preceding weeks. Mills are operating at about the same speed, but the out movement fell off sharply. For a six-day period shipments were over a half million pounds less than during the preceding week and nearly a million pounds less than during the same week a year ago. Open contracts for August are moderate, too, and crushers do not expect to ship much stuff out for the next sixty days, unless fresh business develops.

There is some inquiry for new crop oil or for oil to be shipped from September 1 to April 1, but bids are generally below the cost level and crushers are not giving them any attention.

Quotations range from 48½c. to 50c., about the same as last week, but it is hard to get any oil below 49c., unless the order proffered is of fair size and the stuff is wanted for prompt shipment.

OIL MEAL.

The past week's business was a little better than that of the preceding week. Iowa buyers took more stuff and there was more inquiry from Illinois and Wisconsin buyers. There was little business outside of these three States. Carload lots were taken more freely and there was an increase in jobbing trade. Although there was increase in trade the limited output of the mills was not taken care of and further accumulation is reported. Crushers are still using the cake quotations as a basis in figuring oil meal prices and most of them are careless as to whether they get meal orders below prices they ask. The general situation is slack and easy, as far as the buyers are concerned, as mill feed is cheap and feeding grains generally are lower. Practically all of the sales concern prompt shipment. Quotations range from $28.50 to $30.

LINSEED OIL CAKE.

Foreign buyers seemed less interested in local offerings during the week and bids were hardly as firm. No trade was reported, though some shipments were made on old contracts. According to most advices there is little change in the cake situation abroad and the slackening of the bids is laid to a desire of foreign buyers to influence an easier market by a display of indifference. So far the crushers have shown no indications of being influenced and all of them are asking as much as they did a week ago and some are asking more. Quotations range around $28. The last bid received was $27.75, with no acceptance.

Daily closing prices of seed at Minneapolis, for the week ending July 8, 1914, and for the same week last year:—

	1914		1913	
	Cash.	Arrive.	Cash.	Arrive.
Wednesday	$1.56½@1.59½	$1.56½@1.59½	$1.34¼@1.34¾	$1.34¼@1.34¾
Thursday	1.57 @1.60	1.57 @1.60	1.37 @—	1.37 @—
Friday	1.57⅜@1.60⅜	1.58⅜@1.60⅜	—@—	—@—
Saturday*	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—
Monday	1.57½@1.60¼	1.57½@1.60¼	1.35 @—	1.32½@—
Tuesday	1.57½@1.60¼	1.57½@1.60¼	1.33 @—	1.32½@—
Wednesday	1.57½@1.60½	1.57½@1.60½	1.34½@1.35	1.34½@—

* Holiday.

Daily receipts of domestic seed for the week ending July 8, 1914 and for the same week last year, in bushels:—

	Duluth		Minneapolis	
	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.
Wednesday	11,376	69,891	9,000	19,530
Thursday	11,356	55,866	3,750	17,670
Friday	24,168	72,528	4,500	*.....
Saturday*	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monday	10,027	*.....	30,000	83,700
Tuesday	29,709	156,425	1,640	9,401
Wednesday	17,819	85,296	11,480	8,460
Totals	104,395	440,006	60,370	138,760

* Holiday.

Total receipts of seed for the crop year, September 1, 1913, to July 3, 1914, at Chicago, Duluth and Minneapolis, and for the corresponding period a year ago, in bushels, were:—

	1914.	1913.
Chicago	1,667,000	2,001,000
Duluth	7,851,787	15,570,952
Minneapolis	7,476,450	11,685,419
Totals	16,995,237	29,257,351

Shipments of linseed oil and linseed oil cake and meal for the week ending July 8, 1914, and for the corresponding period a year ago, from Minneapolis, in pounds, were:—

	1914		1913	
	Oil.	Cake.	Oil.	Cake.
Wednesday	875,075	370,340	679,320	838,784
Thursday	443,518	450,375	716,653	702,955
Friday	483,858	440,145	*.....	*.....
Saturday*	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monday	312,425	150,180	680,892	880,470
Tuesday	81,648	319,817	613,464	946,800
Wednesday	481,789	200,180	620,417	630,860
Totals	2,678,313	1,931,037	3,320,676	4,009,869

* Holiday.

Daily shipments of domestic seed for the week ending July 8, 1914, and for the corresponding period a year ago, in bushels, were:—

	Duluth		Minneapolis	
	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.
Wednesday	85,250	.....	.....	7,990
Thursday	.....	.....	1,000	3,520
Friday	15,032	118,500	.....	*.....
Saturday*	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monday	137,852	*.....	.....	5,280
Tuesday	....	.....	.....	15,450
Wednesday	....	.....	.....	9,270
Totals	238,134	118,500	1,000	41,440

* Holiday.

Total shipments of seed for the crop season, September 1, 1913, to July 3, 1914, at Chicago, Duluth and Minneapolis, and for the corresponding period a year ago, in bushels, were:—

	1914.	1913.
Chicago	27,000	216,700
Duluth	7,999,894	9,539,761
Minneapolis	789,610	2,479,040
Totals	8,816,504	12,235,491

Stocks of seed in public store for the week ending July 3, 1914, and for the corresponding period a year ago. This table also gives the stocks for the week ending June 27, 1914, in bushels:—

	Fri., July 3, 1914.	Sat., June 27, 1914.	Sat., July 5, 1913.
Duluth	1,314,968	1,490,296	2,109,019
Minneapolis	240,846	262,682	117,585
Totals	1,555,814	1,752,978	2,226,604

Minneapolis Closing Telegram.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Minneapolis, Minn., July 10, 1914.

Flax offerings moderate and in fair to unchanged prices. No improvement in the oil market. Oil meal and cake in quiet demand. No. 1 seed closed $1.59½@1.61½ on spot and to arrive.

THE DULUTH MARKET.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Duluth, Minn., July 8, 1914.

The government report issued to-day, announces that there will be, according to conditions as they now exist, a shortage of about 15 per cent. in flax acreage. The report analyzed figures up to about 17 per cent. Last year the government was away off in its estimates of flax; and it is generally believed here that it will be found that it is again off. The shortage is estimated among flax dealers at this point as far greater than the government report gives it, and the chances are that the dealers are more nearly right than the government reporters.

According to figures received at this point it is believed that there will not be more than 20,000,000 bushels of flax produced in the United States and Canada this year. Everything points to such a condition, and if there is any excess over that figure it will be very slight. That will be a shortage in production of 10,000,000 bushels which, with the small amount of flax remaining on hand, presents a condition which it will be well to reckon with. There are only about 1,000,000 bushels remaining in local elevators and it is believed that the total hold over supply for the year will not exceed 2,500,000 bushels. This curtailment, it is believed, will put a check on all export business to Europe next year, for the total production will be needed at home. Canada exported a lot of the seed last year and this, but with the shortage in sight, it is likely that no negotiations will be entertained for the coming crop.

What effect this will have on the price of oil is a matter that is causing keen interest. One representative of crushers here says that he has seen dollar oil when there was more seed in sight than there is now; and that he cannot understand the figuring of some who are expecting 40-cent oil.

The market, for the past six days, and for longer than that, has been singularly steady and strong. The changes have been very light, but with an upward tendency. The tone has been very strong, and while the crushers have been constantly in the market, holders of the seed have shown no eagerness to let go of what they control. Crushers are buying everything they can get their hands on, but speculators control a good deal of the seed now in sight.

The closing prices for the past six trading days, compared with the same period a year ago, were:—

CLOSING PRICES.

	1914		1913	
	Cash.	Arrive.	Cash.	Arrive.
Wednesday	$1.59⅝	$1.59⅝	$1.36¼	$1.36¼
Thursday	1.59⅝	1.59⅝	1.39	1.39
Friday	1.59⅞	1.59⅞	..	..
Monday	1.60¼	1.60¼	1.37	1.37
Tuesday	1.60¼	1.60¼	1.35	1.35
Wednesday	1.60½	1.60½	1.36¼	1.36¼
	1914			
	July.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Wednesday	$1.59	$1.61⅝	$1.61⅝	$1.61⅝
Thursday	1.59½	1.61⅝	1.61⅞	1.61⅞
Friday	1.59⅞	1.61⅞	1.62	1.62
Monday	1.60	1.62¼	1.62¼	1.62¼
Tuesday	1.60	1.62¼	1.62¼	1.62¼
Wednesday	1.60¼	1.62½	1.62½	1.62⅝
	1913			
	July.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Wednesday	$1.34¾	$1.38¾	$1.39	..
Thursday	1.37½	1.41¼	1.41¼	..
Monday	1.35½	1.38¼	1.38½	..
Tuesday	1.33	1.37	1.37	..
Wednesday	1.34½	1.38¼	1.38¼	..

Receipts and shipments for the past six trading days, compared with the corresponding period last year, were:—

DOMESTIC.

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.
Wednesday	11,376	68,891	85,250	.....
Thursday	11,356	55,866	.....	.....
Friday	24,168	.....	15,032	.....
Monday	10,027	72,528	137,852	118,500
Tuesday	29,709	156,425	.....	332,535
Wednesday	17,819	85,296	.....	42,355
Totals	104,395	440,006	238,134	495,390
Week ago	48,739	254,627	.....	204,571

BONDED.

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.
Wednesday	1,043	.....	.....	120,206
Thursday	8,622	1,692	.....	.....
Friday	13,707	.....	.....	.....
Monday	13,188	1,572	55,846	.....
Tuesday	4,254	2,290	.....	6,868
Wednesday	6,362	.....	.....	.....
Totals	37,176	4,754	55,846	127,074
Week ago	77,999	8,653	75,139	.....

The number of bushels of flax in store in Duluth elevators at the end of the calendar week, ending Saturday night, was as follows:—

	In store.	Change.
Bonded	797,992	+1,748
Domestic	1,314,968	—175,328
Totals	2,112,960	+173,580

The number of bushels in store up to the close of business last night was as follows:—

	In store.	Change.
Bonded	808,000	+10,000
Domestic	1,363,000	+48,000
Totals	2,171,000	+58,000

Duluth and Minneapolis stocks of flax at the close of the calendar week, compared with the corresponding week last year, were:—

	1914.	1913.
Duluth	2,113,000	3,181,000
Minneapolis	241,000	116,000
Totals	2,354,000	3,297,000

Cars of flax received at Duluth, Minneapolis and Winnipeg during the past six days, compared with the corresponding period last year, were:—

	1914.	1913.
Duluth	169	528
Minneapolis	79	149
Winnipeg	133	309
Total	321	986

Closing prices for bonded flax each day of the week ending to-day, compared with the prices one year ago:—

	1914. N. W.	1913. N. W.
Wednesday	$1.37¾	$1.30
Thursday	1.37¼	1.22
Friday	1.39	..
Monday	1.39⅛	1.22
Tuesday	1.39	1.29
Wednesday	1.39⅝	1.21

The following is a comparison of the closing prices of domestic flax to-day and a week ago to-day:—

	To-day.	Last Wednesday.
Cash	$1.60½	$1.57⅝
Arrive	1.60½	1.57⅝
July	1.60¼	1.57⅝
September	1.62½	1.60¼
October	1.62½	1.60¼
November	1.62⅝	1.60⅝

Flax in store and daily changes:—

	Domestic.	Change.	Bonded.	Change.
Wednesday	1,422,000	—54,000	871,000	+1,000
Thursday	1,433,000	+11,000	880,000	+9,000
Friday	1,442,000	+9,000	894,000	+14,000
Monday	1,315,000	—127,000	798,000	—96,000
Tuesday	1,345,000	+30,000	802,000	+4,000
Wednesday	1,363,000	+18,000	808,000	+6,000

Duluth Closing Telegram.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Duluth, Minn., July 10, 1914.

Duluth closed to-day:—Cash, $1.61½; arrive, $1.61½; July, $1.61¼; September, $1.62½; October, $1.62½; November, $1.62½. Receipts:—Domestic, 16,398 bushels; bonded, 25,390 bushels. No shipments. Stocks in store:—Domestic, 1,463,000 bushels, increase of 49,000 bushels; bonded, 811,000 bushels, increase of 33,000 bushels.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Chicago, July 9, 1914.

A firmer feeling pervaded the trade in flaxseed at Chicago this week, but the feeling was purely sympathetic, as there was no business transacted here. Although Chicago is not credited with any reserves of flaxseed, there were withdrawals this week of 11,785 bushels of No. 1 flaxseed out of store. This seed went to local mills direct and did not appear on the open market, where no actual sales were reported. The withdrawals this week followed withdrawals of 6,000 bushels the preceding week, most of which were shipped to Eastern consumptive centers. There were no open orders reported on the market here and the lack of offerings caused no hardship. Interest of the trade centered largely in future prospects and the government report, issued July 8, was given close scrutiny. According to the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, the condition of the United States flax crop on July 1 was 90.5 per cent of normal, an unusually favorable showing, and compared with a condition of 82.0 on July 1, 1913. The prospective yield per acre was given at 9.1 bushels, compared with an estimated yield of 8.7 bushels per acre July 1, 1913, and a final yield of 7.8 bushels per acre last year. The acreage sown to flax this year was given at 84.1 per cent. of the 1913 acreage, or 1,927,000 acres. Figured on a basis of 9.1 bushels per acre, this acreage gives a promise of a total yield of 18,000,000 bushels. A year ago at this time, however, the Agricultural Department estimated the crop at 21,000,000 bushels. According to a compilation of figures made by a local concern, in which a comparison is made between total reserves on hand a year ago, production during 1913 and receipts at primary markets since September, 1913, the trade this year will finish up the crop year with reserves of scarcely 1,000,000 bushels, the lightest ever known. According to late advices, there have been excessive rains in the Northwest of late and it is probable that the crop prospects now are not as favorable as they were when the government figures, which show the condition up to July 1, were secured. Minneapolis reports were to the effect that many flaxseed fields are covered with water and that sunshine and warm weather were urgently needed to bring the crop to a satisfactory maturity.

Total receipts of flaxseed at Chicago this week were 6,000 bushels, compared with 2,000 bushels a year ago. Nearly all of the arrivals came on maturing contracts with Northwestern shippers and all were absorbed by local crushers. There were no shipments from this point this week, nor during the corresponding week a year ago.

Comparative movement of flaxseed at Chicago during the last week and the corresponding time last year, follows:—

RECEIPTS.

	1914.	1913.
Thursday	1,000	.....
Friday	2,000	.....
Saturday*	....	.....
Monday	....	2,000
Tuesday	1,000	.....
Wednesday	2,000	.....
Totals	6,000	2,000

SHIPMENTS.

	1914.	1913.
Thursday	....	.....
Friday	....	.....
Saturday*	....	.....
Monday	....	.....
Tuesday	....	.....
Wednesday	....	.....
Totals	....	.....

* Holiday.

LINSEED OIL.

Trade in linseed oil this week continued lighter than normal, although showing improvement. Weather conditions were favorable for the furtherance of painting operations, the market showed decided stability at the price quoted, and oil was available at a cost where even the most timid of users could afford to risk purchases. A beneficial development was the final absorption of all resale oil that had been pressing forward for disposal. One prominent distributor reported his failure to obtain any of this oil, although holding orders for several hundred barrels. Reports from the Northwest also indicated an awakening of buying interest on a moderate scale, with paint manufacturers sending in shipping directions on old and maturing contracts with more rapidity than at any previous time this season. Prospects for the coming producing season of linseed oil, according to a prominent local authority, are not as favorable as buyers might wish. Indications are that, with a shortened acreage sown to flax in the United States and Canada and excessive rains during recent critical periods, the yield of flaxseed will show a large deficit and the production of oil will be correspondingly reduced. The demand will be the principal price governing factor, and with more settled political and industrial conditions, it is

(Continued on page 27.)

PAINT MARKET

Unless otherwise specified, our prices are those prevailing in the New York Market, and are for large quantities. Complete prices current will be found on pages 39, 40 and 41, and table of contents on page 23.

Saturday Noon, July 11, 1914.

Trading in paint materials is going along in a routine way, with regular delivery against running orders and fairly seasonable jobbing call for most materials. Prices are holding a steady course, though some variations are reported, according to seller. Pig lead remains at previous low levels, and the lead pigments likewise are unchanged. A good demand has existed for white lead all through the season. Zincs are not active, but are moving in a fairly normal way. Dry colors are unsettled, with fair demand for some selections and poor call for others. Linseed oil is firmly held, but trading is confined chiefly to comparatively small lots for prompt shipment. China wood oil is quiet and unsettled in price. Spirits of turpentine have fluctuated within narrow limits, but the week closed with firm prices. Barytes is steady, with fair call for foreign material. Chalk is reported firm and higher prices may follow. Varnish gums are in slow demand on spot, but consumption has been good through the season. Glues are still feeling the effects of foreign offerings, especially in the cheaper grades. Complete reviews of the linseed oil and naval stores markets will be found on pages 21 and 23, respectively. For a review of the Western seed market see page 12. A report on wood and denatured alcohol will be found in our drug market. A complete prices current will be found on page 39, second column. Comment on most important items in the paint trade follows:—

LEAD, ZINC AND PIGMENTS.

PIG LEAD.—While there has been no change in market prices for lead, there has been a stronger undertone to the market and some improvement is noted in the consuming trades. Quotations at New York are 3.90c. per pound and 3.75c. at St. Louis. Trading in the latter market has been a little more active. The London market closed at £19 10s. per ton.

WHITE LEAD (BASIC CARBONATE).—According to reports from sellers there has been a steady call for white lead and present demand is about normal. This material has suffered but little because of general business depression and favorable reports have been heard all through the season. It is admitted that sales have not reached the totals of last year, but they have struck a fairly normal average. Jobbing trade has been good and withdrawals against old orders have been seasonable. Some outside markets have been more active than New York. Prices are maintained on a steady basis with dry white lead quoted at 5¼c. per pound. White lead in oil is offered at 6¾c. per pound. English lead in oil is moving moderately at 9@10c. per pound, according to quantity and grade. Exports of white lead from the United States in May were 1,622,880 pounds, valued at $96,127. Exports from New York last week were valued at $29,684.

WHITE LEAD (BASIC SULPHATE).—Fundamental conditions in this market are unchanged. The steady quotation for pig lead prevents any change in values for the pigments. Competition is said to be rather keen, but market prices are held at 5c. per pound for round lots, with smaller quantities changing hands at 5¼c. per pound.

RED LEAD.—This oxide is moving in a routine way, with no new features during the week. Demand is not active, but seasonable amounts are passing to consumers, both in old contracts and on new orders. Prices remain at 6@6½c. per pound, according to seller, with higher prices quoted for jobbing lots. Red lead in oil is quiet, with round lots quoted at 7¼c. per pound.

LITHARGE.—Demand from some of the large consuming trades is dull, but others are buying in a normal way. Features are lacking in the market and prices are kept on a basis of 5½c. per pound for round lots, with smaller amounts higher accordingly.

ORANGE MINERAL.—Market prices for orange mineral still show a variation according to seller. The inside quotation in some quarters is given at 7½c. per pound, while other sellers are quoting 8¼@8½c. per pound. Consumption is said to be up to seasonable standards.

SPELTER.—Improvement in general business is said to be needed in order to put the spelter market on a firm basis. Stocks are large and with demand quiet it is difficult to sustain prices. No large sales were reported this week. Prices are quoted at 4.95@5.05c. per pound at New York for prompt shipment. St. Louis quotes the market dull at 4.82½@4.85c. per pound. The London market closed at £21 10s. per ton.

ZINCS.—Shipping orders are holding up well and a fair tonnage movement is reported by sellers. New business this week has not been heavy either for foreign or domestic offerings. Exports of zincs from New York last week were valued at $24,833. Exports from the United States in May were 2,864,748 pounds, valued at $120,509. Market quotations for zincs are:—5¾@6⅛c. for American process; 7½c. for French process, white seal; German brands 7¾c. for green seal, 8c. for white seal (French process), 6¾c. for red seal.

DRY COLORS.

BLACKS.

Some offerings of this market are reported to be meeting with good demand, while others are moving slowly. The paint trade is only buying in a moderate way. Exports of carbon black from New York last week were valued at $11,200. Quotations are on a basis of:—Bone, granulated, 2¼@5c.; drop powdered, 5@8c.; ivory, 8@12c.; lampblack, 3¾@7c.; carbon gas, 3½@6c.; mineral black, $18@25 per ton.

BLUES.

The market for blues was quiet this week and routine conditions were reported. Jobbing trade is fair, but round lots are not receiving much attention. Scattered buying is noted for prompt delivery. Values are held at:—Celestial, 4¾@6c.; Chinese, 30@32c.; Italian, 18@22c.; milori, 30@32c.; soluble, 28@30c.; Prussian, 27@28c.; ultramarine, 3½@13.

BROWNS.

Some inquiry was reported for foreign grades of sienna and umber, but most sellers say there is no life to trading. None of the selections of this market are reported as active, and some selections are hardly normal. Prices are quoted at:—4¾@7c. for Italian sienna, burnt and powdered; 2¾@2½c. for Vandyke brown, 2@3½c. for soluble.

GREENS.

Fairly good jobbing call is reported for greens and some manufacturers report a steady delivery on outstanding orders. Present trading is without feature and prices are unchanged at:—Chrome green, 17@25c. per pound; grinders' is held at 6@10c., and jobbing at 4½c. per pound.

REDS.

The better grades of reds are moving slowly and offers of foreign material are said to be increased. The lower grades of reds are quiet, but about seasonable. Prices are said to be none too steady, but are quoted at:—$2.75@3 per pound for No. 40 carmine; $1.50@1.60 per 100 pounds for standard American red, 55@56c. for English vermilion.

YELLOWS.

A shipment of 291 barrels of ocher from New York to Hull was reported this week. There has been a fair export inquiry for this material of late. Moderate buying is reported for chrome and ocher. Values are maintained at:—Chrome, chemically pure, 11@12c. per pound; French ocher at 1½@2½c. per pound; foreign golden at 2¾@3¾c. per pound; domestic at $12@16 per ton.

OTHER PAINT MATERIALS.

BARYTES.—Production of this material is gaining ground in this country and reached a total of 45,298 short tons, valued at 156,275 in 1913. This compares with 37,478 short tons, valued at $153,313 in 1912. The total quantity of refined barytes reported as sold by mills in 1913 was 37,093 short tons, valued at $525,360, a decrease of 1,192 tons in quantity but an increase of $29,405 in value, as compared with 1912. Demands for barytes this week was reported to be quiet, but regular deliveries are taking normal amounts into consumption. Prices are quoted at:—$19@24 per ton for foreign, according to grade; $19@20 per ton for domestic Western, $17@20 per ton for domestic Southern, and $13@15 per ton for off grades.

CHALK.—Among vessels recently chartered to carry chalk from Dunkirk to this country were the Nantes,

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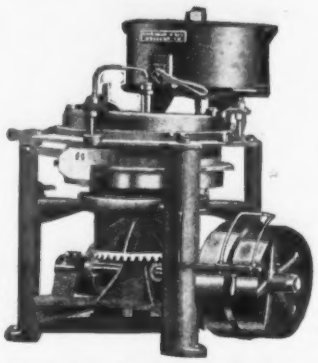

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Colonial Empire and the Inverlogie. Charters to carry chalk from London to New York were the Ben Lee and the Kentra. The combined tonnage of these vessels is said to approximate 20,000 tons, and with the exception of the Nantes, the charter rate is said to have been 7s. per ton. Reports heard this week indicated a firmer market for chalk and importers seemed less willing to offer concessions.

LITHOPONE.—There is a good delivery on old orders and scattered buying for prompt delivery keeps the market in a steady position. Foreign

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FACTORIES:

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MINERS AND SHIPPERS FINEST QUALITY

GILSONITE

Foreign Agencies: Hamburg, Germany; Bremen, Germany; Cologne, Germany: Liverpool, England; London, England; Paris, France; Antwerp, Belgium

grades are in fair demand and total consumption of this material is up to seasonable standards. Prices remain at 3¾@4c. per pound.

METALLIC PAINTS.—Manufacturers of metallic paints are interested in reports of equipment buying on the part of the railroads as they expect this to create a better demand for metallics. Present trading is rather routine and confined principally to prompt delivery. Prices are quoted at $18@20 per ton for browns and $14@18 per ton for reds.

TALC.—A shipment of 320 bags of talc from New York to Havre was reported during the week. A good call for talc is noted, with trades outside the paint trade as the chief consumers. Quotations for talc are:—$10@20 per ton for domestic, $13@20 per ton for French and $18@30 per ton for Italian.

WHITING.—Whiting manufacturers are said to be covered ahead for some time on raw materials and this gives a steady tone to the market, though higher prices for chalk no doubt would have the effect of putting up market quotations for whiting. At present whiting sells at:—45@50c. per 100 pounds for commercial, 55@65c. per 100 pounds for gilders', 70@75c. per 100 pounds for paris white, 75c.@$1 per 100 pounds for English cliffstone.

GLUES.

A shipment of 15 barrels of glue from the local market to Havana was noted this week. Official figures give imports of glue into the United States in May as amounting to 2,660,504 pounds, valued at $208,848. This shows that demand for imported glues has been above normal, and as the value works out about 7.85c. per pound it proves that competition of foreign glues is chiefly confined to grades under 10c. per pound There was no feature to the glue market this week. Demand is quiet, with fair call for the higher grades.

SHELLAC.

A comprehensive review of the do-

TRY . . .

Shlac-Lac Glue

Its Merits—

It adheres to glass, metal, fiber board, veneer panels, leather, cloth, oil goods, etc., and when dry is not affected by moisture or dampness. It makes a superior sizing for paper leather, yarns, etc., due to its penetrating, flexible and waterproof qualities. For paints, it makes an excellent waterproof binder for making fast colors, giving greater covering properties than any other glue. For walls, it makes an excellent primer, drying rapidly and smoothly. It has no offensive odor.

SHLAC-LAC

is furnished in granulated and powdered form. It takes more water than any other glue, one pound of Shlac-Lac makes five pounds of glue; one pound of it makes seven pounds of gum paste. It is transparent and becomes more or less waterproof where applied when dry. It is the cheapest and greatest adhesive made. Samples furnished for the asking. Made only by

Union Casein Company,

Philadelphia, Pa.

99½% PURE

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Water Ground Water Floated

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Our different grades of uniform fineness —100 Mesh to 300 Mesh—enable us to supply every demand.

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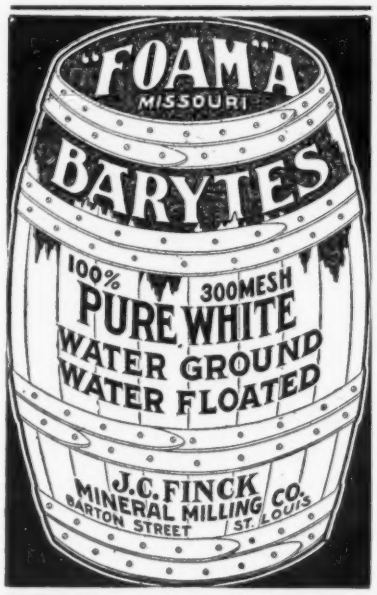

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MAGNESIA	286
SILICA	537
VOLATILE MATTER	045
ALUMINA	123
OXIDE IRON	009

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Canadian Sales Office: Dominion Bank Bldg., Toronto, Canada

mestic and foreign markets will be found on page 46 or 47.

VARNISH GUMS.

Imports of coal, kauri and damar gums in May amounted to 2,748,371 pounds, valued at $273,138. Demand for gums for prompt delivery is said to have eased off with the coming of the summer months. The present week brought no new features and conditions are reported as quiet with the market holding a steady tone.

WINDOW GLASS.

There is nothing new in the situation in window glass. Some sellers say demand is hardly up to normal, but gives signs of expanding as improvement is reported among some of the large industries. Production is now on a very small scale and this is regarded as a strengthening factor, unless foreign makers cut prices in order to compete for the domestic trade.

TRADE AND NEWS ITEMS.

The Riker & Hegeman Drug Company has opened stores during the past week at Pittsfield, Mass., and Stamford, Conn. A large store will be opened at Pittsburgh, Pa., before the close of the month.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the American Drug Corporation under the laws of Delaware. The company is capitalized at $600,000. The incorporators are J. G. Blakeney, J. W. Burke and A. D. Blackwell.

The Willey's Paint Works, Long Island City, N. Y., will soon begin the erection of a six-story concrete building on its property at Hancock and Thirteenth streets, to which it expects to move its plant early in 1915.

Fire of supposed incendiary origin destroyed the sheds and part of the packing house of the Minotola Glass Company, Minotola, N. J., on July 5. The loss is estimated at from $50,000 to $60,000, with only partial insurance.

The American Gasoline Company, a New York corporation, with headquarters at Los Angeles, California, has been authorized by a decree of the Supreme Court of New York to change its corporate name to Shell Company of California.

Persons having claims against the Chemical Refining Company, New York, have been asked to present their claims, with vouchers therefor duly verified, to the assignee, C. H. Payne, 111 Broadway, New York, for the benefit of creditors.

Incorporation papers have been filed under the laws of Delaware by the Natural Products Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of soaps, etc. The company is capitalized at $150,000. The incorporators are W. J. Maloney, H. E. Latter and others.

Manuel de la Sierra, a well-known curer of Mexican vanilla beans, of Agua Dulce, Papantla, State of Vera Cruz, made a business trip to New York last week and, while in this city, visited numerous friends in the local vanilla bean trade.

With a capital stock of $100,000 the Mo-Cola Company filed articles of incorporation. The company will manufacture a soda syrup. The incorporators are T. F. Murphy, A. M. Graham and J. L. Shipp, and the headquarters will be located at Mobile, Ala.

Kyle Kinney, an oil operator of Tampico, who escaped from that city on April 23 by hiding aboard an outgoing German warship, is stopping in Baltimore for a few days. His wife and children are at Mexico City, but he entertains no fears for them.

The City Council of Cumberland, Md., has refused the Standard Oil Company permission to erect storage tanks and a warehouse on the property of the old Eastern Sash and Door Company, in North Cumberland. It was stated that the Standard Company intended to spend about $60,000 on the improvement. The company's place there was wrecked by fire recently.

E. M. Davis, analytical chemist connected with the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, Columbia University, has been retained as pharmacognosist by S. B. Penick & Co., Marion, N. C., dealers in crude drugs. Dr. C. W. Bullard is also connected with that company and Page Tredway will be in charge of the New York office, located at 38 Park place.

A new cement factory which is being built at Binangonan, Province of Laguna, and which it is estimated will be completed and in operation by December 15, 1914, will be one of the largest manufacturing enterprises in the Philippines, and will have an annual capacity of 150,000 barrels of cement. It will furnish employment for about 1,00 men. A large pier is being built out into Laguna de Bay, from which the cement will be loaded into lighters for shipment to Manila. A barrel factory will be operated on the premises to utilize native timber. The plant will be operated by electricity generated from steam power.

Col. P. H. Callahan, president of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, will be at the Marlborough-Blenheim, Atlantic City, until August 1.

Work has been commenced on the tank of the Producers' Transportation Company at San Luis Obispo, Cal., for storage reservoirs having a total capacity of 1,300,000 gallons.

Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, president of Sharp & Dohme, Baltimore, who has long taken an active interest in municipal and other problems, had just been re-elected president of the City-Wide Congress. This body has for its object the advancement of the interests of the city in various ways and the bringing of the advantages of the municipality to the attention of the country at large.

The Kissel Motor Car Company has delivered three truck chasses to the Big Trees Auto Stage Line of California. Equipped with passenger bodies to carry twenty persons, these trucks will ply between El Portal in the Yosemite National Park and the tree groves at Merced and Tuolumne. The giant trees at these points have made them an objective of most tourists who visit the park.

Western Naval Stores Operators Trying to Make New Orleans a Primary Market.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

New Orleans, July 9, 1914.

An effort to make New Orleans a primary market for high grades of naval stores, if not the primary center of the world for this industry, is to be undertaken by leading naval stores operators in the territory from Pensacola, Fla., to Houston, Texas, according to the present plans of these interests, unless the Savannah Board of Trade, which now constitutes the foremost primary market for these pine products, changes its methods of selling and buying, whereby the goods received by each factor there are sold on sealed bids to the highest bidders, and substitutes free and open selling therefor. A decision to boom New Orleans for a primary naval stores center was reached at a conference of twenty of the most important producers in the Western region held in this city on July 6, ostensibly for the purpose of adopting ways and means for improving conditions in the naval stores business in the Gulf Coast territory and also for bettering existing methods of buying and selling in Savannah.

At this meeting, resolutions were adopted for the selection of a committee of five, representing all the turpentine dealers of the Gulf Coast and Western territory, to be sent to Savannah with instructions to confer with representatives of the Savannah Board of Trade and with factors, dealers, bankers and others interested in the naval stores industry in that center, with a view to abolishing the existing methods of selling rosin in lines or round lots, instead of by grades, and to establish "active and open competition." This committee was authorized to employ legal assistance, if necessary, and, in the event that it finds it impossible to bring about the desired changes in marketing naval stores in Savannah, it is empowered to take steps toward organizing "an open market for these products in New Orleans, to be operated independently of the Savannah market, and to take such other action as may be necessary to protect the interests of the Western producers."

The expenses of carrying out this plan are to be met by an assessment of 10 cents per barrel on the estimated production of each operator for the season, such assessment to be called when needed and any surplus to be returned to the operators from which it has been collected.

The committee selected for this purpose consists of W. J. L'Engle, president of the Union Naval Stores Company; W. B. Gillican, president of the Gillican-Vizard Company; R. R. Perkins, president of the Imperial Naval Stores Company; Benton McMillan, secretary and general manager of the Texas Turpentine Company, and John Pointevent, of the Pointevent & Favre Lumber Company. This committee contends that fully 50 per cent. of the output of the highest class of turpentine comes from the territory contiguous to New Orleans, but that, notwithstanding this fact, prices for this grade are based upon the figures made in the Savannah market, which handles only a comparatively small amount each day.

If New Orleans is eventually made a center for high-grade naval stores, it is understood that trading in these products will be conducted in the New Orleans Board of Trade.

New York naval stores operators are generally of the opinion that New Orleans and other Western operators will encounter great obstacles in any effort which they may make to establish a primary center for naval stores of any description in that city, as Savannah has long been the recognized primary market for naval stores, and all previous attempts to wrest its prestige from it have failed. Jacksonville, Fla., among other Southern centers, has made such an effort unsuccessfully of recent years, and, although New Orleans has far better shipping facilities than Jacksonville, it is not believed that the Louisiana city will ever be made a primary market in the sense that Savannah is, principally because of the fact that most of the capital invested in the industry is now in Savannah, and is not likely to be removed to any other place. Another objection to making New Orleans a primary market for naval stores is found by the local trade in the fact that there is no State inspection of these products in Louisiana, and as a result the goods shipped from that center vary widely in quality and cannot be depended upon to the same extent as those sent out from Savannah.

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Zinc, as an indispensable constituent of good paint, is now having its first effective introduction to the American Public.

For the first time, the average American business man or house owner is beginning to take an active and intelligent interest in zinc paints.

Not only has his interest been aroused by extensive advertising in the popular magazines, but we are offering him besides the services of our Research Bureau in drawing up his painting specifications. For his convenience we have prepared complete lists of manufacturers of Zinc Paints. The man that pays the bills is beginning to talk Zinc to his painter, and it will not be long before you, as manufacturers, will feel the effect.

In this campaign of education we invite the co-operation of every manufacturer of Zinc Paints. We shall be glad to receive suggestions that will make our work more effective. We believe that this campaign will increase your business—as well as our own—and we want your help.

The New Jersey Zinc Co.

55 Wall Street, New York

Our Petroleum Production in 1913.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Washington, July 3, 1914.

In connection with the final comparative figures as prepared by the United States Geological Survey covering petroleum production in the United States for 1912 and 1913, the opportunity is taken by Dr. George Otis Smith, director of the Survey, to call attention to some significant facts of the production during the past year and the outlook for a tremendous yield in the future. The suggestions made by Dr. Smith with respect to the possibilities of the production from oil shales in Eastern Utah, which, he says, are richer than the shales of Scotland and promise a possible yield of billions of barrels of oil, will be calculated to set everybody in the country interested in oil matters to reflecting upon the results thus far secured, and the possibilities of the future. Further commenting upon the results of the past year, Dr. Smith says:—

These figures show for the first time the enormous amount of money received from the sale of crude oil at the well mouth, amounting in the year just closed to $237,000,000, an increase of practically $73,000,000 over the year before.

This mere gain is more than all the money received for oil in the United States up to the year 1866, and is greater than the total value of the oil product in the United States in any year up to the close of the last century.

The most significant feature of the report is the enormous rate of increase during the years of this century in the production of oil. It not only shows that the oil industry can at last be taken as a permanent feature of the activities of the United States, but with the ability to produce these greater gains of oil has by no means reached its maximum. In fact, these oil statements show that during the six months of the year just passed the production has increased at even a greater rate, so that two fields, the mid-continent and the California, bid fair to produce as much oil as was produced in the whole of the United States during the year 1913. Meanwhile the total oil of the United States is being increased by the conservation methods introduced by the smaller and thrifty oil operators in New York and Pennsylvania.

The capacity of the United States to furnish 300,000,000 barrels of oil a year for some years is firmly established by this report, but a greater steadying influence has been developed by the Geological Survey within the last twelve months. The Survey's shale investigations have shown that if the great refining plants in the United States which have now been required to compass the refining of 250,000,000 barrels of oil a year failed to find sufficient oil for their full capacity the oil shales developed in Colorado and Utah are capable of furnishing a total amount of oil fully as great as the estimated capacity of all the oil fields of the United States. A recent report shows that the oil fields in Western Colorado and on the eastern edge of Utah, which have thus far been measured, contain shales richer than the Scotch oil shales and capable of yielding at least 17,000,000,000 barrels of oil. There is no reason for believing that these shales are any richer than any other beds in that part of the country, to say nothing of the better known oil shales of the Eastern States.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF PETROLEUM IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1912 AND 1913.

State or region.	1912 Quantity, barrels.	1912 Value.	1912 Average price per bbl.	1913 Quantity, barrels.	1913 Value.	1913 Average price per bbl.	Increase (+) or decrease (−). Quantity, barrels.	Increase (+) or decrease (−). Value.	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−). Quantity, barrels.	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−). Value.
Alaska	.....	.....	.....	[1]	[1]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	87,272,593	$39,624,501	$0.454	97,764,525	$45,661,400	$0.467	+10,491,932	+$6,036,899	+ 12.02	+ 15.25
Colorado	206,052	199,661	.973	188,769	174,779	.947	− 17,253	− 24,882	− 8.37	− 12.46
Illinois	28,901,308	24,332,905	.851	23,863,899	30,971,910	1.296	− 4,707,409	+ 6,639,305	− 16.45	+ 27.29
Indiana	970,069	885,975	.913	956,695	1,279,226	1.337	− 13,914	+ 393,251	− 1.43	+ 44.39
Kansas	1,592,796	1,095,698	.688	2,375,029	2,248,283	.947	+ 782,233	+ 1,152,585	+ 49.11	+105.19
Kentucky	484,369	424,842	.877	524,568	675,748	1.288	+ 40,200	+ 250,906	+ 8.30	+ 59.03
Louisiana:—										
Caddo	7,177,949	5,419,541	.755	9,781,560	9,812,342	1.003	+ 2,603,611	+ 4,392,801	+ 36.27	+ 81.05
Jennings	1,105,711	968,393	.876	790,648	769,917	.974	− 315,063	− 198,476	− 28.49	− 20.50
Welch	22,140	18,655	.843	31,144	26,745	.859	+ 9,004	+ 8,090	+ 40.67	+ 43.37
Anse la Butte	25,000	19,605	.784	6,642	5,290	.800	− 18,388	− 14,315	− 73.55	− 73.02
Vinton	932,639	597,633	.641	1,888,864	1,641,637	.869	+ 956,225	+ 1,044,004	+ 102.53	+174.69
Totals	9,263,439	7,023,827	.758	12,498,828	12,255,931	.981	+ 3,235,389	+ 5,232,104	+ 34.93	+ 74.49
Michigan	[4]	[4]	.....	[5]	[5]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	.....	.....	.....	[5]	[5]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	.....	.....	.....	[5]	[5]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	874,128	1,491,880	1.694	902,211	2,169,357	2.404	+ 28,083	+ 767,477	+ 3.21	+ 51.75
Ohio:—										
Southeastern	5,013,110	8,177,189	1.631	4,964,425	12,229,610	2.463	− 48,685	+ 4,052,421	− .97	+ 49.56
Lima	[3] 3,955,897	[3] 3,908,809	.988	3,817,043	5,308,842	1.391	− 138,854	+ 1,400,033	− 3.51	+ 35.82
Totals	8,969,007	12,085,998	1.347	8,781,468	17,538,452	1.997	− 187,539	+ 5,452,454	− 2.09	+ 45.11
Oklahoma	51,427,071	34,672,604	.674	63,579,384	59,581,948	.937	+12,152,313	+ 24,909,344	+ 23.63	+ 71.83
Pennsylvania	7,837,948	12,886,752	1.644	7,963,282	19,805,452	2.487	+ 125,334	+ 6,918,700	+ 1.60	+ 53.69
Texas:—										
Northern—										
Corsicana	233,282	149,393	.640	158,830	156,844	.987	− 74,452	+ 7,451	− 31.92	+ 3.19
Henrietta	197,421	134,681	.682	344,868	342,783	.994	+ 147,447	+ 208,102	+ 74.69	+154.51
Powell	251,240	193,439	.769	282,476	216,402	.766	+ 31,236	+ 22,963	+ 12.43	+ 11.87
Electra	4,227,104	3,340,828	.790	8,131,624	8,142,797	1.001	+ 3,904,520	+ 4,801,969	+ 92.37	+143.73
Marion county	362,870	290,974	.802	262,392	261,965	.998	− 100,478	− 29,009	− 27.69	− 9.96
Other	3,612	3,511	.972	4,062	4,394	1.081	+ 450	+ 883	+ 12.40	+ 25.15
Totals	5,275,529	4,112,826	.779	9,184,252	9,125,185	.994	+ 3,908,723	+ 5,012,359	+ 74.08	+121.87
Coastal—										
Batson	844,563	625,812	.741	741,350	670,323	.904	− 103,213	+ 44,511	− 12.22	+ 7.11
Dayton	12,151	8,473	.697	13,329	10,633	.797	+ 1,178	+ 2,160	+ 9.69	+ 25.49
Goose Creek	43,898	27,791	.633	249,641	206,311	.826	+ 205,743	+ 178,520	+468.68	+642.36
Humble	1,829,923	1,313,229	.718	1,504,880	1,453,158	.965	− 325,043	+ 139,929	− 17.76	+ 10.65
Matagorda county	613,292	406,032	.662	294,553	266,338	.904	− 318,739	− 139,694	− 51.97	− 34.40
Orange county	.....	.....	.....	17,706	19,123	1.080	+ 17,706	+ 19,123	.....	.....
Saratoga	1,116,655	827,847	.741	937,720	855,935	.913	− 178,935	+ 28,088	− 16.02	− 3.39
Sourlake	1,175,108	874,897	.745	1,348,053	1,350,379	1.000	+ 172,945	+ 475,482	+ 14.72	+ 54.34
Spindletop	822,916	654,778	.796	716,374	716,936	1.000	− 106,542	+ 62,215	− 12.95	+ 9.50
Other	1,022	1,028	1.000	1,620	1,215	.75	+ 598	+ 187	+ 58.51	+ 18.19
Totals	6,459,528	4,739,887	.934	5,825,226	5,550,408	.953	− 634,302	+ 810,521	− 9.82	+ 17.10
Total Texas	11,735,057	8,852,713	.754	15,009,478	14,675,593	.978	+ 3,274,421	+ 5,822,880	+ 27.90	+ 65.78
West Virginia	12,128,962	19,927,721	1.643	11,567,299	28,828,814	2.492	− 561,663	+ 8,901,093	− 4.63	+ 44.67
Wyoming	1,572,306	798,470	.507	2,406,522	1,187,232	.493	+ 834,216	+ 388,762	+ 53.06	+ 48.69
Other	.....	.....	.....	[6]	[6]	1.930	+ 34,843	+ 67,263	.....	.....
Totals	222,935,044	164,213,247	.737	248,446,230	237,121,388	.954	+25,511,186	+ 72,908,141	+ 11.44	+ 44.40
SUMMARY.										
Appalachian	26,338,516	$42,818,384	$1.626	25,921,785	$63,708,981	$2.458	− 416,731	+$20,890,597	− 1.58	+ 48.79
Lima and Indiana	4,925,906	4,594,584	.932	4,773,138	6,588,068	1.380	− 152,768	+ 1,793,284	− 3.10	+ 37.40
Illinois	28,901,308	24,332,905	.851	23,863,899	30,971,910	1.296	− 4,707,409	+ 6,639,305	− 16.45	+ 27.29
Mid-continent	65,473,345	45,390,669	.692	84,920,225	80,767,758	.951	+19,446,880	+ 35,467,089	+ 29.70	+ 78.28
Gulf	8,545,018	6,344,173	.742	8,542,494	7,903,997	.926	− 2,524	+ 1,659,824	− .03	+ 26.02
California	87,272,593	39,624,501	.454	97,764,525	45,661,400	.467	+10,491,932	+ 6,036,899	+ 12.02	+ 15.25
Colorado and Wyoming	1,778,358	998,131	.561	2,595,321	1,362,011	.525	+ 816,963	+ 363,880	+ 45.94	+ 36.46
Other	.....	.....	.....	634,843	967,263	1.930	+ 34,843	+ 67,263	.....	.....
Totals	222,935,044	$164,213,247	$0.737	248,446,230	$237,121,388	$0.954	+25,511,186	+$72,908,141	+ 11.44	+ 44.40

[1] Included in "other."
[2] Estimated.
[3] California production in 1913 subject to revision.
[4] Included in Lima, Ohio.
[5] Includes Michigan.
[6] Includes Alaska, Michigan, Missouri and New Mexico.

The Many Advantages of Steel Barrels.

The advantages of steel over wooden barrels for the shipment of many articles of commerce would seem to be so self-evident as to require practically no argument of conviction, but the advantages of steel barrels in the transportation of chemicals, oils, petroleum products, paints, varnishes and other commodities distinctively within the Reporter's activities are without question much more conclusively established. The benefits of long service and insurance of the contents of the metal containers during transit are clearly calculated to more than compensate for any increase in cost over wooden barrels. The Reporter is glad to present the following expressions from the leading manufacturers of steel barrels, giving many convincing points on the advantages of this style of container:—

Detroit Range Boiler Company, Detroit.

We put steel into our buildings—in the framework, the partitions, the doors—it costs us more, but the fire rate is less, all danger from earthquakes is averted, and the length of life is greatly prolonged. We put steel into our railroad cars—it makes the initial investment heavier, but the death list is cut down and the service of the car is lengthened. We put steel into our automobile bodies—it saves nothing at the start, but the car is more substantial and rigid, and its average life is extended. We put steel into our furniture—true, it makes it more expensive, but it is fireproof and practically indestructible.

So it is with barrels—the use of steel means greater economy and greater safety. The initial expense is heavier, for three or four wooden barrels can be bought for the money invested in one substantial steel package. But if the length of life of the latter is from seven to ten times the former; if the possibilities of loss in leakage and evaporation are done away with entirely; if the maintenance expenses of recooperage and repitching, etc., are eliminated is it not gross extravagance instead of fancied economy to continue the use of the wooden barrel?

It isn't entirely in the greater length of life that the steel barrel is superior to the wooden package. It is also in the elimination of losses in transit. In some industries it is estimated that the loss through leakage or evaporation in shipments of their product in wooden barrels runs as high as 15 per cent. In other lines the product is such that the wood absorbs during transit as high as 5 per cent. of the contents. Then there is ever present the possibility of the total loss through the recklessness or wilful carelessness of the freight handler or dayman. In the well-made steel barrel there can be no loss through evaporation or absorption, and the possibilities of leakage developing through severe handling are exceedingly small.

An interesting experiment was made recently by a large oil refiner on a heavy steel barrel, to which he wanted to give the ultimate test—service. Taking the precaution of writing to each customer that he was testing the barrel and would appreciate the prompt return of it, he was able to have it make twenty round trips to different points under different conditions within three months. At the end of that time the barrel apparently was as good as new and no signs of depreciation could be detected. Not a drop of its contents had been lost and no claims or complaints had been received.

Granting that this rapid fire could not be kept up, it is safe to estimate that under average conditions a barrel could make at least twenty trips a year. The minimum life of a heavy metal barrel of 13 gauge steel is at the very least five years, so that a conservative estimate is that such a barrel would average one hundred round trips during its lifetime. The cost of a galvanized barrel of that gauge is about $6, so that on the basis of one hundred trips, the amount of the initial expense to charge against each shipment is but 6 cents. To this would have to be added interest, extra freight and what slight expense is necessary to clean the barrel preparatory to another trip. At the outside, however, the total cost would not average over 25 cents a round trip where the shipping distance was in a radius of two hundred miles.

Compare this with the cost of the wooden barrel per trip. A new oak oil barrel costs about $1.50. The customer, after receipt, can realize in a resale of it from 90 cents to $1, so that if the barrel is originally charged to him, either included in the charge for the contents or listed as a separate item, he pays about 50 cents per trip of barreling expense—double what the expense would have been if the shipment had been made in a metal package. Multiply this saving by one hundred trips—the average service of the steel barrel mentioned above—and you are brought to the fact that the steel barrel, such as forms the basis upon which this estimate is made, will save for its owner or his customers something near $25 during its lifetime. Remember, too, that this is through durability alone, and that the saving through leakages, evaporation and absorption, and the high maintenance charges of recooperage, repitching, etc., form a considerable item of expense and would easily make the saving as much again. For an initial investment of $4.50—the difference between the cost of a heavy steel galvanized barrel and a first-class oak barrel—the saving in five years would equal easily ten times that amount.

The above argument is based on the use of a heavy reshipment metal barrel, which remains the property of the shipper, and is returned when empty. The more extensive barrel users have found out through experience that such heavy packages are far more economical than the lighter types. In fact, it is coming to be a maxim among careful buyers of steel barrels that the best are the cheapest—that the barrel that delivers the best service is the one that costs the least in the long run. The real value of a barrel is based on what it can do—not on its purchase price—maximum results cannot be secured from a minimum price.

Many users of wooden barrels recognize the economy of the steel package, but are deterred by the heavy initial investment necessary. A dollar invested and earning 30 to 40 per cent. is far better than a dollar in the bank earning 3 to 4 per cent. We pay for the things we really need, whether we buy them or not, and the man who continues to cling to the wooden barrel is paying the price many times over—not only in increased cost, but in actual loss of business. His customers will seek his ambitious and far-sighted competitor who offers his shipments in tight, safe and strong metal barrels at less expense.

When a thing is needed, its purchase is the cheapest way out. The economy and safety of the steel barrel certainly make it a needed article to the barrel user, and the longer the purchase is deferred the greater will be the user's loss. A dollar, like a man, is of greatest value only when it is working. That money breeds money is no more conclusively proven than through an investment in steel shipping containers to replace the wooden ones.

John Trageser Steam Copper Works, New York.

We believe the advantages of steel barrels over other containers can be classified as follows:—

First. Economy as lessening the loss from leakage; lessening the loss from total destruction of package; saving in number of trips, as steel drums last several years.

Second. Increase of business to be gained by using improved container. One prominent buyer of printers' ink will not accept anything but a steel drum.

Third. Steel barrels lessen danger from fire, etc., so much so that some railroads will not accept certain materials in any other container.

A steel drum when lined inside with tinned sheet copper makes it possible to accept this style of package for essential oils, lacquer, etc.

Meurer Brothers Co., Brooklyn.

When the article to be shipped is of an inflammable nature the superiority of the steel package is so apparent as to almost need no remarks. If one will stop to consider that on one hand a wooden barrel will leak when internal pressure of five pounds is applied, or when full if dropped a distance of four feet onto a hard surface; while on the other hand the Anchor steel barrels or any other makes of good steel packages are guaranteed to withstand without leaking a pressure of forty pounds or a drop test of four feet.

It seems, therefore, reasonable to believe that a steel package will carry in every case its contents from shipper to customer without loss, and will in consequence eliminate claims for loss from leakage. This result is not theoretical alone, for it has been proven by years of actual service and close investigation.

A steel barrel is also more economical than the wooden package if properly used. Presume that in five years the steel package will make thirty trips, add freight for return of each barrel at 50 cents per trip, and allow $1 for renewing of plugs and gaskets, we will then obtain the following:—

Cost of steel barrel (maximum)	$6.00
Return freight, thirty trips at 50 cents	15.00
Plugs and washers	1.00
Total	$22.00
Cost per trip	.73
Allowance for loss from leakage	6.00

Moreover, at the end of five years the steel barrel should be practically in as good a condition as when new, and has already more than paid for itself.

Let us now consider the wooden package, judging $1.50 as average cost of new barrel or old barrel plus cooperage:—

Thirty wooden barrels at $1.50	$45.00
Leakage allowance	?
Cost per trip	?

We think that you will easily see from these figures that steel barrels are really cheaper in the end than the wooden package.

In closing, allow us to state that as in everything else, there are good and bad steel packages; therefore, one should be more than careful in purchasing these containers, since even though the best steel barrel is slightly more expensive it will be far cheaper and more satisfactory in the end.

Pressed Steel Products Company, Sharon, Pa.

The special advantage of using steel barrels in place of wood for the transportation of oils, varnishes, alcohol and chemicals is that the purchaser is assured of getting just what he pays for and does not have to waste time and money writing to the shipper or carrier to adjust his loss from leakage. The wooden barrel is like the old wooden railroad passenger car—it has outlived its usefulness and is being eliminated.

Wood barrels were formerly made of good white oak timber, but on account of the scarcity of this grade of lumber and its prohibitive cost, the manufacturers of wood barrels had to find a substitute, and are now using red oak and gum wood, formerly rejected on account of its porous nature, which makes it unsafe for the handling of expensive products.

The Standard Oil Company at Bayonne, N. J., has the largest factory in the world for the manufacture of wood barrels, having a capacity of 5,000 to 10,000 barrels a day. With the usual foresight of this company, the scarcity of white oak for the manufacture of barrels was apparent, and about twelve years ago they started to manufacture steel barrels of the bilge type, and since that time steel barrels have gradually taken the place of wood barrels.

On account of the risk from fire and numerous complaints and claims for loss of contents from shipment in wood containers, the American Railway Association, through Col. B. W. Dunn, chief inspector of the Bureau of Explosives of the Interstate Commerce Commission, adopted the following regulation for the transportation of inflammable liquids:—

"Each barrel must stand without leaking a manufacturer's test under water by interior compressed air at a pressure of fifteen pounds per square inch, sustained for not less than two minutes, and be capable of standing without showing permanent deformation and without leaking a hydrostatic test pressure of not less than forty pounds per square inch for not less than five minutes when filled with water to 98 per cent. of its capacity. The barrel must also be capable of standing without leaking a test drop on its chime from a height of four feet upon solid concrete foundation."

Some manufacturers are supplying metal drums of light weight and poor mechanical construction which do not meet the requirements of this specification. Such barrels may be suitable for the shipment of some commodities, but cannot be used for the shipment of inflammable liquids, and it is only a question of time before the user will be in serious difficulties.

It is the writer's opinion that metal barrels, when properly made, are a distinct advantage in securing the safe transportation of products. The initial cost is the only cost the shipper has. When the barrel is returned empty it can be refilled and shipped without cost of recoopering.

The best grade of steel barrels are guaranteed for a period of three years against defective workmanship, and should be good for five to ten years. All barrels manufactured should comply with I. C. C. specification No. 5, and be guaranteed in every respect.

The S. F. K. Steel Barrel Company, Cleveland, O.

Steel barrels are steadily replacing the wooden barrel, and it is a question of a short time only until all oil dealers will be convinced that it is cheaper for them to use the steel package. Some dealers would rather save a dollar on the barrel and lose two or three dollars on account of loss in transit, but this condition is bound to end. A wood barrel may seem to be in perfect condition when it is shipped, but the climatic conditions have a great effect on it, and before it has reached its destination it is leaking, or perhaps it may arrive in good condition, but the purchaser may use only a small quantity at a time. In this case the barrel will be allowed to stand in his establishment, and in a short time it is leaking badly. He not only loses part of the contents, but he also has his floor soaked with oil or whatever the liquid may be. This increases his liability of fire and makes a very unsatisfactory condition.

The steel package is not effected by climatic changes and this trouble is eliminated.

There are two classes of steel barrels, heavy and light, each covers a field of its own and both are superior to the wooden package. The

former can be used over and over until the barrel expense is practically nothing. In some cases the return freight make this style of package prohibitive, and then it is more advisable to use the lighter barrel, which can be bought at a slight advance over the cost of the wood barrel and is cheaper in the end.

These barrels can be sent on long shipments and not be effected by the various temperatures en route; the package will arrive in good condition without any loss in transit. When the barrel comes into the possession of the small consumer he can place a faucet in the opening in the barrel and have serviceable storage tank from which he may draw the material as required.

Every one knows that the quality of the wood package is declining daily, and that it is almost impossible to secure good packages at the present time. This condition is growing worse, and within a short time there will be no choice, the steel barrel is the only alternative.

Chicago Paint Club Nominations.

After a close canvass of the membership of the Chicago Paint, Oil and Varnish Club, the Nominating Committee, composed of R. V. Thomas, Charles E. Field, and John von Pein, has in a report to the secretary suggested the following names for officers and directors to be chosen on September 3:—President, John N. Welter; vice-president, F. M. Carter; secretary, Edward R. Drake; treasurer, Frank L. Sulzberger; directors, W. R. Hyde, G. M. Breinig and George T. Dyer.

White Lead Patents in Suit.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

St. Louis, July 8, 1914.

A suit to restrain Edwin Euston from transferring two patents he had obtained upon white lead manufacturing processes was filed in the Circuit Court in this city July 7 by Murray Carleton, Rolla Wells, Henry S. Priest, George L. Allen, William D. Orthwein, William R. Orthwein, J. Clark Street and Arthur Thacher, minority stockholders in the Euston Lead Company, St. Louis. The company is also made a defendant.

The plaintiffs also ask the court to order Euston to transfer the patents to them, alleging they advanced him $20,061 to conduct experiments on his promise to assign to them all improvements he made in processes for manufacturing white lead while in the company's employ.

The Euston Lead Company was incorporated in January, 1909, with $100,000 capital. Of the 1,000 shares 430 are held by the plaintiffs. Mr. Wells owns 128 shares, Mr. Carleton owns 49 shares, Mr. Allen owns 71 shares, W. D. Orthwein holds 50 shares, W. R. Orthwein holds 2 shares, Mr. Street holds 10 shares, Mr. Thacher holds 90 shares and Mr. Priest holds 30 shares.

Mr. Euston is president of the company, and his father, Alexander Euston, is secretary. The majority stock is owned by the Eustons and their relatives, who also control the Board of Directors.

The plaintiffs say the two Eustons and William B. Thompson, Edwin Euston's personal attorney, comprise the majority of the Board of Directors. The board, it is alleged, has refused to compel Edwin Euston to assign his two patents to the plaintiffs, and through counsel invited them to file the injunction suit.

The company was formed to manufacture white lead by the old Dutch process. Edwin Euston then owned several patents pertaining to the manufacture of white lead.

After buying stock in the company, the plaintiffs say they loaned the defendant the $20,061 for experiments between September 1, 1910, and May 5, 1911. The plaintiffs contend they are entitled to the ownership of the patents.

It is understood both Edwin and Alexander Euston are in the East.

House Passes Patent Amendment Bill.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Washington, July 10, 1914.

In the numerous efforts that have been made in the present and last Congress to bring about changes in the existing laws relating to patents, a bill has finally passed the House intended to amend sections of existing law relating to patents and particularly covering sections 4888 and 4889. The bill as it passed the House amends these sections by striking from the last clause thereof the words "and attested by two witnesses." The section as amended in the bill as it passed the House will read as follows:—

Sec. 4888. Before any inventor or discoverer shall receive a patent for his invention or discovery he shall make application therefor in writing to the Commissioner of Patents, and shall file in the Patent Office a written description of the same, and of the manner and process of making, constructing, compounding and using it, in such full, clear, concise and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which it appertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make, construct, compound and use the same; and in case of a machine he shall explain the principle thereof, and the best mode in which he has contemplated applying that principle, so as to distinguish it from other inventions; and he shall particularly point out and distinctly claim the part, improvement or combination which he claims as his invention or discovery. The specification and claim shall be signed by the inventor.

Sec. 2. That section 4889 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the words "and attested by two witnesses," so that the section so amended will read as follows:—

"Sec. 4889. When the nature of the case admits of drawings, the applicant shall furnish one copy signed by the inventor or his attorney in fact, which shall be filed in the Patent Office; and a copy of the drawing to be furnished by the Patent Office shall be attached to the patent as a part of the specification."

Naval Stores Standardization Appropriation.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Washington, July 10, 1914.

The officials of the Bureau of Chemistry having charge of the matter of investigating the proposed standards for rosin and turpentine are pleased with the action of Congress in providing in the agricultural appropriation bill the sum of $5,000 to be utilized in carrying on this investigation.

So far as the officials are advised no action has been taken by the committee designated at the conference held here in the early spring looking to an agreement for legislation by Congress establishing rosin and turpentine grades.

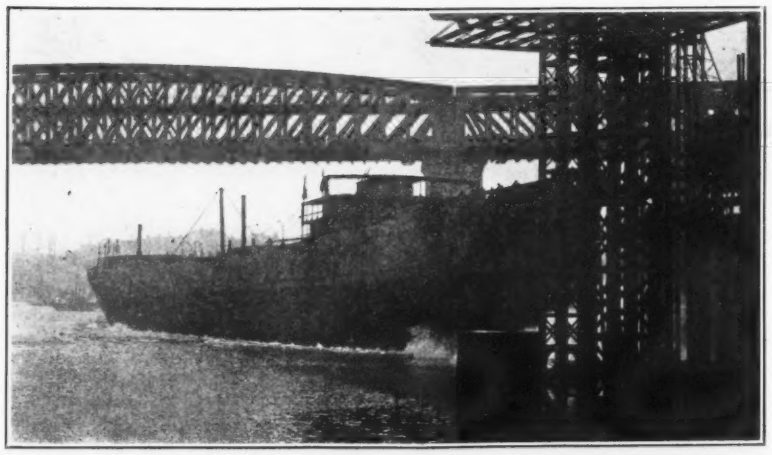
It is the purpose of the department officials to utilize in part, at least, the appropriation by Congress in perfecting the grades that have been considered by the bureau and to place samples of these grades in the hands of dealers in the principal naval storage centers, with a view to having reports made thereon which will facilitate the final agreement upon legislation establishing these grades, when they shall be perfected to the satisfaction of those principally concerned.

Mexican Eagle Co.'s Oil Tanker Fleet Nearing Completion.

The recent launching of the Mexican Eagle Company's monster tank steamer San Nazario leaves but one vessel to enter the ways before the company's fleet of twenty tankers will be in commission to transport petroleum products to various quarters of the world. Ten of the vessels, including the San Nazario, have a capacity of 15,000 tons each, while the others are capable of carrying more than 9,000 tons each, a total of approximately 250,000 tons for the whole fleet.

The San Nazario, which was launched by Mrs. H. W. Masters, wife of H. W. Masters, director of the Anglo-Mexican Petroleum Products Company, has a length of 540 feet, a breadth of 66½ feet and a depth of 34 feet, her draught being 26 feet. The oil cargoes are carried in twelve holds, which are divided longitudinally by an oil-tight bulkhead into twenty-four compartments and separated from the remainder of the vessel by cofferdams. A central expansion trunk of the usual form is provided between the main and upper decks and extends for the full length of the lower holds. The supplies of oil fuel for the boilers are carried in a large cross bunker aft, a deep tank forward, and at the sides of the main expansion trunk. The cargo holds are fitted with steam heating coils to facilitate the rapid discharge of her cargo, and the pumping machinery is the largest ever fitted on oil-carrying steamers, and has a pumping capacity of 1,200 tons per hour. Her machinery consists of quadruple expansion engines 28½ inches, 41 inches, 58 inches, 84 inches by 54 inches stroke, and four single-ended boilers, 16 feet 3 inches diameter by 12 feet long by 220 pounds, fitted with the Wallsend-Howden system of oil burning and will burn Mexican fuel oil. This machinery will develop 4,600 indicated horsepower. The equipment of the ship in every respect is of a complete character, including cold storage refrigerators and Marconi's wireless telegraphy, and the best accommodations for the officers and men.

Delivery of the San Nazario for actual service has been delayed by labor troubles. The remaining vessel of the Mexican Eagle Company's fleet is the San Patrico, another 15,000-ton capacity tanker, which is expected to be launched before the close of the year.



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SAN FRANCISCO, 1894
ATLANTA, 1895
PARIS, 1900
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CHARLESTON, 1902
ST. LOUIS, 1904

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Sales Agents for "Samson" and "Vulcan" Press Cloth.

OIL MARKETS

Unless otherwise specified, our prices are those prevailing in the New York Market, and are for large quantities. Complete prices current will be found on pages 39, 40 and 41, and table of contents on page 23.

Saturday Noon, July 11, 1914.

LINSEED OIL.

There has not been much life to the local oil market during the week. It is reported that one or two large lots were sold at low prices. One lot was said to be for 2,000 barrels. The majority of trading, however, has been for jobbing quantities and generally considered the market has been dull. Private terms have entered into transactions involving large amounts, but the inside quotation as far as crushers were concerned was reported to be 51c., and the open price was 52c. There were rumors that a dealer had shaded 51c. and at any rate this dealer has been a prominent seller of late. Futures are not in demand and most consumers are awaiting the outcome of the flax crop before committing themselves. Delivery over the rest of the year is quoted at 51@52c., according to seller. Small lots have sold on spot at 52c., and certain sellers refuse to entertain bids under that price. Foreign markets were easier this week and net declines were reported in the United Kingdom and on the Continent. Stocks of oil abroad are still increasing and are acting as a stay against higher prices. Deliveries of oil against contracts have not been heavy in domestic markets in the interval, but as most of the mills are running at reduced capacity, stocks in crushers' hands are being reduced.

The important feature in the seed markets consisted in the government crop report which was issued on Wednesday. This report shows the crop to be in better condition than has been the case for some years and while the acreage has been reduced, yield per acre shows up well and total yield is estimated at 18,000,000 bushels. Under ordinary conditions through the growing season it would appear as if the crop would be very close to that of last year. This is treated more fully on the editorial pages of this issue. Shipments from India last week were 1,208,000 bushels and the Argentine shipped 518,000 bushels. These figures show that Europe is not suffering from any scarcity of seed, although the shipments from now to the end of the year must fall considerably below the totals of the corresponding period last year. Different reports are heard about the Canadian crop and the extent of the crop there will be a big factor in establishing future values for seed in this country. Receipts of seed at Minneapolis and Duluth have increased in the past two weeks, but are far below receipts at this time last year. Crushing demand for seed is not active owing to the amount of oil on hand and also because of the slow trading in oil in domestic markets. Reports on the Western, Canadian, and Buenos Aires seed markets from our own correspondents will be found on page 12.

Foreign Quotations for Linseed Oil.

Daily cable advices from Liverpool, London, Hull and Amsterdam give the following spot quotations for linseed oil in those markets:—

	Liverpool, per cwt.		London, per cwt.		Hull, per cwt.		Amsterdam, florins per 100 kilos.
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Sat...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mon..	27	6	25	1½	24	3	27⅝
Tues.	27	6	24	10½	24	1½	27¾
Wed.	27	6	25	1½	24	3	27½
Thur.	27	6	25	0	24	3	27½
Fri..	27	6	24	10½	24	1½	27⅜

Foreign Quotations for Flaxseed.

Daily advices from Hull, London, Antwerp, Buenos Aires and Winnipeg give the following quotations for shipments of flaxseed in those markets, prices representing closing quotations except for Buenos Aires, where opening prices are given:—

	Hull, Per 416 lbs. La Platte.		London Per 416 lbs. Calcutta.			London Per 416 lbs. La Platte.		Antwerp, francs per 100 kilos.
	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	
Sat...	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
Mon.	46	0	50	9		47	3	30½
Tues.	46	0	50	3		47	0	30¼
Wed.	45	9	50	0		47	0	30
Thur.	46	3	50	0		47	0	30
Fri...	46	0	50	0		47	0	30

	Buenos Aires, gold per bushel.	Winnipeg, per bushel.
Saturday	...	...
Monday	$1.42	$1.39⅛
Tuesday	1.41	1.39
Wednesday	1.41	1.39⅝
Thursday	...	1.39⅜
Friday	1.41½	1.40

Linseed Cake and Meal.

Only moderate demand for cake was reported this week. Foreign bids were generally under the values expected by sellers and this restricted trading. Holders of cake are firm and are not eager to sell unless they get their price. Market quotations are given at $32.25@$32.50 per ton. Meal is in quiet demand in the East and is held at a premium of $1 per ton over cake. Western markets report a slow call for both cake and meal.

COTTONSEED OIL.

Consuming demand for cotton oil has shown no improvement during the week, either for home or for export, and trading has been largely of a professional character. Because of the premiums at which the later positions are selling July oil has held very steady. Large refining interests find it profitable to accept tenders of July and sell August and September against it. Under this support only slight declines are noted in July, while sharp breaks have taken place in the later options. Prominent factors which worked for lower values were better reports from the cotton districts, weakness in pure lard prices, and freer offerings of new crop crude oil. This combination of bearish factors caused uneasiness among speculative longs and precipitated considerable selling at a time when the market

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Cable Address: Procter, Cincinnati, U. S. A.

was virtually bare of support. Reports that the seed supply this year would be short because of dry weather in Texas and in parts of the Southwest encouraged the bullish contingent and resulted in rather heavy switching to the fall months. The steady declines in prices in the early part of the week, however, uncovered a number of selling orders and liquidation was especially heavy on Wednesday when sales reached a total of 33,100 barrels and prices broke from 5 to 12 points. Some bullish reports were heard to the effect that there was but little oil held in this country, but there seems no authority for this statement. Production has been large and with consuming and export demand below normal and pure lard cutting into consumption of lard compound it is difficult to see how stocks could have been absorbed.

While consuming demand has not been a factor this week it is noted that the market was sensitive to changes in lard and to reports from the cotton fields. When lard was easy and crop news favorable speculative holdings were thrown upon the market, and when opposite reports were heard trading became slow and unimportant.

Shipments abroad were noted regularly against old orders, but did not entail large lots. Exports from this port for the week amounted to 3,417 barrels. Spot oil was neglected through the week and the same was true of bleachable oil. Old crop crude oil holds a nominal position with sellers asking 47c. per gallon. New crop crude was offered for October shipment on a basis of 42½c., but this price did not prove attractive to refiners. Below are closing telegrams from important crushing sections in the South, and cablegrams from abroad. There is also a detailed report of all transactions for each day during the past week, together with a summary of sales, receipts and record of exports for the week as well as the crop year.

Special Telegrams to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

ATLANTA, GA., JULY 10, 1914.

Old crop crude exhausted; 45½@46c. bid for first made. August spot meal, $25.50 f. o. b. mills; hulls, $7.50 Atlanta loose.

Special Cablegrams to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 10, 1914.

Cotton oil dull at £32 10s. Cake and meal, £7 12s. Egyptian cottonseed, £7 5s. Market nominal at quotations. Sea Island cottonseed nominal at £6 15s.

ROTTERDAM, JULY 10, 1914.

The market was quiet, with butter oil quoted at 43½ florins for immediate shipment.

Friday, July 3.*

Sales, 4,400 barrels. Receipts, 820 barrels. Spot, 7.24@7.30c. July, 7.25@7.28c. August, 7.43@7.45c. September, 7.54@7.55c. October, 7.32c. November, 6.97c. December, 6.86c. January, 6.86c. February, 6.86c.

*On account of the early closing of forms of the previous issue, only the record of sales and prices to Friday noon were published. The above schedule represents a full day's transactions.

Monday.

Trading was very quiet, but prices were influenced by poor reports from the cottonfields and held steady. Scarcely any consuming demand was reported and trading was confined principally to the August option.

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
Spot	....	...	...	7.30
July	....	...	...	7.26
August	1,100	7.46	7.45	7.45
September	....	...	...	7.55
October	....	...	...	7.31
November	300	6.96	6.96	6.96
December	200	6.86	6.86	6.86
January	300	6.86	6.86	6.86
February	....	...	...	6.86

Total, 1,900 barrels. Receipts, 820 barrels. Off oil, 7.05@7.30c. Winter yellow, 7½c. Summer white, 7½c.

Tuesday.

Trading was more active with prices lower. Good crop news and weakness in pure lard caused considerable liquidation. New crop crude oil was offered for October shipment at 42½c.

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
Spot	....	...	...	7.23
July	900	7.27	7.25	7.25
August	2,000	7.43	7.37	7.37
September	3,300	7.53	7.46	7.46
October	2,100	7.39	7.26	7.26
November	400	6.93	6.91	6.91
December	100	6.89	6.89	6.89
January	....	...	...	6.70
February	....	...	...	6.77

Total, 8,800 barrels. Receipts, 1,059 barrels. Off oil, 7.05@7.30c. Winter yellow, 7½c. Summer white, 7½c.

Wednesday.

Sales were heavier than for some time. Heavy liquidation was in evidence and the market received but little support. Short coverings caused a slight recovery from the low points, but net declines were registered in all positions.

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
Spot	....	...	...	7.20
July	100	7.20	7.20	7.20
August	12,100	7.37	7.27	7.30
September	17,400	7.40	7.32	7.37
October	3,000	7.22	7.17	7.19
November	200	6.80	6.80	6.80
December	200	6.70	6.69	6.70
January	100	6.68	6.68	6.68
February	....	...	...	6.73

Total, 33,100 barrels. Receipts, 875 barrels. Off oil, 7.05@7.25c. Winter yellow, 7½c. Summer white, 7½c.

Thursday.

Market opened steady but closed easy, with liquidation forcing values downward. Lack of consuming demand and steady declines in cotton prices brought forth selling pressure.

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
Spot	....	...	...	7.20
July	500	7.22	7.21	7.22
August	3,400	7.32	7.28	7.28
September	4,100	7.39	7.33	7.33
October	2,400	7.20	7.16	7.16
November	500	6.82	6.80	6.80
December	100	6.73	6.73	6.73
January	....	...	...	6.68
February	....	...	...	6.68

Total, 11,000 barrels. Receipts, 160 barrels. Off oil, 7@7.25c. Winter yellow, 7.40c. Summer white, 7.40c.

Friday.

Trading was quiet and prices recovered a little from yesterday's decline. Lard was firm and short covering was noted in the oil market.

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
Spot	....	...	...	7.20
July	100	7.24	7.24	7.24
August	1,800	7.30	7.29	7.30
September	3,300	7.36	7.34	7.36
October	700	7.17	7.16	7.17
November	800	6.80	6.78	6.80
December	100	6.72	6.72	6.72
January	....	...	...	6.70
February	....	...	...	6.71

Total, 6,800 barrels. Receipts, 35 barrels. Off oil, 7.10@7.22c. Winter yellow, 7½c. Summer white, 7.55c.

Saturday.

The market was inactive. Prices were firmer, owing to shorts covering on strength in lard. Crude oil in the Southeast was nominally unchanged at 47c. prompt shipment.

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
Spot	....	...	...	7.29
July	1,100	7.30	7.28	7.30
August	1,700	7.40	7.38	7.39
September	1,600	7.41	7.39	7.41
October	1,000	7.21	7.20	7.21
November	700	6.82	6.81	6.82
December	300	6.72	6.71	6.71
January	100	6.73	6.73	6.73
February	....	...	...	6.72

Total, 5,900 barrels. Receipts, 1,851 barrels.

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Correspondence Solicited from Brokers or Dealers

Off oil, 7.10@7.20c. Winter yellow, 7.50c. Summer white, 7.50c.

Recapitulation.

The following figures give the total receipts and sales of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in the New York market for the past week, and exports from the principal ports for the same period, as well as a summary of the week's sales, all options:—

Receipts, 4,803 barrels.
Sales, 66,500 barrels.
Exports, 3,417 barrels.

SUMMARY OF SALES.

Spot	.....
July	2,700
August	22,100
September	29,100
October	9,200
November	2,900
December	1,000
January	500
Total	66,500

The total sales, all options, in New York market from beginning of crop year, September 7, 1913, amounted to 2,778,200 barrels. Total receipts for same period are 206,609 barrels.

Chicago Oil Market.

Chicago, July 9, 1914.

There has been a lack of animation in the market for cottonseed oil at Chicago this week. The absence of urgent requirements for spot oil and the favorable prospects for the future production have combined to dull buying enthusiasm and efforts to stimulate interest have failed of their purpose. Holders advanced their asking price for bleachable to 54@55c. a gallon, but could not induce buyers to raise their bids above 53½c., and the final quotation was placed at 53½@54c., indicating that bidders had the better of the argument. Soap manufacturers evinced little interest in the market for soap oil and the close at 51@51½c. showed a loss of 1c. for the week. Prime crude cottonseed oil was stationary in price, but wholly nominal at 49@50c. Oleo oils pressed on sale in excess of requirements and finished the week at a loss of ½c., while palm kernel, olive and cocoanut oils remained without quotable change for the week. Quotations:—Prime, summer yellow, bleachable cottonseed oil, 53½@54c.; summer yellow soap oil, 51@51½c.; prime crude, 49@50c.; extra oleo, 9⅛@9⅜c.; No. 2 oleo, 8⅝@8⅞c.; oleo stock, 7¾@8½c.; Ceylon cocoanut, 8⅝@9c.; Cochin cocoanut, 9¾@10c.; palm kernel, 8¾@9c.; soap grade olive oil, 80@85c.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS.

Following are the exports of cottonseed oil from New York, New Orleans, Galveston, Savannah, Baltimore, Norfolk, Newport News, Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco, Mobile, Laredo, Tex.; Eagle Pass, Tex.; Buffalo, N. Y.; St. Paul, Minn., and Michigan. Also a table showing the total exports from the United States:—

New York.

	For week ending July 9, 1914. Barrels.	Since Sept. 1, 1913. Barrels.	Same time last year. Barrels.
Africa, Algiers	....	.....	102
Egypt	....	625	1,001
South	....	3,491	3,561
West Coast	....	20	40
Argentine Republic	860	25,766	25,073
Austria	....	6,923	20,912
Australia and New Zealand	5	1,765	1,412
Belgium	30	982	3,355
Brazil	200	7,593	10,846
British East Indies	....	200	.....
British Guiana	77	2,909	2,814
British West Indies	160	6,683	2,933
Bulgaria	....	95	50
Canary Islands	....	.....	5
Central America	39	358	726
Chile	....	9,155	5,932
Cuba	66	3,336	4,477
Denmark	....	3,340	7,050
Dutch Guiana	8	216	186
Dutch East Indies	....	.....	106
Ecuador	....	11	.....
England	576	33,244	56,688
France	25	18,479	40,273
French Guiana	....	587	1,039
French West Indies	20	1,493	7,054
Germany	....	11,320	15,811
Gibraltar	....	160	254
Greece	....	1,328	126
Italy	265	28,659	94,275
Japan	....	25	45
Malta	50	1,175	2,308
Mexico	....	1,417	986
Netherlands	125	12,602	3,074
Newfoundland	....	141	96
Norway	....	3,546	6,045
Panama	152	4,080	3,074
Peru	....	35	35
Porto Rico	30	857	1,361
Portugal	....	.....	173
Roumania	200	6,757	5,385
Russia	....	25	592
San Dom. and Hayti	....	2,898	5,075
Scotland	....	5,165	5,518
Spain	....	50	.....
Sweden	....	1,225	2,385
Turkey	335	9,951	27,967
Uruguay	155	9,287	9,072
U. S. Colombia	....	94	6
Venezuela	....	47	24
Totals	3,417	252,224	424,257

New Orleans.

	For week ending July 9, 1914. Barrels.	Since Sept. 1, 1913. Barrels.	Same time last year. Barrels.
Argentine Republic	....	2,660	4,308
Belgium	....	7,885	390
Central America	....	25	.....
Cuba	....	4,170	6,316
Denmark	....	.....	650
England	....	4,130	14,060
France	....	.....	2,410
Germany	....	5,275	7,656
Ireland	....	.....	400
Italy	....	1,075	1,065
Mexico	....	5,779	4,102
Netherlands	....	16,299	76,702
Norway	....	8,855	10,[illegible]
Panama	....	136	201
Porto Rico	....	670	.....
Scotland	....	125	1,725
Sweden	....	1,750	1,700
Uruguay	....	.....	100
Totals	....	58,934	132,375

Galveston.

	For week ending July 9, 1914. Barrels.	Since Sept. 1, 1913. Barrels.	Same time last year. Barrels.
Belgium	....	200	.....
Cuba	....	925	165
Denmark	....	.....	150
England	....	.....	997
Germany	....	100	200
Mexico	....	1,755	3,625
Netherlands	....	1,520	5,200
Totals	....	4,560	10,337

Savannah.

	For week ending July 9, 1914. Barrels.	Since Sept. 1, 1913. Barrels.	Same time last year. Barrels.
England	....	2,725	7,000
Germany	....	3,800	1,000
Netherlands	....	27,750	32,605
Norway	....	2,375	.....
Sweden	....	279	.....
Totals	....	36,925	40,605

Baltimore.

	For week ending July 9, 1914. Barrels.	Since Sept. 1, 1913. Barrels.	Same time last year. Barrels.
Denmark	....	.....	450
England	....	1,599	500
France	....	1,600	2,850
Germany	....	.....	1,325
Netherlands	....	50	6,750
Totals	....	3,249	11,775

Norfolk.

	For week ending July 9, 1914. Barrels.	Since Sept. 1, 1913. Barrels.	Same time last year. Barrels.
England	....	9,791	3,790
Germany	....	625	650
Netherlands	....	4,252	9,875
Scotland	....	925	1,149
Totals	....	15,593	15,464

Newport News.

	For week ending July 9, 1914. Barrels.	Since Sept. 1, 1913. Barrels.	Same time last year. Barrels.
England	....	225	.....
Germany	....	50	2,600
Netherlands	....	25	4,950
Scotland	....	310	.....
Totals	....	710	7,550

Philadelphia.

	For week ending July 9, 1914. Barrels.	Since Sept. 1, 1913. Barrels.	Same time last year. Barrels.
England	....	.....	749
Germany	....	.....	1,325
Italy	....	710	.....
Netherlands	....	25	.....
Norway	....	100	.....
Totals	....	825	2,074

Boston.

	For week ending July 9, 1914. Barrels.	Since Sept. 1, 1913. Barrels.	Same time last year. Barrels.
Canada	50	50	50
England	....	296	1,814
Italy	....	25	.....
Nova Scotia	....	8	18
Totals	50	379	1,912

San Francisco.

	For week ending July 9, 1914. Barrels.	Since Sept. 1, 1913. Barrels.	Same time last year. Barrels.
Central America	....	22	48
China	....	4	.....
Hawaii	....	121	16
Japan	....	11	10
Mexico	....	.....	119
Philippine Islands	....	.....	25
Totals	....	158	218

Mobile.

	For week ending July 9, 1914. Barrels.	Since Sept. 1, 1913. Barrels.	Same time last year. Barrels.
Argentine Republic	....	.....	600
Totals	....	.....	600

Laredo, Tex.

	For week ending July 9, 1914. Barrels.	Since Sept. 1, 1913. Barrels.	Same time last year. Barrels.
Mexico	....	1,983	27,126
Totals	....	1,983	27,126

Eagle Pass, Tex.

	For week ending July 9, 1914. Barrels.	Since Sept. 1, 1913. Barrels.	Same time last year. Barrels.
Mexico	....	.....	5,143
Totals	....	.....	5,143

Buffalo, N. Y.

	For week ending July 9, 1914. Barrels.	Since Sept. 1, 1913. Barrels.	Same time last year. Barrels.
Canada	....	3,355	16,889
Totals	....	3,355	16,889

St. Paul, Minn.

	For week ending July 9, 1914. Barrels.	Since Sept. 1, 1913. Barrels.	Same time last year. Barrels.
Canada	....	.....	3,256
Totals	....	.....	3,256

Michigan.

	For week ending July 9, 1914. Barrels.	Since Sept. 1, 1913. Barrels.	Same time last year. Barrels.
Canada	....	27,783	54,488
Totals	....	27,783	54,488

Total Exports at Principal Ports.

	For week ending July 9, 1914. Barrels.	Since Sept. 1, 1913. Barrels.	Same time last year. Barrels.
New York	3,417	252,224	424,257
New Orleans	....	58,934	132,375
Galveston	....	4,560	10,337
Savannah	....	36,925	40,605
Baltimore	....	3,249	11,775
Norfolk	....	15,593	15,464
Newport News	....	710	7,550
Philadelphia	....	825	2,074
Boston	50	379	1,912
San Francisco	....	158	218
Mobile	....	.....	600
Laredo, Tex	....	1,983	27,126
Eagle Pass, Tex	....	.....	5,143
Buffalo, N. Y	....	3,355	16,889
St. Paul, Minn	....	.....	3,256
Michigan	....	27,783	54,488
Totals	3,467	406,678	754,069

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LARD, TALLOW, STEARINE AND GREASES.

Lard.

Closing prices for lard were about the same as a week ago. During the greater part of the interval the tone was fairly steady, and for a time prices scored a moderate advance due to the strength in meats. Actual business showed no improvement, and with stocks heavy in all quarters sentiment was rather bearish. Foreign interests took hold in a small way only. City lard was quoted at 9¾@9⅞c., with most holders asking the outside figure. Prime Western was offered at the close at 10.35c. per pound, with compound lard unchanged at 8¼@8½c., as to quantity. On Friday cash lard in tierces at Chicago closed nominal at 10.12c.

Chicago Lard Market.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Chicago, July 9, 1914.

Lard prices at Chicago this week fluctuated within a narrow range and closed unchanged at 2½c. higher for the week. The appreciation was made by the current month and came as a result of an improvement in the cash demand for the product. The speculative trade was quiet and lacked force, with the absence of leadership evident in the mild variations made in values from day to day. A firm feeling pervaded the market most of the period under review, but the sentiment was engendered by the strength shown in the market for live hogs and came as a result of disappointing receipts and a curtailed production, rather than from any factor in the speculative market itself. Weakness in the grain market was a bearish influence, but it did not induce any selling pressure and the market promptly recovered any recession enforced. The official monthly report of reserve stocks made holdings of contract lard at Chicago July 1 total 176,394 tierces, the largest in recent years, and showing an increase of 25,576 tierces made since June 1. As compared with a year ago, local reserves of contract lard showed a surplus of 91,613 tierces. World's stocks of lard July 1 were placed at 354,028 tierces, an increase of 41,468 tierces over reserves a month ago and standing 50,907 tierces in excess of holdings a year ago. Of the total world's supply 94,300 tierces were in Europe, a loss of 3,000 tierces in June, while 139,300 tierces were afloat for Europe, an increase of 11,600 tierces since a month ago. Domestic cash demand showed marked improvement during the week and premiums in the cash market were more firmly held, round lots of regular prime steam lard finishing the week at July figures, or $10.07½, while loose lots were in fair demand and moderate supply at 42½c. under July, or and $9.65. Leaf lard met with a good inquiry and was in moderate supply at $9.25 and neutral was well taken at $10.62½@10.75 for No. 1 and $10.12½@10.25 for No. 2. Speculative trade this week centered largely in September and October deliveries, which closed at $10.20 and $10.30, respectively. The July delivery did not attract much attention, but was sparingly offered and closed strong at $10.07½, showing an advance of 2½c., while more distant futures did not show any appreciation for the week.

Tallow.

No sales were noted in the past week, and with the foreign markets again lower the undertone was barely steady at the close. Bids of 6¼c. for special were on the market, but sellers held out for 6⅜c. Prime city tallow was unchanged at 6c., with edible in tierces at 7@7½c. per pound. At the London auction 1,485 casks were offered and 731 casks sold. Prices realized showed a loss of 3d. for good mixed and 6d. for low sorts.

Our Chicago correspondent writes:—

Chicago, July 9, 1914.

A little more activity prevailed in the market for tallows at Chicago this week, but offerings exceeded requirements by a slight margin and values averaged slightly lower. Packers tallows were unchanged to ⅛c. lower for the week, while country tallows closed ⅛@¼c. lower. Notwithstanding the declines, a better feeling pervaded the trade and the market was in a satisfactory condition at the finish. Quotations:—Choice edible, 6⅞@7¼c.; city fancy, 6⅞@7c.; prime packers, 6½@6¾c.; No. 1 packers, 6½@6⅝c.; No. 2 packers, 5@5¼c.; No. 1 renderers, 6@6⅛c.; choice country, 6⅝@6¾c.; No. 1 country, 6¼@6½c.; "B" country, 5⅝@5⅞c.; No. 2 country, 5⅛@5⅜c.

Stearines.

The market was quiet, but prices underwent no change in the past week. The last sale of oleo stearine noted was at 7¾c. per pound. Dealers quote lard stearine at 11¼c. Oleo oil closed at 7½@9½c. per pound. Neutral lard was held at 10⅝c. Foreign markets were quiet, but showed litte change.

Our Chicago correspondent writes:—

Chicago, July 9, 1914.

Stearines had an irregular market at Chicago this week and final prices showed uneven variations for the week. Lard stearine was firm to ¼c. higher than a week ago, while tallow stearine showed a loss of ¼@½c. Other kinds were ⅛@¼c. lower than a week ago. The trade was of moderate volume and limited offerings sufficed to congest the outlet, although a more favorable situation was developing at the close and feeling was more settled. Quotations:—Prime oleo stearines, 8@8¼c.; No. 2 oleo, 7⅝@7¾c.; mutton, 7⅞c.; tallow, 7@7½c.; white grease, 6¼@6¾c.; yellow grease, 5½@5⅝c.; lard, 11⅛@11⅜c.

Greases.

While the undertone was easy prices quoted by leading sellers were unchanged. It was intimated, however, that desirable business would have been accepted at lower figures. The demand was quiet in all quarters. White grease is quoted at 6⅞@7⅞c.; house, 5⅜@6⅜c.; yellow grease stearine, 5½@5¾c.; white grease stearine, 5¾@6¼c. per pound.

Our Chicago correspondent writes:—

Chicago, July 9, 1914.

Offerings of greases at Chicago this week met with a fair inquiry and prices showed fair stability, although closing slightly lower on the average. Garbage grease was an exception, finishing the week at an advence of ¼c. White greases were practically unchanged for the week, while cracking grease showed a loss of ¼c. and bone grease was off ⅛@¼c.

(Continued on page 34.)

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NAVAL STORES MARKETS

Unless otherwise specified, our prices are those prevailing in the New York Market, and are for large quantities. Complete prices current will be found on pages 39, 40 and 41, and table of contents on page 23.

Saturday Noon, July 11, 1914.

NEW YORK MARKET.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.—An improved absorption of stocks has followed the Independence Day apathy and, after declining to levels a half cent to a cent below those reached at the close of the previous week, prices for the spirits have been restored to the figures hitherto prevailing and have been advanced even beyond these limits at the close of the week. A tendency to move upward to still higher prices is now noted both in the primary center and in the local market. Fluctuations for the week have ranged from 48½ to 50c. and business has been placed at both figures. The demand has been about satisfied in this section, but there is still a fair request for lots sufficient to meet immediate needs, and the leading varnish makers are still buying lots of 100 barrels and more. Europe has shown little interest in the American markets, but cable advices from London have revealed an advancing tendency during the greater part of the interval, though some weakness appears to have developed toward the close of the week. In Savannah, sales have been sufficient to hold prices at levels around 46½@46¾c. per gallon. Production has increased of late, but factors are now experiencing no difficulty in absorbing offerings, and it is estimated in some quarters that the year's yield will reveal a falling off of 10 per cent. from that of 1913. Receipts to date already make it evident that there has been a diminution amounting to about 25 per cent., as compared with those for the corresponding period of last year.

The following table shows the range of prices for spirits of turpentine in the local market for each day during the past week:—

Monday	48½@49½
Tuesday	49 @—
Wednesday	49 @49½
Thursday	49½@—
Friday	49½@50

Savannah, Wilmington and foreign markets are reported at the end of the local naval stores market.

ROSINS.—A general readjustment of rosin prices to the increased amounts on hand in Savannah and in the local market, due to accumulation over the Independence Day holidays, when the buying movement had come to a temporary halt, has occurred within the interval and common to good strained is now being offered 10c. below the figure reached at the close of the previous week, while the B grade is offered here at $4.30, or 7½c. under last week's closing figure, while the other descriptions show reductions of 10c. to 17½c. The high grades, which are still in relatively scanty supply, are being strongly maintained at the lower figures now named. Primary market advices revealed no unusual feature, aside from a price movement similar to that in the local market.

London cables reported the market there steady and unchanged for American and fine strained. Final prices for the different descriptions of rosins in the local marke are as follows:—

Common to good strained	$4.10 @4.20
B	4.30 @—
D	4.35 @—
E	4.35 @—
F	4.40 @—
G	4.45 @—
H	4.45 @—
I	4.50 @—
K	4.90 @—
M	5.40 @—
N	6.00 @—
W. G	6.50 @—
W. W	6.75 @—

TAR AND PITCH.—A seasonable demand for tar is still reported by dealers and formerly mentioned figures continue to be named for spot stocks. There is also a sufficient heavy volume of shipments on outstanding contracts with the ropemakers to prevent any congestion of desirable stocks in this section. Sellers quote kiln burned tar at $6.50@6.75 and retort tar at $6.75@7 in 50-gallon iron-bound barrels. Pitch continues in fair request, with sellers quoting $3.75@4 for 200-pound barrels, gross weight.

ROSIN AND PINE OILS.—A fair buying movement is still reported in the low grades and a seasonable amount of miscellaneous business is being placed at full figures, although there is little demand for the high grade rosin oils at present. Sellers still quote 26c. for first rectified, 38c. for second rectified, 48c. for third rectified and 58c. for fourth rectified. Substitute gradings 2-3-4 are held at 25@50c., according to quantity. Pine oil remains unchanged in price, with distributors quoting yellow steam at 32@35c. and white steam at 34@35c. a gallon, according to quality.

TAR OIL.—A fair business, including sales of lots of two to five barrels, has been noted within the week at prevailing quotations, but no round quantity lots have been taken and buyers do not appear interested in such lots. Most of the present buyers are those engaged in making chemical preparations for insecticides and for disinfecting purposes. Spot offerings of genuine distilled goods are being held at 30@31c. per gallon and the commercial grades at 18@20c. per gallon, as to variety and quantity.

Exports of domestic spirits of turpentine and rosin to foreign countries for May, 1914, with comparisons with those for 1913 and 1912, follows:—

ROSIN.

Country.	Barrels.
Europe	154,164
British North America	4,922
Cuba	895
Argentina	8,124
Brazil	5,968
Other South America	3,933
British East Indies	95
British Oceania	2,106
Other countries	2,630
Total	182,837

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SELL G AGENTS

TURPENTINE.

Country.	Gallons.
Europe	1,284,185
British North America	147,726
Central	2,470
Cuba	6,077
Argentina	50,733
Brazil	34,193
Chile	16,030
Other South America	9,083
Japan	7,450
British Oceania	51,980
Other Asia and Oceania	180
British Africa	11,020
Other countries	4,223
Total	1,626,250

By specified districts, the May exports of turpentine and rosin were as follows:—

District.	Rosin, barrels.	Turpentine, gallons.
Georgia	64,593	688,370
Maine and New Hampshire	100	2,765
Massachusetts	2	504
New York	13,822	195,708
Philadelphia	514	.....
Florida	79,839	595,815
Mobile	8,108	.....
New Orleans	11,100	1,638
Arizona	....	475
El Paso	....	60
San Francisco	....	130
Southern California	....	2
Washington	180	222
Buffalo	182	.....
Dakota	482	17,482
Eastern Vermontt	873	21,003
Michigan	677	58,896
Western Vermont	2,395	42,881
Totals	182,837	1,626,250

Savannah Market Not Received.

The customary weekly report on the Savannah naval stores market was not received up to the time of closing the forms for this issue of the Reporter, but will appear in the July 20 issue, as usual.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Wilmington, July 11, 1914.

Turpentine and rosins about steady. Movement quiet.

	Rosin.	Turpentine.
Friday	$3.75	$0.45¾
Monday	3.00	.45½
Tuesday	3.00	.45½
Wednesday	3.00	.45¾
Thursday	3.00	.45¾
Friday	..	..

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Closing prices reported each day by cable are as follows:—

	Turpentine.		Rosin American strained.		Rosin Fine strained.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Friday	34	0	9	6	14	9
Monday	33	10½	9	6	14	9
Tuesday	33	10½	9	6	14	9
Wednesday	34	0	9	6	14	9
Thursday	33	9	9	3	14	6
Friday	..	..	..	..	..	..

London Turpentine Stocks.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Stock June 27	*20,939	19,561	16,749
Delivered this week	†2,167	1,683	1,345
Since Jan. 1	51,321	45,619	43,001
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Price June 1	33 9	28 0	34 3
September-December	34 9	28 9	35 0
January-April	35 7½	29 9	36 0
Savannah	47c	36½c	44½c

* Includes 1,391 French.
† Includes 181 French.

Washington State Oil and Gas Resources.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Washington, July 10, 1914.

In a bulletin just issued by the United States Geological Survey, the work of Charles T. Lupton, there is a discussion of oil and gas in the western part of the Olympic Peninsula of Washington State.

This bulletin is rather elaborate in its treatment of conditions in the Washington field and contains maps, with descriptions, of the region. In the introduction preliminary to stating what has been done with respect to field work and the history of the discovery and development of the oil showings in the Olympic field, the author says:—

High-grade paraffin oil is reported to have been discovered in the western part of the Olympic Peninsula, Washington, as early as 1881. Since then attempts to obtain oil or gas in commercial quantities by drilling have been made from time to time in different localities in this region, but without success. Within the past few years interest has been aroused in oil seeps near the mouth of Hoh River and in gas vents in other parts of the field to such an extent that many persons have been attracted to this country to search for oil and gas. As a result of this interest and on account of the fact that efforts had been made to lease tracts of land for this purpose in the Quenilt Indian Reservation, an examination of this region was made by the United States Geological Survey at the request of the Office of Indian Affairs. The results of the investigation, which are enumerated below, and which are discussed in detail throughout this report, suggest that certain parts of the field are worthy of careful consideration by oil operators. The following summary includes the most important facts regarding the area examined:—

"High-grade paraffin oil issues from two seeps near the mouth of Hoh River and at other localities oil-saturated sandy clay ('smell mud' of the Indians) is exposed. Natural gas containing about 95 per cent. methane escapes from a conical mound just north of the mouth of Quenilt River and also from an inverted cone-shaped water-filled depression on Hoh River a short distance west of Spruce post office. Other minor gas vents are also known in this field and are described in detail in this report. Three wells (one in the reservation about one mile north and slightly west from Taholah, another near the mouth of Hoh River and the third about one mile south of Forks) are being drilled for oil and gas. So far as drilling has progressed none of these wells has encountered oil in paying quantities, but all of them have struck small amounts of gas. A study of the structure and stratigraphy in addition to the examination of oil seeps and gas vents reveals the fact that several anticlines, which may serve as reservoirs for oil and gas, exist in the area examined and that they have apparently a close relationship to the oil seeps and occurrences of 'smell mud.'"

After giving a general resume of what has been accomplished in the investigations of the Olympic fields, together with a description of the character of the oil and the gas, it is brought out that two samples of oil collected from seeps north of the Hoh River were analyzed by Dr. David T. Day in the Survey laboratory, and in reference to the different degrees of crude petroleum showing 63 per cent. kerosene, Dr. Day states that. "the oil contains no asphaltum and that the residuum yields a large percentage of paraffin wax." The topography and rock formation of the field is set forth, and in conclusion the writer says:—

The writer does not predict that oil will be found in commercial quantities in this field, but he firmly believes that it is a region worthy of the attention of oil operators.

The report does not attempt to describe the stratigraphy and structure of all the rocks exposed in the area represented by Plat 2, but it does set forth all data collected in this field during the two months' reconnaissance.

It is significant that all places where oil is escaping from the surface of the earth, either in seeps or in oil-saturated sandy clay, and the principal places where gas is escaping, are situated in that part of the field where the older "supposed Cretaceous" and Tertiary rocks are exposed. It is believed that the source of the gas at the Garfield gas mound is not in the Quenilt formation, through which it issues to the surface, but in the underlying "supposed Cretaceous" formation. The gas escaping in Quenilt Lake issues from a place where marsh gas is naturally expected to occur, namely, at the mouths of streams which have carried and buried and are continuing to carry and bury large quantities of vegetation, the decomposition of which could easily explain the large quantities of escaping gas. As this gas was not analyzed it is impossible to state definitely whether it is natural gas or marsh gas. The location of the vents suggests marsh gas.

In this field, as has already been pointed out, the oil seeps and occurrences of "smell mud" are firmly believed to be situated near the crests of anticlines. The gas vents are not similarly located because, as has been shown, the gas escaping at the Devil's Mush Pot, near Spruce post office, on Hoh River, is certainly not associated with the crest of an anticline of the rocks which outcrop just to the west. It is also true that the gas escaping at the Garfield gas mound is not situated near the crest of any known anticline. However, it may be situated near the crest of an anticline of the underlying "supposed Cretaceous" rocks, which are believed to be unconformably overlain by the Quenilt and younger formations. As the rocks of this field, which lie in that part of the United States where the annual rainfall is greatest, are undoubtedly well saturated with water, and as the principal oil seeps are situated near the crests of anticlines, it seems advisable for those desiring to exploit the oil and gas resources of the region to drill in the vicinity of the crests of an anticline rather than in a syncline or where monoclinal dips prevail.

Graphite Industry of United States.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Washington, July 10, 1914.

The graphite industry of this country, the importations of graphite from Ceylon off the coast of India, and the development of the industry in the electric furnaces at Niagara Falls are discussed in a review made by the officials of the United States Geological Survey of a report by Edson S. Bastin on the graphite industry of this country and the world in general. Among other things this report says:—

The shortcomings of the United States in the production of natural graphite are in part atoned for by the large amounts of graphite produced in the electrical furnaces at Niagara Falls. From its commercial inception in 1897 the industry of manufacturing graphite has grown rapidly until in 1913 the output was valued at nearly a million dollars ($973,397). The various grades of manufactured graphite are adapted to practically all the uses to which graphite has been applied except crucible making.

The Island of Ceylon, off the coast of India, is the world's greatest graphite producing center, and the United States absorbs about one-half of its product. Other far-off countries that contribute graphite to our industries are Korea, in western Asia, and the French island of Madagascar, off the east coast of Africa, and, in spite of political upheavals, northern Mexico has continued to contribute important supplies. These large drafts on foreign sources, amounting in 1913 to 28,879 short tons, valued at $2,169,791, are in marked contrast to the small domestic production of natural graphite, which in 1913 was only 4,775 tons, valued at $283,756, according to a statement by the United States Geological Survey. As it has been fully demonstrated that natural graphite occurs in our own country in practically inexhaustible quantities, the question arises, Why should our industries be so dependent on foreign supplies? The reason lies in the mechanical difficulty in concentrating the American product. Most of the graphite found in this country occurs as small flakes in banded rocks known as schists. The graphite forms only 5 to 10 per cent. by weight of the rock, and the crushing of the rock and clean separation of the graphite flakes have proved commercially successful only in a few favored places. A number of new methods are now being tried which it is hoped will prove more efficient—notably the electro-static process that has been applied with so much success to the treatment of zinc ores.

The percentages of the world's production of graphite used for various purposes have been estimated as follows:—Crucibles, 55 per cent.; paint, 5 per cent.; stove polish, 15 per cent.; foundry facings, 10 per cent.; lead pencils, 5 per cent.; lubricants, 5 per cent.; all other uses, 5 per cent.

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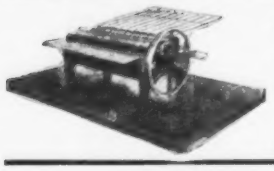

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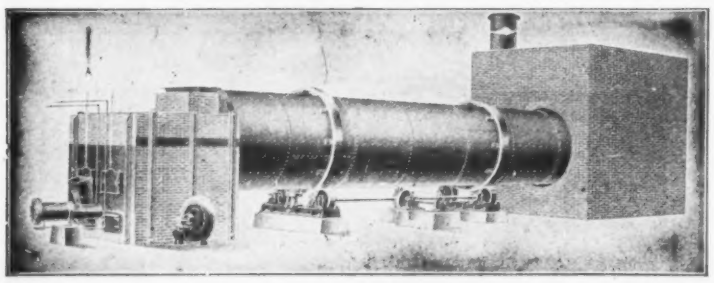

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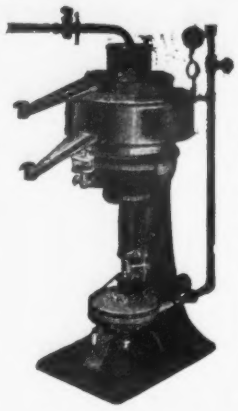

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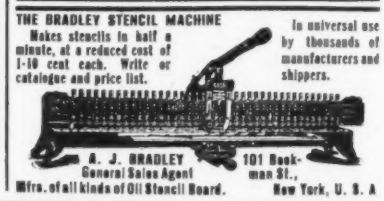

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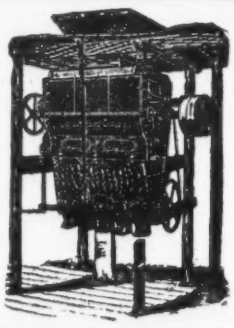

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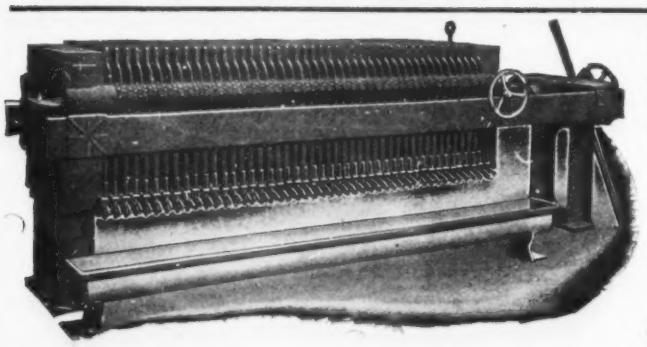

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Western Seed and Oil Markets.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

(Continued from page 12.)

expected there will be sufficient demand to force prices to a much higher level than has obtained during recent months. As usual, what improvement there is noticeable in industrial conditions generally is much more apparent in the West and Northwest than in the East, but the impression here is that the change for the better has come to stay. The closing price for car lots of raw linseed oil for immediate delivery was 51c. a gallon.

LINSEED OIL CAKE.

Market for linseed oil cake at Chicago this week was without animation. There were no inquiries of consequence uncovered and interest centered largely in the Northwestern markets, where a firm outlook was apparent. Lack of business here made it impossible to ascertain accurate market values and all quotations given out were based on Northwestern figures, plus freight charges.

THE WINNIPEG MARKET.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Winnipeg, Man., July 6, 1914.

At the first of last week further liquidation in the July flax delivery gave the market here an easier tone. Leading grain dealers said that crushers were taking a little all the time, and with liquidation out of the way the market would likely harden again. It did not take long for the stronger tone to come about, for on July 2 cash flax advanced 1½c. and the options 1@1½c. On that day the feature of the situation was the large amount of flax delivered through the local clearing house, 1,050,000 bushels, an unusual quantity for the Winnipeg market, especially at this time of the year. Prices have kept firm all week, with fluctuations very slight. Receipts form the country were small.

The stocks of flax in store at Fort William and Port Arthur at the week end totaled 3,712,315 bushels, against 3,741,511 bushels in the preceding week and 5,109,448 bushels at the corresponding date last year. In the period between the beginning of the present crop year, September 1, 1913, and June 30, 1914, the inspections of flax past Winnipeg totaled 13,493,700 bushels, against 20,183,100 bushels in the corresponding part of the preceding crop year. In the nine months of this year the amount of this grain received at Fort William and Port Arthur was 12,117,085 bushels, compared with 15,189,327 bushels in the corresponding months of 1912-13, and the shipments from the two ports were 9,720,372 and 10,678,730 bushels, respectively.

The following were the closing prices of flax in the Winnipeg market on each day of the week ending to-day, all prices being for in store at Fort William and Port Arthur:

	Cash		
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
June 30	$1.37½	$1.34½	$1.22½
July 1	*		
July 2	1.39	1.36	1.24
July 3	1.38⅞	1.35⅞	1.22⅞
July 4	1.39¼	1.36¼	1.23¼
July 6	1.39	1.36	1.23

	Futures		
	July.	Oct.	Nov.
June 30	$1.37⅞	$1.42¼	$1.42½
July 1	*		
July 2	1.39¼	1.43⅝	1.43
July 3	1.39	1.43¼	1.42¾
July 4	1.39⅝	1.43⅝	1.43¾
July 6	1.39⅛	1.43⅝	1.43¼

* Holiday on account of Dominion Day.

The weather throughout Western Canada was quite hot and dry in the last three days of last week, and there was considerable nervousness in some districts regarding the crops. It rained last night and to-day in many parts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, however, and the situation has improved considerably. Reports indicate that all grains are doing well in the great majority of districts.

THE BUENOS AIRES MARKET.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

A firmer feeling pervaded the market for flaxseed at Buenos Aires this week and prices were rigidly maintained at the enhanced level enforced at the close of the preceding week. The upturn sufficed to restrict buying by exports, however, and total shipments from Argentina for the week aggregated only 136,000 bushels, compared with 570,000 bushels in the preceding week and 100,000 bushels the corresponding week a year ago. This week's exports brought the total for the year to date to 27,269,000 bushels, against 30,042,000 bushels for the same period a year ago. A noticeable shrinkage in offerings at the ports, as well as the advancing tendency of prices, contributed to the curtailment of buying for shipments to foreign points. Crop advices received during the week were of unusually pessimistic nature. Bad weather, with excessive rains and abnormal temperatures, has prevailed over the greater part of the country. Whether permanent damage to the crop was sustained could not be definitely ascertained, but conditions were decidedly unsatisfactory and a stronger market was to be expected, especially for the distant futures.

To Extend Petroleum Research Work of Bureau of Mines.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Washington, July 10, 1914.

Considerable interest has been awakened here during the past few days by the appearance of an amendment to the sundry civil bill in the Senate proposed by Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, the object of which is stated to be to increase the efficiency of the work of the new Bureau of Mines in dealing with the subject of petroleum and natural gas. The first point as to the amendment is that it simply strikes out the figures $25,000 and substitutes $200,000 for use in the work of the Bureau of Mines in petroleum and natural gas investigation. The further point shown with reference to the amendment is that it is so broad in its scope that it opens the way for a possible duplication of work that is now well done by other departments of the government, notably in the oil statistics collected by the United States Geological Survey, and in the facts brought out by the Interstate Commerce Commission in dealing with the subject of oil transportation. This last proposition is undoubtedly to be entered upon more widely by the Interstate Commerce Commission in dealing with the subject of transportation of oil by pipe lines in pursuance of the decision of the United States Supreme Court making pipe lines common carriers under some circumstances. The amendment as it is proposed by Senator Owen would make the paragraph read as follows:—

For inquiries and investigations concerning the mining, preparation, treatment and utilization of petroleum and natural gas, with a view to economic development, and conserving resources through the prevention of waste; to inquire into the economic conditions affecting the industry, including personal services in the District of Columbia, $200,000.

The idea conveyed by this amendment is that under the plan proposed so wide and sweeping is it made that inquiry into the economic conditions affecting the industry would cover not only inquiries with respect to transportation, which are now covered by the work of the Interstate Commerce Commission, but possibly also the collecting and publishing of statistics regarding the production of oil which is now so well carried on by the officials of the United States Geological Survey, their final figures having just been made public for 1913.

It has been suggested that one of the reasons why Senator Owen offered this amendment is not only his desire to help in the work which the Bureau of Mines is doing in investigations as to the workings in the petroleum fields, but that he has been misled by statements made by C. J. Wrightsman, of Oklahoma, who recently appeared here to discuss matters pertaining to oil in the Oklahoma fields and who is quoted as saying that no statistics of production of oil, such as are now collected by the government are correct, and that the Survey officials merely rehash in these statistics statements which have been previously printed in the technical oil trade journals.

It is known that the Survey officials have no objection to the increase of appropriations to the Bureau of Mines, and so far as can be learned they indorse the work that is being done by the Bureau of Mines in suggesting methods for improving oil drilling in the various fields and other work which naturally belongs to the field of mining. It is pointed out, however, that criticism of the government statistics as to oil production ignores the fact that the Geological Survey receives each year from every pipe line and from transportation agencies directly after the close of the year corrected statements of all pipe line runs, etc., make a canvass of the railroad shipments and of all the amounts of oil sent independently of pipe lines by small refineries, and further, collects a statement of the total amount of money received for the oil at the wells, this being an investigation independent of the oil prices published by the transportation companies. It shows the actual amount received for the amount of oil produced in each field in the United States and the total value of all the oil produced independently of that transported by pipe lines. The Geological Survey has now developed, for the last seven years, a system of inquiry to every producing company in the United States by which statistics of production are collected and can be compared with pipe line runs.

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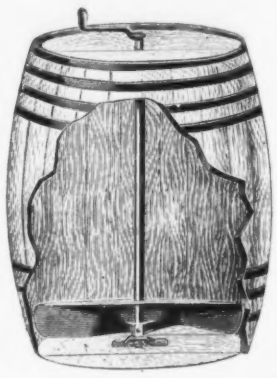

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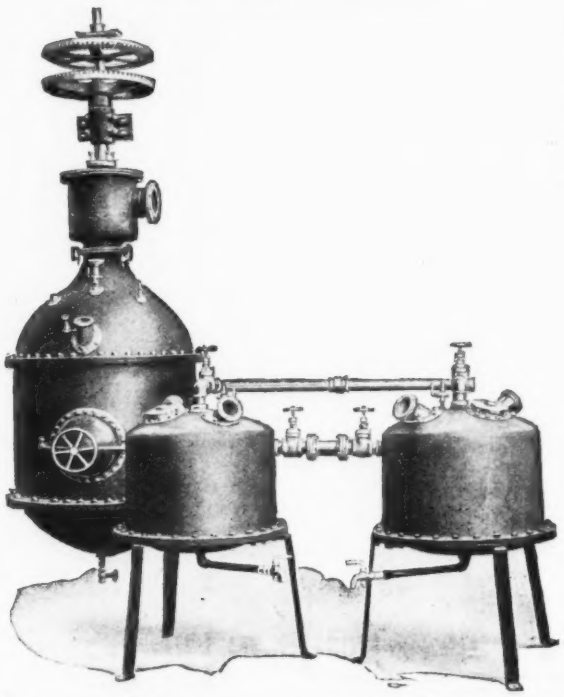

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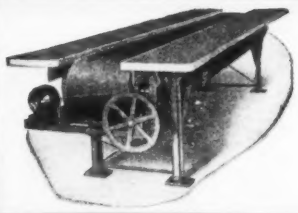

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Further than this, the number of wells drilled and those abandoned is compiled for each pool and the acreage owned and under lease is stated, maps of all these oil pools are compiled and record is kept of the quality of the oil in each pool and the market supplied.

It is not known how far the Bureau of Mines would be tempted to go in utilizing the $200,000 proposed to be appropriated for its use, but under the terms of the amendment as Senator Owen presented it, the field would probably be open for doing a vast amount of work that is now done by the Interstate Commerce Commission and by the Survey. It is also recognized that all such collection of statistics in the field would be a duplication of work now done by the reputable oil journals as well as by the Geological Survey. It is believed by those who have examined into the situation that excellent work is being done by the Bureau of Mines in improving oil drilling operations and that if the appropriation were confined to such technical work of the Bureau of Mines it would doubtless be found that the bureau could expend the increased appropriation to the advantage of the oil industry of the country without entering into the other fields of activity, such as transportation, statistics, etc.

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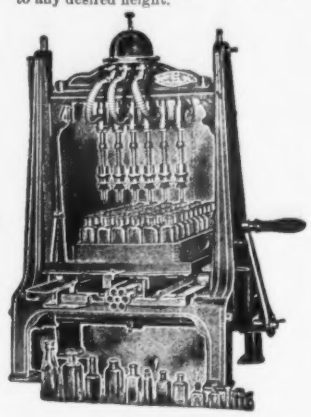

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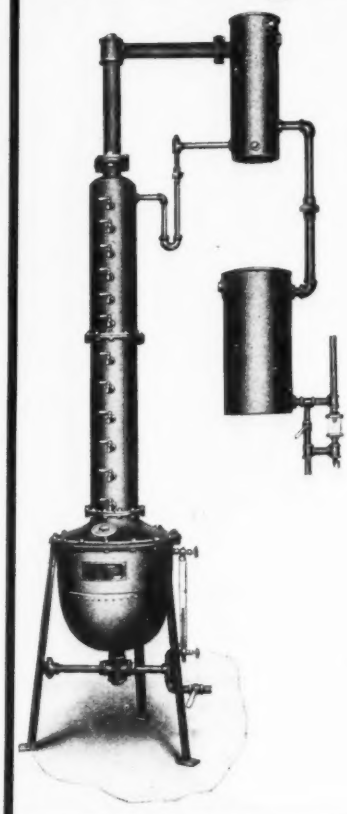

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Capacities: From 25 gallons up

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BOSTON, MASS.

Petroleum Market and Reviews

Saturday Noon, July 11, 1914.

The only practical development in the crude situation during the week has been the decline of 10 cents in nearly all of the Texas-Louisiana oils, bringing them to 40 cents, and of 15 cents in Humble oil to 35 cents. The Gulf Coast markets are experiencing drastic competition on the part of Mexican crude, which is being forwarded in heavy quantities.

The week's operations in the Eastern field have been attended with more favorable results, but this condition may be regarded as the outcome of completing work which had already been in progress, rather than any indication of keener stimulus to field work. The crude depression and the general status of the industry are not especially encouraging so far as operators are concerned, and in some sections the effect of the proposed shut-down movement in Oklahoma is being reflected. The week's summary of the Eastern fields shows 247 completions, 4,745 barrels of new daily production and 86 dry holes, as compared with 210 completions, 4,380 barrels of new daily production and 85 dry holes for the previous week. West Virginia and Indiana have been largely accountable for the increase in completions and new production. The most notable comparison in new production decline is in the Illinois returns, although the completions for the week were the same as formerly. The more creditable new production showing in West Virginia has been largely due to the bringing in of an exceptional producer in Kanawha county, which started at 700 barrels a day. Other strikes in the State were featureless The former large wells in Harrison county have shown a marked decline, and according to a late report, only two were holding up at more than 100 barrels a day. Considerable test work is reported in the county.

The week's results in the Southeastern Ohio field have been generally disappointing. Light pumpers and dry holes have prevailed. Of the 46 wells drilled but 20 were in the producing class, with an average of about 10 barrels a well. Kentucky advices indicate no check to development work in consequence of the lowering tendency of crude values. A feature of late operations has been the entry of a number of new companies, under which a number of the untested regions of the State will be exploited. Daviess, McLean, Webster and Hancock counties are expected to attract considerable test drilling. The good strike about a month ago in the neighborhood of the Busseyville pool, of Lawrence county, had led to further tests which have given promise of the development of a new pool. The best completion of the week in Kentucky was a 40-barrel well in the Denny pool, of Wayne county.

Returns from the Texas-Louisiana fields for the week note 59 completions, 19,965 barrels of new daily production and 17 dry holes, as against 38 completions, 14,510 barrels of new daily production and 13 dry holes for the former week. The heaviest gain in new production was in the Gulf Coast fields, the Sour Lake district contributing two gusher wells, starting at 4,500 and 3,000 barrels a day, respectively. The total output of the Gulf Coast fields amounts to over 40,000 barrels a day, of which the Sour Lake district is credited with 22,250 barrels. There was also a heavy gain in the new production of the Northern Louisiana fields for the week, the banner strike being a 6,000-barrel well in the De Soto district. The best completion in the Panhandle field was a 200-barrel producer at Electra. An interesting completion was reported two miles east of Electra in purely wildcat territory, producing a high gravity green oil at 1,960 feet, the oil being found at 14 feet in the pay sand.

The big feature of the mid-continent situation is the proposal of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission to suspend new drilling for 120 days, subject to certain essential exemptions. There is a wide diversity of opinion among producers as to the power of this commission to enforce the proposed suspension, and even if the commission is able to carry out its order, there is reasonable question as to whether it will fulfill its desired effect and establish conditions in the field on a basis to relieve the present depression and market unstability. That there can be no doubt of the necessity of checking the drilling mania throughout the field is evident by the record of June completions, a matter of 1,060 wells, with an estimated production of more than 100,000 barrels a day. The number of new wells is only 2709 below that for May. The runs of the leading operating company in the field for June were 3,865,620 barrels, a daily average of 128,854, as compared with 4,209,858 barrels, or 135,802 barrels a day for May. June deliveries total 3,479,065 barrels, a daily average of 115,969, comparing with 3,569,110 barrels, or 115,133 barrels a day for May. The company's storage stocks for June amounted to 386,556, as against 640,748 barrels for May. An idea of the extent of the field's overproduction is furnished in the statement that the leading concern's total storage stock are 46,032,816 barrels, the largest amount of crude oil held by a single pipe line company in any high-grade field. There is much concern among producers that the present situation may result in a change in marketing oil, not only in creating a lower market, but subjecting producers to competitive selling methods, which would work particular hardship to the smaller operators.

A marked gain in completions and new production in the Sullivan field of Indiana is the feature of the week's review of the Lima fields. In the Sullivan district there were fifty-one new wells, of which thirty-four were producers, with a total daily average of 1,640 barrels, or slightly better than 48 barrels per well. The previous year's average was 33½ barrels. Operations in the Sullivan field are letting up, as the producing territory has been pretty well drilled over. Operations in the Ohio end of the Lima fields were without significant interest. No wells of unusual capacity have been drilled in the Illinois fields during the week, and this accounts for the heavy decline in new production, from 2,425 to 765 barrels as the average daily total. McDonough county, in the western section, has contributed the most creditable new production showing for the week and is only surpassed by Crawford county in the record of completions. Six of the thirteen new wells drilled in McDonough county during the week were dusters, but the average of the producting wells was about fifty barrels.

Conditions bordering on a state of demoralization characterize the California situation. The May statistics, showing a record production and a decline in shipments, have brought home to operators generally the unstapling tendency of the market and a number of large producers are reported to have undertaken a movement for a curtailment of drilling operations. The overproduction of high-grade oil is the most menacing factor and on the present prospects the economic market relations may be reversed and high-grade oil be cut below the basis of the heavy product.

REFINED PRODUCTS.

The bearish trend of the general situation has found further expression in a decline of ten points in the illuminating oil export schedule covering all varieties and effective Friday morning. Revised quotations are 4.90c. for bulk, 8.40c. for barrels and 10.90c. for cases, 110 test, with 150 test one cent higher for all styles of containers. The previous change was a similar decline on May 26. Under the general market conditions competition has been stirred to unusual keenness and the export trade has not been up to expectations. The week's record of clearances from the local port shows a material increase, 17,476,635, as against 13,324,930 gallons previously, which is accounted for by the availability of seven tank steamers for prompt loading. They carried 13,318,395 gallons, while 5,825,000 gallons represented the

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former total of bulk shipments. Total exports from the local port since the first of the year have been 262,787,415 gallons, comparing with 270,125,635 gallons for the same period in 1913. There has been little activity in the charter market, and the only engagement booked during the week was for 80,000 cases, New York to Australia, basis 11½c. one port, August-September loading. Cable advices have indicated no variations in refined quotations in the principal foreign markets.

Imports of kerosene into Japan for the four months ending April of the last three years follow:—

FROM UNITED STATES.

	Gallons.	Value, yen.
1912	15,237,328	3,205,586
1913	12,532,677	2,815,069
1914	9,471,896	2,200,812

FROM DUTCH INDIES.

	Gallons.	Value, yen.
1912	6,414,480	1,233,977
1913	7,343,195	1,690,128
1914	3,692,038	931,728

Included in the 1914 imports are twenty-five gallons, valued at 6 yen, from other countries.

No developments of significant interest have marked the naphtha products during the week and quotations remain on an unaltered basis throughout. The demand for motor fuel shows the usual season expansion, but there are plentiful supplies for all requirements and keen competition is waged for the current business. The local export movement of the naphthas for the week has been of well sustained proportions, amounting to 2,999,245 gallons, as against 2,192,080 gallons, formerly. This brings the total since January 1 to 62,682,235 gallons, while for the same time last year were noted 49,235,200 gallons. The New York garage owners are reported to have reduced the price of gasoline from 25c. to 22@23c. since the turn of the month, the initial step for the cut being taken at a recent meeting of the West Side Garage Owners' Association, for the purpose of effecting a change in garage business methods. It was said that the owners realized that a handsome profit on gasoline might offset the close basis of general operating expenses and on this theory 25c. had been charged for gasoline that had been bought for 14c. The Wall Street Journal printed the following on gasoline competition in a recent issue:—

Competition in the gasoline business is at its height at the present time, and is certainly having a marked effect upon prices.

In the East competitors of the Standard Oil companies include the Gulf Refining Company, Texas Company, Pure Oil Company, the Indian Refining Company and many others. More gasoline is being consumed now than ever before. Yet gasoline prices generally show declines of at least 20 per cent., and in some cases much more. True, crude oil prices are lower, but the price of gasoline is so low in certain districts that it is doubtful if the refiners are making money on part of their product.

The fiercest competition in the East is found in Hudson county, N. J., where gasoline can be bought as low as 9 cents a gallon. Most of the gasoline in that territory is supplied by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Gulf Refining Company and the Texas Company. Some of the men connected with other of the Standard Oil companies are surprised that the New Jersey company has cut prices so low in order to hold its business, and it is pointed out that the decline certainly cannot go much further.

In the South gasoline prices are lower than they have been for a long period. In Texas gasoline is being sold to the dealers in some instances as low as 8 cents a gallon. But Texas is in the producing region, whereas in the East the crude oil must be transported a long distance before it gets to the refineries.

In the Middle West competition is most severe. Standard Oil of Indiana is apparently determined that the "independents" shall not get new business by keeping prices below those of the Standard. The result is that gasoline is being sold below 11 cents in Missouri.

In California several cuts in gasoline prices have recently been announced by the Standard Oil Company of California, and these have been followed by the other companies operating on the Pacific coast. Plenty of competition is being offered the California concern, and it is likely that the Standard will meet more of it in this territory before very long, principally from the American Gasoline Company, the Royal Dutch-Shell representative.

However, every reduction in the price of gasoline is not the result of competition alone and not nearly so much price cutting would have been done had not the crude oil market suffered a big reaction. In some territory the price of gasoline has not fallen off to any great extent. In certain parts of New York State gasoline is selling now at a higher level than it ever sold in some parts of the country. In New York city, for instance, gasoline had been selling as high as 25 cents up until last week and is now selling at 23 cents at some garages. However, the biggest reductions in prices have come where most competition is offered.

It is difficult to forecast when the tide will turn. It seems to be pretty generally believed by oil refiners that no upturn in gasoline prices will be seen this summer. This sounds strange coupled with the statement that the present season will be a record-breaker for gasoline consumption; but it must be remembered that the decline in gasoline prices has been largely effected since the close of the slow season for gasoline consumption.

The following tank steamers cleared from New York during the past week with refined and crude petroleum, naphtha, fuel and gas oil in bulk. The German steamer, Willkommen for Stockholm, with 1,375,000 gallons refined; the Genesee for Avonmouth, with 302,700 gallons fuel oil and 912,600 gallons gas oil; the German steamer Meppen for Lisbon and Oporto with 1,200,000 gallons refined, and 850,000 gallons naphtha refined, and steamer Powhatan, for Port Said, with 1,750,000 gallons refined; the Norwegen steamer Aztec, for Dublin, with 2,343,395 gallons refined; the British steamer, Appalachee, for London, with 1,353,000 gallons fuel oil; the British steamer, Napello, for Avonmouth, with 2,100,000 gallons refined; the British steamer, Tamaha, for Port Said, with 2,750,000 gallons refined; the British steamer Luciline, for Havre, with 1,863,730 gallons naphtha, and German motor ship Loki for Flushing with 1,800,000 gallons refined and 850,000 gallons fuel oil.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Crude at the Wells.

Pennsylvania, Cabell, Mercer black and New Castle declined 10c. each April 17, 20, 22, 27 and 30 and May 11; Pennsylvania was reduced 10c., Cabell, 7c., and Mercer black and New Castle, 5c. each on June 1. Pennsylvania, Cabell, Mercer black and New Castle were reduced 5c. on June 16; Corning declined 25c. April 17 and 20, 15c. April 22, 10c. April 27 and 30 and May 11, and 5c. June 1; Wooster declined 10c. April 18, 25, 28 and May 1, and 5c. May 12 and 3c. on June 17; North and South Lima and Indiana were cut 5c. each April 18, 25 and 28 and May 1, 5 and 11 and 3c. each on June 17.

Somerset was reduced 5c. April 20, 22 and 27, 10c. April 29, and 5c. May 11; Ragland declined 5c. April 22, but advanced 5c. on June 16; Princeton was reduced 5c. April 18, 25 and 28 and May 1, 5 and 12 and 3c. June 17; Illinois was cut 5c. April 18, 25 and 28, and May 1, 5 and 12 and 3c. June 17.

Kansas and Oklahoma advanced 2c. February 2 and declined 5c. April 8, 10, 13, 15, 27 and 30; Healdton was reduced 10c April 13 and 20; Corsicana light declined 10c. April 13 and 20 and May 5; Corsicana heavy was cut 10c. March 2, 5c. April 7 and 13 and 10c. April 20; Electra and Henrietta were reduced 10c. April 13 and 20 and May 5; Caddo heavy declined 15c. April 4 and 10c. April 16.

Sour Lake was reduced 5c. March 6, 10c. Mar. 14 and 21, 5c. April 1, 20c April 10 and 5. April 15; Jennings declined 5c. March 6, 10c. March 14 and 21, 5c. April 1 and 10c. April 10 and 15; Markham was cut 5c. March 6, 10c. March 14, 5c. April 1 and 10c. April 10 and 15; Spindletop declined 10c. March 21, April 1 and 10 and 15c. April 15; Saratoga was reduced 10c March 21, April 1, 10 and 15; Batson declined 10c March 21, April 1, 10 and 15; Goose Creek fell 10c March 14 and 21, 5c April 1 and 10 and 10c. April 15; Dayton declined 10c. March 21, 5c. April 1 and 10c. April 10 and 15; Vinton was reduced 5c. March 6, 10c. March 14 and 21, 5c. April 1 and 10c. April 10 and 15; Humble green was cut 5c. March 6, 10c. March 14 and 21, 5c. April 1, 15c. April 10 and 10c. April 15; Humble black was established at 40c. California oils from 21 to 35 degrees were reduced 5c. May 20; effective July 1, California oils of the Kern River, Coalinga, Belridge, Sunset-Midway and Lost Hills fields were reduced 2½c. on 21@23.9 degrees and 5c. on all grades of 24 and higher degrees; there was a uniform decline of 10c. in all grades of Ventura county and of 5c. in all Fullerton-Whittier oils; Canada declined 5c. April 20, 27 and 29, and May 5, 6 and 13, and 3c. June 18.

The following prices are the prices paid by the pipe lines for crude as delivered from the wells, with a comparison for the corresponding period for 1913:—

		1914.	1913.
Pennsylvania	@ bbl.	$1.75	$2.50
Cabell, Pa.		1.35	2.07
Mercer, black		1.30	2.00
New Castle, Pa.		1.30	2.00
Corning, Ohio		1.00	2.00
Wooster, Ohio		1.43	1.91
North Lima, Ohio		1.16	1.37
South Lima, Ohio		1.10	1.32
Indiana		1.10	1.32
Princton, Ind		1.12	1.25
Somerset, Ky., 32 deg. and below		1.05	1.55
Ragland, Ky		.70	.70
Illinois		1.12	1.30
Kansas and Oklahoma		.75	.88
Healdton, Okla		.50	—
Corsicana, Texas, light		.75	.95
heavy		.50	.80
Electra, Tex		.75	.85
Henrietta, Tex		.75	.85
Caddo, La., 38 deg. and above		1.05	.98
35 deg.		.95	—
32 deg.		.90	—
heavy		.50	.70
Humble, Tex		.35	.90
Saratoga, Tex		.40	.90
Sour Lake, Tex		.40	.85
Spindletop, Tex		.40	.93
Batson, Tex		.40	.90
Vinton, La		.40	—
Dayton, Tex		.40	—
Goose Creek, Tex		.40	—
Jennings, La		.40	—
Markham, Tex		.40	—
California—			
Kern River, Coalinga, Belridge, Sunset-Midway and Lost Hills.			
18 to 20.9 deg		.40	.35
21 to 23.9 deg		.42½	—
24 to 23.9 deg		.45	—
27 to 28.9 deg		.50	—
29 to 30.9 deg		.60	—
31 to 32.9 deg		.65	—
33 to 34.9 deg		.70	—
35 deg. and over		.75	—
Ventura county.			
22 to 24.9 deg		.55	—
25 to 27.9 deg		.65	—
28 to 29.9 deg		.75	—
30 to 30.9 deg		.80	—
31 to 31.9 deg		.85	—
32 to 32.9 deg		.90	—
33 deg. and over		.95	—
Fullerton and Whittier.			
18 to 21.9 deg		.50	—
22 to 24.9 deg		.55	—
25 to 27.9 deg		.65	—
28 deg and over		.75	—
Santa Maria.			
20 deg		**.40**	—
30 deg		**1.00**	—
Salt Lake-Los Angeles.			
18 deg. and less		**.60**	—
28 deg. and over		**.85**	—
Canada		1.56	1.77

Export Quotations.

ILLUMINATING OILS.

Quotations are based on the following quantities:—Bulk, tank steamer lots, ranging from 30,000 to 70,000 barrels, according to steamer capacity; barrels, cargo lots, about 30,000 barrels; cases, cargo lots averaging from 10,000 to 20,000 cases.

	S. W., 110 test.	W. W., 150 test.
Bulk, New York	*4.90	*5.90
Bulk, Philadelphia	*4.90	*5.90
Barrels, New York, cargo	*8.40	*9.40
Barrels, Philadelphia	*8.40	*9.40
Cases, New York	*10.90	*11.90
Cases, Philadelphia	*10.90	*11.90

* Quotations for bulk, barrels and cases declined 10 points July 10, 1914.

	Cases 110 test.	Cases 150 test.
Two, five, low screw cargo test	10.90	11.90
5,000 to 10,000 cases	11.05	12.05
1,000 to 3,000	11.15	12.15
600 to 700	11.20	12.20
500 to 600	11.30	12.30
400 to 500	11.40	12.40
300 to 400	11.50	12.50
200 to 300	11.80	12.80
100 to 200	12.40	13.40
10 to 100	12.90	13.90

NAPHTHAS, GASOLINE, ETC.

	10-gal. drums Under 100 cases.	10-gal. drums 100 cases and over.	100-gal. drums.*
Benzine, 59@62 deg	23¾	23¼	14¼
Gasoline, stove	26½	26	17
Naphthas—			
Auto, 68@72 deg	29	28½	19½
73@76 deg	33	32½	23½

* Drums extra, $8.50.

	In cans and cases Under 100.	100-199.	200-299.
Naphthas—			
Benzine, 59@62 deg	18¾	18½	18¼
Gasoline, stove	21½	21¼	21
Auto, 68@72 deg	24	23¾	23½
73@76 deg	28	27¾	27½

* All export quotations for the naphthas declined 1c. on May 15, 1914; there was a decline of ½c. in all styles of containers except 100-gallon drums on May 28.

Jobbing Quotations.

Crude oil, gal., inc. barrels	—	@	15
Fuel oil, barrels	—	@	8
Gas oil, distilled	—	@	9

ILLUMINATING OILS.

130 fire test, S. W., bbls	—	@	11½
150 fire test, W. W., bbls	—	@	12
tank wagon	—	@	9

NAPHTHAS, GASOLINE, ETC.

Naphtha, auto (garages only), steel bbls	—	@	14
Naphtha, auto, wooden barrels*	—	@	18
Naphtha, V. M. & P. deod., steel bbls	—	@	10
wooden bbls	—	@	12
Gasoline, 86 deg	—	@	26
74@76 deg	—	@	25
68@70 deg	—	@	22
70@72 deg	—	@	23
stove	—	@	18

*Refund allowed on barrels, equal to about 2c. per gallon.

Foreign Quotations.

Refined.

	London, pence.*	Liverpool, pence.*	Antwerp, francs.
Monday	7¼	8½	21¼
Tuesday	7¼	8½	21¼
Wednesday	7¼	8½	21¼
Thursday	7¼	8½	21¼
Friday	7¼	8½	21¼
Saturday	7¼	8½	21¼

*London and Liverpool quotations are on the basis of English gallon in barrels of 40-gallon capacity.

Export Statistics.

Exports of petroleum and products from the principal ports of the country for the week ending July 10, 1914, and totals since January 1, with comparisons for 1913 follow:—

NEW YORK.

	Current week, gallons.	Since Jan. 1, 1914, gallons.	Since Jan. 1, 1913, gallons.
Crude	7,500	17,382,429	21,874,330
Refined	*17,476,635	262,787,415	270,125,635
Naphtha	2,999,245	62,682,235	49,235,200
Gas oil	2,274,100	24,264,520	9,262,575
Fuel oil	3,275,320	19,332,285	2,942,040

* 13,318,395 gallons were shipped in bulk.

PHILADELPHIA.

	Current week, gallons.	Since Jan. 1, 1914, gallons.	Since Jan. 1, 1913, gallons.
Crude	.....	.....	.....
Refined	3,947,950	76,948,760	98,705,932
Naphtha	.....	9,805,145	.....
Gas oil	.....	4,982,690	2,872,805
Fuel oil	.....	2,669,710	18,000

BOSTON.

	Current week, gallons.	Since Jan. 1, 1914, gallons.	Since Jan. 1, 1913, gallons.
Refined	1,000	39,070	54,920

BALTIMORE.

	Current week, gallons.	Since Jan. 1, 1914, gallons.	Since Jan. 1, 1913, gallons.
Refined	.....	.....	6,050
Naphtha	.....	11,585	6,100

NEW ORLEANS.

	Current week, gallons.	Since Jan. 1, 1914, gallons.	Since Jan. 1, 1913, gallons.
Crude	.....	7,997,045	6,344,404
Refined	2,000	58,214,260	37,778,230
Naphtha	20,800	4,045,210	3,114,415
Gas oil	.....	1,410,600	4,683,310
Fuel oil	.....	9,807,350	2,796,755

SAN FRANCISCO.

	Current week, gallons.	Since Jan. 1, 1914, gallons.	Since Jan. 1, 1913, gallons.
Crude	15,456,000	161,281,895	50,864,160
Refined	2,054,310	71,708,495	42,802,815
Naphtha	50,825	5,436,510	652,765
Gas oil	2,070	2,662,865	637,330
Fuel oil	.....	3,053,110	58,551,365

TOTAL EXPORTS.

	Current week, gallons.	Since Jan. 1, 1914, gallons.	Since Jan. 1, 1913, gallons.
Crude	15,463,500	202,646,490	79,082,894
Refined	23,481,895	426,615,063	449,473,582
Naphtha	3,070,870	78,137,660	53,008,480
Gas oil	2,276,170	31,187,040	17,456,020
Fuel oil	3,275,320	29,253,105	64,308,160

NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, WEST VIRGINIA, OHIO, KENTUCKY AND INDIANA.

RUNS.

		Day, barrels.	Total for January, barrels.
Wednesday, July	1	61,870	.....
Thur.Fri.Sat, "	2, 3, 4	*166,119	227,989
Sunday, "	5	*151,908	379,897
Monday, "	6	*133,411	513,308
Tuesday, "	7	*159,477	672,785
Wednesday, "	8	*135,118	807,903

* Includes Illinois oil.

DELIVERIES.

		Day.	Total for January.
Wed. Thur., July	1 & 2	131,879	.....
Fri.Sat.Sun., "	3, 4, 5	*166,489	298,368
Monday, "	6	*159,690	457,458
Tuesday, "	7	*137,555	595,013
Wednesday, "	8	*110,635	705,648
Thursday, "	9	*102,335	807,983

* Includes Illinois oil.

(Other statistics of the Pennsylvania, Lima, Kentucky, Illinois, mid-continent and California fields will be found in connection with our field correspondents' reports published elsewhere. The index to contents on page 23 should be consulted for the exact location of these reports.)

EASTERN PETROLEUM REVIEW.

(From the Reporter's Field Correspondent.)

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 9, 1914.

A review of the high-grade petroleum fields east of the Mississippi River, comprising Southern New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Southeastern, Central and Northwestern Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, for the week shows a gain in finished work and new production. Reports from all parts of the high-grade fields as well as from the Oklahoma, Kansas-Texas-Louisiana fields, however, indicate that the producers or operators intend to take advantage of the shut-down movement in the producing fields to test out mostly wildcat localities. Not since oil was first found in Oklahoma was there as much wildcat work in an effort to open up new pools as there is right now in the southwestern part of that State. In Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia there is also an increase in wildcat work. The south half of Indiana will be given a more thorough test than ever before, and work in a wildcat way in Illinois is scattering over a great many counties outside the defined belt. This activity in pioneer operations is due to the belief among operators that the shut-down movement will prove a success in Oklahoma, and before its period expires there will be such a decline in production as to warrant the continuance of present prices if not an advance. If the amount of work is done that is anticipated there will be little decrease in the number of finished wells, drilling wells, but the dry hole numbers will naturally increase to a large extent.

The common carrier ruling does not worry the owner of small wells in the high-grade fields, but it will soon have the gusher owners in Oklahoma thinking some. The midsummer months promise to be exceedingly dull for operators in the fields that are now defined. There is a lack of interest for the reason that there is scarcely any known territory capable of furnishing wells above the stripper kind, and unless the wildcatters unearth something work will be mighty slim for the next few months. Southern Indiana and Kentucky may develop something from a wildcat standpoint, but all other fields look alike to the trade, whether deep or shallow.

In the Central Ohio oil and gas field the gas companies are doing a large volume of drilling to get a sufficient supply of the natural fuel to keep the lines of the different companies full of gas the coming winter. The wells average pretty well, but are expensive to drill on account of the depth in which the fuel is found, the rock being found at a point varying from 2,300 to 3,400 feet, according to location. The deepest holes mean an outlay of from $8,000 to $12,000 apiece. In some of the wells oil is found and some of the gas companies now have a daily production above 700 barrels.

The only good-looking proposition in the Western Kentucky field at this time is near Scottsville and Petroleum in Allen county, where some very good wells are being found, and in shallow territory. The work in Webster, Hancock, McLean, Daviess and Ohio counties are slow in finishing the wells, although a number of wells are drilling. The Cannel City field, in Morgan county, and the Busseyville field, in Lawrence county, show no activity, and the bulk of the finished work is confined to the Cumberland Mountain foothills, in Wayne county, in the southern central portion of the State.

Indiana is open for a near surprise to the trade, for the hills in the south half of that State may develop something on the gusher order, as the location for big wells is ideal. This territory will be tested out during the last half of the year and has already started. In the Lima end of the Indiana field and in the Northwestern Ohio end of the Lima field but little advance work is being done, as the work is more confined to leases that have been drilled over and abandoned some years ago.

Pennsylvania Fields.

The midsummer season promises to be rather quiet for the oil trade in the Pennsylvania Southern New York fields, as the drillable territory is scarce and nothing but small wells can be expected. About the only territory to drill is that drilled over year after year. Near Wilkensburg there are several wells drilling for a supply of natural gas, and near Smith's pumping station the Wildwood Oil Company drilled a very light oil well on the Kuklbur tract in Allegheny county. Bell & Walker did better in No. 3 Walker heirs tract, near Walkers Mills, same county, the well pumping ten barrels. The Philadelphia Company drilled in a 15-barrel pumper in No. 7 on the Fort Pitt Coal Company's tract, in the same county. Walley & Co.'s well on the Barr tract shows very light.

In Allegheny county the South Penn Company's No. 3 Aikin tract, in the Duff City pool, pumped 15 barrels. A duster was drilled by Pittsburgh parties in a test a short distance from Hookstown, in Beaver county.

During June the leading field for finished work in Pennsylvania was the Clarion-Venango field, with 117 wells finished, 9 gas, 8 dry and 143 barrels production. Southwestern Pennsylvania shows 57 wells finished, 5 gas, 13 dry, 124 barrels; Bradford field, 70 wells, 7 gas, 2 dry, 227 barrels; Middle Field, 42 wells, 2 gas, 2 dry, 100 barrels; Allegheny, 39 wells, 5 gas, three dry, 71 barrels, and Armstrong-Butler, 32 wells, 14 dry and 47 barrels.

West Virginia.

The West Virginia field during the week in review showed a gain over the previous week, the leading feature being the heavy increase in production and less dry holes. The gain in production was 1,075 barrels, or more than double the previous week. The greatest activity is in Harrison county, where the best wells are being found, and there is more new work in the county than in any other in the Little Mountain State. At last the Sardis district, which has been the big producing field in the county, has been defined, but there remains quite a large number of inside locations yet to drill, and there are hopes of finding additional pools in the wildcat work in the county. The next spot of interest is in the Elk district of Kanawha county, where average wells are being found from day to day, but no real extensions are being made, as the territory is looked upon as always a safe place to drill, as few dry holes are found.

A grist of wildcat work was planned for the counties bordering on Kentucky, but now things have changed and the declining price has put a quietus on this work. The late finished wells in the border counties have been either dry or so small that they would not pay, and the oil trade has wearied of the expenditure and find nothing in the way of a return.

With lower price oil the trade is paying more attention to the shallow sand fields, where the cost of operations is only a trifle compared to

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Standard Oil Company of New York

the deep sands. A few hundred dollars will drill a shallow well, while a deep hole means thousands.

In Kanawha county a very interesting strike was made by the South Penn Company in No. 5, J. V. R. Skinner tract, on Blue Creek, in the Elk district. It was thought that all the gusher territory had been drilled over, but this well showed a production of 700 barrels a day, and the best find of the season in the State. No. 1, of the same company, on the Cavender tract, on Dogwood Run, same district, pumped 60 barrels, and No. 46, on the Blue Creek tract, pumped 10 barrels. No. 2, on the Murdock tract, pumped 15 barrels. In Blue Creek district the South Penn Company's No. 3, Anna Skinner tract, on Blue Creek, produced 75 barrels.

In Harrison county, Sardis district, the Hope Gas Company drilled a good gas well in a test on the Griffin tract, on Ten-Mile Creek. In the Clay district the Hope Gas Company has a good gasser in a test on the Robinson tract, on Shinn's Run, and B. F. Anderson another of the same kind in No. 3, Barnes tract, on the same stream. In the Ten-Mile district Arthur Sheets & Co.'s test on the Singley tract produced 50 barrels. In the Union district the Mineral Springs Oil and Gas Company's second test on the Lynch tract pumped 25 barrels.

In Monongalia county, Cass district, the Union Utility Company's test on the Furman tract, on Scott Run, is a gas well. In the Battelle district the South Penn Company's No. 4, Eddy tract, on Miracle Run, produced 60 barrels.

In Wetzel county, Church district, the Philadelphia Company's No. 1, Happ tract, and the Carnegie Gas Company's No. 1, Carpenter tract, both on Long Drain Run, are gas wells. The New Martinsville Oil Company's test on the Morgan tract, near Porter Falls, in the Green district, produced 80 barrels.

Southeastern Ohio Field.

The Southeastern Ohio field is about as worthless as it has yet been, for with a total of 46 wells for the week the new production was but 205 barrels, the wells being so small that they look like strippers. The deep sand fields failed to show anything worth mentioning, and the shallow sand wells were no better. The gas companies are still pushing the drill, as is some of the larger oil concerns, but it looks as though when the present drilling wells are finished that the oil end of the business will take a needed rest.

All other sections of the high grade fields, like Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, work is being suspended as fast as it can. The wells for the week were by fields as follows:—

Field.	Comp.	Prod.	Dry.
Pennsylvania	37	295	15
West Virginia	57	1,495	19
S. E. Ohio	46	205	20
Kentucky	4	80	.
N. W. Ohio	13	225	1
Indiana	51	1,680	16
Illinois	39	765	15
Totals	247	4,745	86
Previous week	210	4,380	85
Difference	37	365	1

The above wells were distributed by counties and districts in each field as follows:—

West Virginia—Harrison, 9 wells, 3 dry, 105 barrels; Kanawha, 6 wells; 870 barrels; Roane, 4 wells, 40 barrels; Doddridge, 6 wells, 2 dry, 25 barrels; Tyler, 5 wells, 2 dry, 25 barrels; Lincoln, 3 wells, 1 dry, 10 barrels; Monongalia, 3 wells, 1 dry, 65 barrels; Ritchie, 4 wells, 1 dry, 20 barrels; Marion, 5 wells, 4 gas, 220 barrels; Pleasants, 4 wells, 2 dry, 10 barrels; Wetzel, 3 wells, 2 dry, 80 barrels; Brooke, 2 wells, 1 dry, 5 barrels; Calhoun, 1 well, 10 barrels; Gilmer, 1 well, 5 barrels; Wood, 1 well, 5 barrels.

Southeastern Ohio—Washington, 10 wells, 7 dry, 25 barrels; Hocking, 6 wells, 2 dry, 70 barrels; Morgan, 5 wells, 2 dry, 15 barrels; Columbiana, 12 wells, 2 dry, 50 barrels; Perry, 3 wells, 1 dry, 10 barrels; Coshocton, 2 wells, 10 barrels; Richland, 2 gas wells; Ashland, 2 gas wells; Fairfield, 1 well, 20 barrels; Jefferson, 1 well, 5 barrels; Medina and Licking, 1 gas well each.

Kentucky—Wayne, 3 wells, 70 barrels; Lawrence, 1 well, 10 barrels.

Northwestern Ohio—Wood, 3 wells, 1 dry, 40 barrels; Hancock, 2 wells, 95 barrels; Allen, 2 wells, 15 barrels; Mercer, 2 wells, 15 barrels; Auglaize, 1 well, 25 barrels; Sandusky, 1 well, 20 barrels; Seneca, 1 well, 10 barrels; Lucas, 1 well, 5 barrels.

Indiana—Sullivan, 50 wells, 16 dry, 1,640 barrels; Oakland City, 1 well, 40 barrels.

Illinois—Crawford, 18 wells, 5 dry, 200 barrels; Lawrence, 6 wells, 3 dry, 200 barrels; McDonough, 13 wells, 6 dry, 355 barrels; Clark, 2 wells, 1 dry, 10 barrels.

MAY RESORT TO SHUTDOWN TO CHECK CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM DEPRESSION.

(From the Reporter's Field Correspondent.)

Los Angeles, July 3, 1914.

The reports of operations for May given below show conditions to be about as unfavorable as they well can be. Production increased nearly 9,000 barrels a day, and shipments declined nearly 14,000 barrels a day. The month broke all records in the amount of oil produced, coming through with 9,200,000 barrels. The big increase in production is due mostly to one well, but not counting this well, the new production brought in during the month is more than enough to offset the natural decline in old wells. The fifty-six wells completed, for example, aside from the big gushers, furnish new production to the amount of 17,760 barrels a day. There seems to be only one way to get away from impending disaster, and that is to shut down. It is understood that a number of large producers have started a movement with that end in view.

The decline in shipments is another bad feature of the report, and becomes serious when it is considered that it is due to industrial conditions all over the country, and is not likely to improve in the near future.

Nearly 700,000 barrels of oil went into storage, and all of it was high grade oil. The total stocks at the end of the month were 50,586,000 barrels. The daily overproduction was over 22,000 barrels a day, and to this may be added the shut-in production in Coalinga and Kern River, amounting to 14,000 barrels a day.

Production and Shipments.

The total state's production for May was 9,221,446 barrels, a daily average of 297,466 barrels. This compares with a total output in April of 8,669,022 barrels, and a daily average of 288,967 barrels, showing an increase of 8,499 barrels a day. All this gain is found in two fields—the Sunset-Midway and the Fullerton-Whittier. The former district produced 4,204,818 barrels in May, or nearly half the State's entire output. This was a daily average of 147,118 barrels, a gain over the previous month of 6,958 barrels a day.

The Fullerton-Whittier field produced 1,253,578 barrels, or a daily average of 40,438 barrels, which is an increase of 4,373 barrels over April. None of the other fields show any material change except Santa Maria, which shows a further falling off. Ventura county shows a small gain. The two big districts mentioned above, however, are the ones to be feared. Both show steady permanent gains, and Fullerton-Whittier no doubt will continue to increase its output rapidly. There are now 83 strings of tools in operation in this district, only one less than in the Sunset-Midway.

The number of wells producing in May was 6,153, or 161 more than in the previous month. There are still a large number of producing wells shut in in the Coalinga and Kern River fields with an aggregate output of 14,000 barrels.

The total shipments for the month were 8,528,995 barrels, a daily average of 275,129 barrels, as compared with 8,795,553 barrels and a daily average of 293,185 barrels in April, which is a net loss of 15,056 barrels a day.

The result in this big decline in outgo is that from a shortage of 1,200 barrels a day in April, the figures jump to an overproduction of 22,337 barrels a day in May. This loss in shipments is regarded by oil men as a serious matter. The demand for heavy oil is as strong as ever, but the demand for light oil and light oil products is dropping off, and it is light oil stocks that are piling up as never before.

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Production in the various fields was as follows:—

Field.	Wells producing.	Production.
Valley:—		
Sunset-Midway	1,367	4,560,658
Coalinga	859	1,368,898
Kern River	1,431	656,245
McKittrick	250	391,571
Lost Hills-Belridge	224	410,564
Coast:—		
Santa Maria	198	293,375
Lompoc	38	86,530
Watsonville	5	2,325
Summerland	108	4,743
South:—		
Fullerton-Whittier	525	1,253,578
Salt Lake-L. A.	681	216,504
Ventura county-Newhall	411	99,055
Puente	56	2,000
Totals	6,153	9,221,446
Daily average production		297,466
Shipments		8,528,995
Daily average shipments		275,129
Surplus		692,451
Daily average overproduction		22,337

Field Operations.

There is little change noted in field conditions for the month, except in the Fullerton-Whittier district, where the unusual activity is reflected in ten new rigs and an increase in the number of drilling wells from 72 to 83.

The total number of new rigs for the month was 47, 32 of which were in the Sunset-Midway and Fullerton-Whittier districts. The total number of drilling wells was 273, 167 of which were in the two fields mentioned. So it is easily seen where most of the work is being done. There were a total of 57 wells completed and 43 of these were in the Valley districts. Eight were in Fullerton-Whittier. There were but four wells abandoned, two of them being dry holes.

It appears as if the minimum in the number of drilling wells had been reached. No doubt, except in the case of the larger companies, the large majority of the tools now in operation are kept running because the lease terms require it, and before there is any further curtailing in drilling some concerted action will probably be necessary.

The fields in detail are shown in the following:—

Field.	Rigs.	Wells drilling.	Completed.	Abandoned.
Valley:—				
Sunset-Midway	22	84	27	1
Coalinga	..	32	3	..
Kern River	..	10	3	..
McKittrick	2	3	2	1
Lost Hills-Belridge	7	12	8	2
Coast:—				
Santa Maria	1	12	..	..
Lompoc	..	1	..	..
Watsonville	..	..	..	..
Summerland	..	..	..	..
Salinas Valley	..	..	..	..
South:—				
Fullerton-Whittier	10	83	8	..
Salt Lake-L. A.	..	6	..	..
Ventura County	5	30	6	..
Puente	..	..	..	..
Totals	47	273	57	4
April	28	261	33	17

DAILY AVERAGE.

Field.	April.	May.
Sunset-Midway	140,160	147,118
Coalinga	42,346	44,158
Fullerton	36,065	40,438
Kern River	19,540	20,395
Santa Maria-Lompoc	14,945	12,255
Lost Hills-Belridge	13,467	13,244
McKittrick	9,149	9,741
Salt Lake-Los Angeles	6,775	6,984
Ventura County	2,631	2,905
Summerland	160	153
Watsonville	71	75
Puente	64	64
	285,373	297,466

New Production.

In the list of wells completed showing the new production brought in during May, the big Lakeview No. Two gusher is rated as a 20,000-barrel performer, although the actual output is possibly twice that amount. The Sunset-Midway is thus credited with a total new production in May of 31,500 barrels from twenty-seven completed wells. In this district there were several other wells brought in worthy of note. The General Petroleum brought in three wells in section 32-12-23 which started off at 2,100, 2,000 and 2,000 barrels, respectively. The K., T. and O. Company in section 1-32-23 finished up a 2,800-barrel well. The Standard in section 16-32-24 brought in one which is rated as a 1,500-barrel well.

The Fullerton-Whittier district is credited with 2,850 barrels of new oil from eight wells completed. The largest one here was one owned by the Standard—No. 10 Emery lease—which started off at 1,400 barrels.

Coalinga furnishes 1,950 barrels from three completed wells, 1,600 barrels of which is from one well—the California Oilfields (Shell's) in section 2-20-15.

One gas producer was brought in by the Consolidated Midway Chief in section 15-32-23, Sunset-Midway, and was rated as a 2,000,000-foot gasser. Some oil comes with the gas.

Of the five dry holes drilled, two belonged to the Standard in the Belridge district. Both were put down over 4,000 feet. The El Cannina company drilled a hole 4,800 feet in section 10-11-23 and found nothing. In the Fullerton district the Union abandoned a test well on the Eastenchurey lease at 4,000 feet.

Here are the fields furnishing the new production:—

Field	Comp.	Prod.	Gas.	Dry.
Sunset-Midway	27	31,500	1	1
Lost Hills-Belridge	8	1,240	..	2
Fullerton-Whittier	8	2,850	..	1
Ventura county	6	110	..	1
Kern River	3	30	..	..
Coalinga	3	1,950	..	..
McKettrick	2	80	..	..
	57	37,760	1	5

Stock Report.

Stocks increased 692,451 barrels during the month, bringing the total on May 31 to 50,586,824 barrels. As stated last month, the drawing on stocks in April was merely incidental and did not indicate the actual situation. It is predicted the increase in June will reach three-quarters of a million barrels. The increase is in light oil and the larger portion of it is going into the Standard's lines.

Following shows the increase for the month:—

Stocks April 30	49,894,373
Production, May	9,221,446
	59,115,819
Shipments, May	8,528,995
Total stocks, May 31	50,586,824
Net increase	692,451

Another Decline in Prices.

California producers received another jolt last Tuesday when the Standard Oil Company announced another cut in the price of all crude above 21 degrees in gravity. The cut amounts to 2½ cents per barrel on the lowest grade of light oil, 5 cents on all grades above 24 degrees and a straight cut of 10 cents a barrel on all Ventura county grades. The low gravity or fuel products—that below 21 gravity—is not affected and the price remains steady at 40 cents per barrel.

While not entirely unexpected, the cut was just as unwelcome and is proof that something must be done in the way of curtailing production if even present prices are to be maintained. The decline is due to the flood of high gravity oil now being thrown on the market, and there is a possibility of the price of light oil falling below that of the heavy product if the present excess output continues.

In connection with the big overproduction of the light grade, or refining oil, there has been for several months past a gradual falling off in the demand for refined products, owing, it is said, to the general industrial depression.

This practically amounts to a double dose, because the large refineries are compelled to run on short time, and some of the smaller concerns have shut down entirely. The situation is not reassuring from the producer's standpoint.

In the same bulletin announcing the above cut a further cut is also ordered on gasoline of ½ cent per gallon. This makes the open price 13½ cents in drums, f .o. b. Los Angeles or San Francisco.

Field Notes.

The Shell-Royal Dutch interests have just completed the purchase of 200 acres of land on San Francisco Bay, near Martinez, at the terminus of their pipe line right of way. This will furnish the site for their new refinery. The water is deep here and well suited for wharfage and deep draft loading facilities. By a peculiar twist of fortune the Shell people find themselves selling the product of their Coalinga properties to their greatest rival—the Standard. The old contract with the California Oilfields expired some time ago, but the new owners were unable to take care of their production and the arrangements were made with the Standard.

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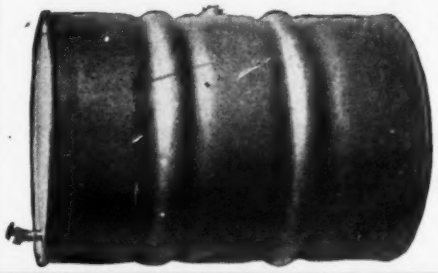
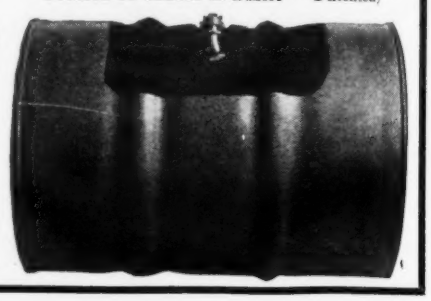


Position of faucet in transit—(Patented)



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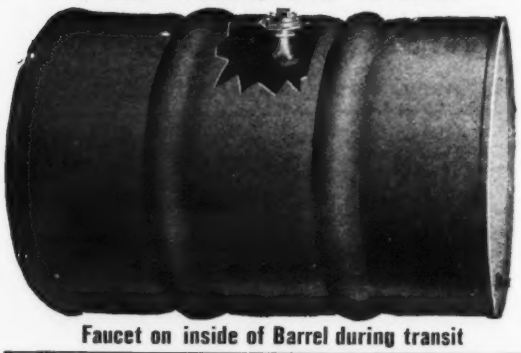

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taking care of the output of the big gusher and storing all the oil the Standard does not take. The company has leased a large amount of storage from neighboring companies. It now has in storage 1,650,000 barrels in addition to the amount taken by the Standard, and there is ample storage room for three or four times that amount. The expense so far for taking care of the surplus oil has been $30,000, which is considered very low when compared with the cost to the original Lakeview company, which amounted to at least $300,000.

A petition signed by a large number of residents in the northwestern part of Los Angeles, in the belt, has been sent to the City Council asking that the oil wells be declared a nuisance and their abandonment ordered. There are some 400 of these wells scattered through the district and the unsightly derricks detract greatly from the value of the territory for residence purposes. These wells produce an aggregate of 35,000 barrels a month, and are among the oldest in the State. No drilling is permitted in the city now and these wells will in a comparatively short time play out entirely, but the owners are unwilling to abandon them just now and have accordingly entered a protest against the petition. It is not likely the council will take any action.

The report is again being circulated that the Palmer Union Oil Company, operating in the Cat Canyon district, has taken on a new lease of life and "is about to close a contract" for the drilling of ten more wells. The announcement is also again made that "negotiations for the sale of the property to an English syndicate will shortly be renewed." Those familiar with the affairs of the company say this is nothing but newspaper chatter.

The deep well drilled by the Bard Oil and Asphalt Company near Sulphur Mountain, north of Santa Paula has not turned out to be as good a well as was expected. The hole is 3,923 feet deep, which necessitates a big production to make it pay, but the present indicated output is only about forty barrels a day. The well will be drilled deeper and the hole reperforated in the hope of making a commercial well out of it.

It is said that surveys have already been made for the location of the new Union Oil Company refinery in its big tract near Los Angeles Harbor and that actual work will be commenced as soon as the British money begins to find its way into the Union treasury. The company already has pipe line connections between the southern oil fields and the harbor.

ILLINOIS PETROLEUM REPORT.

(From the Reporter's Field Correspondent.)

Robinson, Ill., July 9, 1914.

A review of the Illinois petroleum field for the week shows no change in the number of finished wells, but there is a heavy drop in the production, owing to the inability of the trade to find one of the usual deep-sand gushers. There is no part of the Illinois territory that shows any life whatever in drilling operations, and the call is no doubt for a shut down to a certain extent and the drilling of wells within the defined pools, only what is necessary to comply with lease conditions. Usually a lease calls for offset wells as the protection, and when these wells are not forthcoming if the land owner demands them makes it interesting for the lease owner and often causes more or less litigation. There will be a certain amount of test work done in counties outside the producing sections. This work will be done in hopes of finding something worth drilling in case of better prices for the oil.

The only pool that has half a showing outside of the large producing pools is in the western section of the State to the north of Alton, in McDonough county, near the town of Plymouth. Only a small area of land has been tested so far and about half the wells drilled are dry holes and the other portion average producers that will surely pay, as the cost of a well is only a small affair, the depth being less than 500 feet. It only requires a few days to finish a well after it is started.

June in Illinois showed that 180 wells were finished, with 57 dry holes and a production of 6,542 barrels. This is an increase over the May figures of 26 wells, 19 failures and 900 barrels production. In the Robinson district 84 wells were finished, 20 dry holes, 764 barrels; Lawrence, or the Bridgeport district, 45 wells, 12 dry, 5,432 barrels; Casey, 35 wells, 15 dry, 190 barrels; Siggins, 1 well dry; Sandoval, 1 well, 25 barrels; Allendale, 3 dry holes; Carlyle, 1 dry hole; Westfield, 2 wells, 1 dry, 35 barrels; Plymouth, 8 wells, 5 dry and 95 barrels production.

The wells for the week in the Illinois field were, by counties, as follows:—

County.	Comp.	Prod.	Dry.
Crawford	18	200	5
Lawrence	6	200	3
McDonald	13	355	6
Clark	2	10	1
Totals	39	765	15
Previous week	39	2,425	10
Difference	..	1,660	5

LIMA PETROLEUM FIELDS.

(From the Reporter's Field Correspondent.)

Lima, O., July 8, 1914.

The week in review in the Lima petroleum fields of Northwestern Ohio and Indiana shows an exceptional increase in finished wells, production and dry holes. This was hardly looked for, owing to the fact that there was some talk of a shut down, but most of the wells were started before the shut-down agitation commenced, and the wells are now finished and quiet is now looked for. A large amount of wildcat work is being planned for the southern half of Indiana during the balance of the season, as leasers have been working overtime securing large blocks of land to do the test work upon. Some years ago some light showing of oil was found in some wells near Birdseye, and this will now be followed up with a more thorough test of the immediate surroundings. The Sullivan county field is the busy corner of Indiana, and work is letting up there, or will now that a bulk of the wells started have been drilled in and connected to the pumping powers. This county alone for the week had fifty finished wells. In the more eastern section of the State in the old field a few wells are drilling. June in the Indiana field showed 113 wells finished, 33 dry holes and 1,257 barrels production. In the Sullivan field alone 102 wells were finished, with 31 dry holes and 1,009 barrels production. In the Muncie district, 4 wells, 1 dry and 90 barrels; Camden district, 3 wells, 1 dry, 17 barrels; Geneva district, 1 well, 4 barrels; Oakland City, 1 well, 32 barrels; Parker City, 1 well, 10 barrels, and Carydon, 1 well and 5 barrels.

In the Northwestern Ohio end the work is confined to territory that is mostly sure territory, as the new wells drilling are on old territory that has been drilled and pulled out and now being redrilled by other owners with very good success. Wildcat work is scarce at this time.

In the Northwestern Ohio end the wells for the week were by counties as follows:—

County.	Comp.	Prod.	Dry.
Wood	3	40	1
Hancock	2	95	..
Allen	2	15	..
Mercer	2	15	..
Auglaize	1	25	..
Sandusky	1	20	..
Seneca	1	10	..
Lucas	1	5	..
Totals	13	225	1
Previous week	14	205	1
Difference	1	20	..

In the Indiana end the wells were by districts as follows:—

District.	Comp.	Prod.	Dry.
Sullivan	50	1,640	16
Oakland City	1	40	..
Totals	51	1,680	16
Previous week	31	805	6
Difference	20	875	10

KENTUCKY PETROLEUM FIELDS.

(From the Reporter's Field Correspondent.)

Barbourville, Ky., July 8, 1914.

The mid-summer season shows a fairly healthy condition of the drilling industry in Kentucky, low prices apparently having had little effect in curtailing developments. The entrance of new capital featured the past month's situation, quite a number of new companies having been organized. These are for the most part composed of Kentuckians, who will explore untested regions. Louisville operators have organized a new company to drill in the Ohio River counties west of Louisville, including Daviess, McLean, Webster and Hancock. These are all practically undrilled fields, the tests thus far being few and far between. Oklahoma operators have also secured leases in that section of the State and propose to drill a number of deep tests in search of extensions of the Indiana and Illinois sands. In the other direction Kentucky operators will drill extensively in Lawrence and other counties bordering West Virginia. The recent discovery of petroleum in good quantities in the region around Busseyville, Lawrence county, has stimulated the search for the Berea grit formation. The 20-barrel well drilled last month five miles ahead of the Busseyville pool has been followed up by several other strikes, and it is believed that a good lead has been found. In Lower Kentucky the fields of Wayne, Knox and Whitley counties have attracted several new companies.

Strikes for the first week of the month were restricted to the more developed pools of Eastern Kentucky. Wayne county, in the lower end, contributed the best well of the week, a strike of 40 barrels' capacity being reported from the Denny pool. Two other wells of smaller capacity and one dry hole are reported from Wayne. In the deep sand district of Upper Kentucky several light offers were drilled, the best being a 10-barrel producer at Cannel City, Morgan county. In the Lawrence county pool a 10-barreler resulted from a new puncture in the Fallsville section. There were no new completions in Wolfe county. In this field several new wells are drilling. Proposed new work in the shallow sand fields of Bath-Rowan has not yet materialized. The price of the oil produced in this section was recently advanced to 70 cents per barrel. The limits of production have been pretty well established and any new drilling will probably be between defined areas.

The Western Kentucky fields have furnished nothing new during the past few days. A scarcity of water is delaying the few ventures that are under way in the counties of Logan, Allen and Ohio.

SIX MONTHS' LOUISIANA OIL REVIEW.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Shreveport, La., July 6, 1914.

The uncertainty of price quotations, which, however, was felt in the Louisiana oil fields more from a viewpoint of apprehension rather than actual slashing, did not tend to stimulate operations in Caddo for the period from January 1, 1914, to July 30. De Soto, a field fifty

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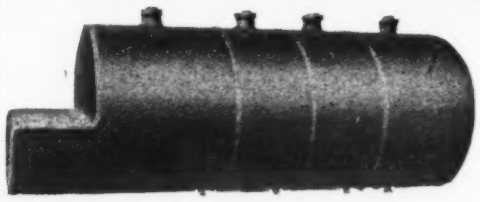

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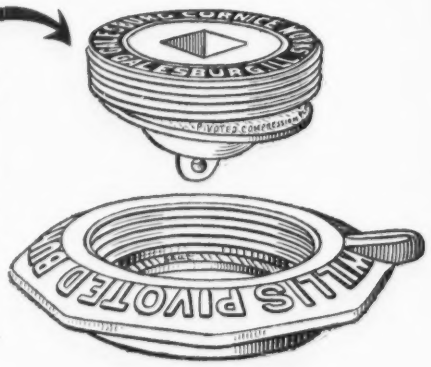

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Patent Applied For.

miles to the south, which dates from the Gulf Refining Company's Jenkins well that came in April 10, 1913, has been honeycombed with operations, however, the phenomenal flush production that has appeared intermittently proving both an incentive and a compelling force.

Caddo drilled wells for this period numbered 208, of which 41 were dry and 17 gassers, compared with a showing for the first six months of last year of 211 drilled, 42 dry and 33 gas. The initial production in 1914 was 14,175 barrels, as against 89,776 barrels in 1913. De Soto operations in the first six months of this year totaled 73 completions, of which 14 were dry and a like number gas. The oil producers had an output of 60,862 barrels initial showing. In this field the production from the date of discovery until January 1 totaled 202,278 barrels, of which a large amount came in as the year ended.

Total production figures show an output of 4,145,941 barrels in Caddo for the last six months, of which approximately half a million barrels was heavy oil. In De Soto, where the oil is all light, grading 42 degrees Baume, the production for the same period was 2,256,944 barrels. Caddo light oil also grades about 42 degrees, fluctuating only a fraction of a degree in other than a few instances.

At the end of the six months' period there were in De Soto 47 producing wells, which on July 1 produced 23,400 barrels. This was the highest mark, however, that had been set since March 12, when for one day a record of 30,595 barrels was set. As showing the comparative life of there wells, it must be borne in mind, however, that the daily average for March from 13 wells with a total new production of 24,640 barrels was 20,632 barrels. Twenty-two wells were drilled in June, 4 dry and 2 gas, the remainder totaling 14,425 barrels new production and averaging less than 18,000 barrels daily for the month. The lowest daily average for the six months in De Soto was in May, when it was but 8,719 barrels, the next smallest showing being in April, when the record was 8,963 barrels, despite the phenomenal rise in March from 10,165 barrels daily average in February.

As for Caddo, there has been a slight variation, the highest production being a daily average of 24,869 barrels in January and the lowest, 17,811 barrels in March, when the high waters in the swamp territory made necessary the curtailment of operations.

Using as a price basis the $1.05 quotation that has not changed for Caddo crude, the 5,902,855 barrels produced in North Louisiana for the first six months of 1914 had a market value of $6,186,997.75. Of this amount, $2,368,791.20 goes to the credit of De Soto's 2,256,944 barrels production. Heavy oil values are based on a price of 75 cents a barrel from January 1 to March 15, then 60 cents to April 14, and 50 cents thereafter.

Besides drilling up their lines and searching for new production in De Soto, where practically all the output has been in two pools, a considerable amount of "wildcat" drilling has been done in all directions. Seventeen miles to the south the Producers' Oil Company got a 30-barrel well in its Logan, No. 3, Sabine parish, which stopped flowing and has only now been brought back to 60 barrels by swapping. This is southeast of a test being made by Benedum & Trees, in the old Spider field, where they are still attempting to take care of a fishing job at 2,935 feet. A very heavy rock pressure and about 300,000 cubic feet of gas was struck in this test at 2,752 feet, but no oil. The Marston, No. 1, well of the Gulf Refining Company, five miles northeast of the De Soto production in Red River parish is now good for but 2,000 barrels daily, though it made 4,000 barrels when properly completed early in May. The pay came in around 2,550 feet, from 100 to 125 feet deeper than in De Soto, though it is believed to be in the same sand. All the formations in this district compare "regular," though there are no surface indications of anticlines or synclines. Caddo light production comes in from 2,200 feet to 2,325 feet, apparently from the same stratum as in the field to the south. The heavy oil, which comes principally from the Oil City section, is found in the 800-foot sand.

Large tracts of land are being leased by the Gulf Refining Company for tests in Bossier parish, where the Baird Company, an organization of local business men, already is making a test. H. H. Pardee, of Philadelphia, who has been drilling a "wildcat" test in the vicinity of Winnfield, has begun another a mile and a half west of Castor, and Eastern capital is interested in a project that contemplates immediate drilling on a 100,000-acre tract in Winn parish.

Albert Deutch, of San Antonio, is interested with associates in a test near Flanigan, Texas, immediately west of De Soto parish, Louisiana, where it is proposed to drill upon a tract of several thousand acres owned by Deutch's lumber interests. Further north and opposite the Caddo field, there has been less than a thousand barrels new production brought in within the last six months, but the wells have slumped to small pumpers and others have been temporarily abandoned. A test in East Carroll parish, in the northeastern part of Louisiana, was abandoned at 2,700 feet by Lake Providence and Lake Charles capital.

A program of deeper drilling has resulted in the resuscitation of production as it waned in the producing wells both in Caddo and De Soto, particularly the latter field, but operations below the usual pay stratum have almost invariably resulted in disappointment when no oil had been previously found in the hole.

Herewith is given a resume of operations in De Soto parish, from January 1 to June 30, 1914, field reports and pipe line company estimates being used as a basis:—

	Completions.	Dry.	Gas.	New prod.	Daily average.	Total.
Jan...	2	..	1	1,840	9,290	285,491
Feb..	4	1	3	5,360	10,165	284,632
Mar..	13	..	3	24,640	20,632	639,597
Apr...	9	3	..	3,407	8,963	268,901
May..	23	6	5	11,290	8,719	270,289
June.	22	4	2	14,425	16,967	509,034
Total	73	14	14	60,862	12,451	2,256,944

Caddo parish operations were as follows:—

	Completions.	Dry.	Gas.	New prod.	Daily average.	Total.
Jan...	28	3	4	1,275	24,869	770,942
Feb..	32	5	4	1,465	23,870	668,378
Mar..	40	7	4	1,940	17,811	542,164
Apr...	33	6	2	3,711	23,484	704,536
May..	40	7	2	2,642	24,328	754,175
June.	35	13	1	3,142	23,523	705,716
Total	208	41	17	14,175	22,980	4,145,911

Caddo operations by districts for the six months ended June 30:—

	Completions.	Dry.	Gas.	New prod.
Blanchard	2	2	..	....
Lewis	9	3	1	210
Oil City	44	2	1	5,765
Monterey	23	8	1	1,386
Jeems Bayou	38	4	2	3,544
Vivian	7	3	..	65
Mooringsport	33	6	3	65
Hooston	14	2	..	1,045
Pine Island	13	5	5	120
Hart's Ferry	10	1	..	625
Miscellaneous	16	6	4	1,040
	208	41	17	14,175

PROBLEMS TO CONCERN MID-CONTINENT OPERATORS.

(From the Reporter's Field Correspondent.)

Independence, Kan., July 7, 1914.

In spite of all the agitation for a shutdown of drilling operations, in face of 500 operators beseaching the Oklahoma Corporation Commission, 1,000 wells were drilled during June, with an estimated new production of upward of 100,000 barrels a day. Is it any wonder that the producers appealed to some power beyond themselves to curb them? With oil running down the gutters in awful waste, with producers building storage tanks at unwarranted cost, taking shrinkage and evaporation losses into consideration; with the market on the toboggan and with no ray of hope for better conditions, only about 278 fewer wells were drilled in June than May. It certainly is a condition to excite surprise.

The corporation commission last week issued an order prohibition further unnecessary drilling in Oklahoma, making exceptions of offsets, lease requirements and previous contracts, for a period of 120 days. It is a pretty safe prediction that July will show 700 to 800 wells drilled in spite of the order and that the shutdown will be only partially effective. The producers are very much in the same frame of mind as the tramp who went out looking for work and prayed the Lord he wouldn't find it. They want drilling stopped, but want the other fellow to do the stopping. There are within 200 as many wells drilling now as there were the first of June. Of course, there is the possibility of producers falling into line later and practically suspending all work, but so far there has been slow tendency in that direction.

While production showed a decided increase in June the pipe line runs showed a marked decrease. The Prairie Oil and Gas Company's runs in May averaged 135,801.88 barrels a day, increasing during the first week in June to 137,133.84 barrels a day, but dropping down to 128,854.02 barrels a day for the entire month. It is quite evident that the Prairie does not propose to put very much oil in storage at 75 cents a barrel. The company stated in bald terms in December last that it would not store oil at its own expense. In May when the price of crude was on the toboggan, it placed 20,669 barrels a day in storage, but in June when the State of Oklahoma showed a disposition to arbitrarily fix a minimum price for crude, it lopped off its storage to 12,885.19 barrels a day. Those who

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know the temperament of the Prairie state that the company is very much out of patience with the way Oklahoma is fussing over the oil situation and meddling politically with a business proposition. These men profess to have a great fear that the policy of the pipe line companies is more than likely to be changed as a result of inability to run their own business. It has been intimated pretty pointedly that the Prairie may put the matter of price making up to the producers themselves by asking for bids for what oil the company needs above its own production to meet its demands. This, old time operators think, would be about the worst thing that could happen. It would mean beyond the question of doubt a lower market and a few big operators selling all of their oil while hundreds of little fellows would have no sale for theirs and would probably go broke. It is such fears as these that are putting the producers in the air and completely upsetting the business.

High-Grade Record Storage Stocks.

At the present time the Prairie has 46,032,815.82 barrels of oil in storage. This is the largest amount of crude ever held by any pipe line company in a high-grade field. The evaporation is so great, the shrinkage so vast and the deterioration so rapid that the cost of storing and holding oil is more than is warranted on a 75-cent market. All over the field producers are finding that the shrinkage is more than is generally realized; they don't want to stand the loss, and so, as usual, they are poking that over on the pipe line companies by cutting their 250 barrel tanks down to 100-barrel tanks in order that their oil will have to be run oftener; that is, before the oil has had time to settle or to shrink to its limit. The other day the Prairie found that it had ten feet of it, 8, in the bottom of one of its receiving tanks at its Bartlesville station, and upon investigation it is found that many producers are engaged in the practice of stirring up the bottom of their tanks and running their heavy settlings into the pipe line along with their fresh oil. On the other hand, the small refiners, eager for a market for their product and forced into sharp competition by the exceedingly unfortunate number of plants congested in the limited market area of the mid-continent field, have been cutting the price of by products to below cost or where they nor the Standard could make a profit. The result was the small refiners had about 75 to 80 per cent. of the business in the region around about here. After about nine months of pleading for a living rate the Standard met the cut. The Oklahoma corporation commission has issued an order prohibiting refiners from selling gasoline below 14 cents in that State. But this does not affect any part of the territory outside Oklahoma, and Oklahoma has not been much of a market for by products. It is very doubtful if the order will stand a test if consumers attempt to fight it, as it is contended that it is class legislation and that if there is a flood of oil they should be permitted to reap the benefit and get the product as cheaply as possible, as after all the whole program of government action has been ostensibly to conserve the interests of the many against the greed of the few. Gasoline has been selling in this district lately for 19 cents a gallon, and it is predicted that it is going lower. Your correspondent is reliably informed that before August 1 it will be down to 10 cents flat and possibly lower.

But the small refiner is hurt. He says that if crude is held up at 75 cents a barrel and refined goes down to 10 cents a gallon retail he is lost. Surely the State official who attempts to get between these elements is going to get the worst of it without helping any one very much. These things adjust themselves more equitably and naturally than they can be forcefully adjusted by legislation. Oil men are more fearful to-day with the State interfering than they were when their fate rested wholly with the natural evolution of the business under the guiding hand of the bigger interests.

There is a wide diverging opinion among producers as to the final outcome anyway. One class believe the corporation commission has power to carry out its orders and that it will with success; the other class believe that the commission does not possess the police power to enforce its orders, that they are class legislation and that the commission is being unduly influenced by certain large operators. It is charged that so far the orders have been influenced in favor of the men at Cushing and that the orders are so manifestly unfair to small operators that they would not stand before the Supreme Court. The orders permit the drilling of about 100 more wells in the Cushing pools; the opponents argue that if there is to be a shutdown, why not make it a shutdown effective on all alike, and not make enough exceptions to practically nullify its purpose.

There will be very little change in the conditions in many weeks unless the bottom drops out of Cushing, as many hope and believe it will. In fact, there are producers who believe the end is already in sight. There is a good deal of feeling among the big producers of Cushing and the other parts of the field, and the order is practically a dead letter. The fact that the commission a few months ago issued an order trying to regulate the price of gasoline, which failed to accomplish its mission, is taken as an evidence that the commission does not possess the force to make its orders effective.

NEW PRODUCING ORGANIZATION.

Last week a large number of producers in the deep sand side of the Cherokee met in Bartlesville and took initial steps toward the organization of the Bartlesville-Nowata Producers' Association, the purpose of which is to better the condition of the producers of Washington, Nowata and Rogers counties. Fifty producers signed up for membership at $25 each, but when they came to make payment for their fees they overpaid about 50 per cent., so that the association started out before the organization was perfected with $2,700 in the treasury. Last night the producers of Nowata and Rogers counties met in the Court House at Nowata and voted to join in the completion of the Bartlesville organization. There were about 100 producers present, and the meeting was harmonious and profitable. There was not a discordant note. Matt McCormick served as chairman and called upon Judge J. J. Shea, of Bartlesville, to address the meeting. Judge Shea said the pipe lines had come to control the mid-continent field and hand out a sop to the producers because the producers had not been organized, and did not protect their own interests. He paid his compliments to the Prairie Oil and Gas Company, which he said voted at one meeting of the directors to reduce the price of oil 20 cents and at another meeting to reduce it 10 cents. Judge Shea admitted that there is no certainty what the Corporation Commission's rights are under that law, but he thought the producers in their own interests should give every moral and practical support. He criticised one of the pipe lines for producing one and a half million barrels of oil from seven and a half acres of land in the Cushing pool, while the oil of producers was running down the streams. He handed it to a producing firm in the Cushing pool which had a solid mile of derricks built in that district before it had completed its third well, and said no market could stand up under that kind of a campaign. Judge Shea expressed confidence that the day was fast approaching when pipe lines and production would be divorced. He made the statement that there are 16,947 producing wells in Washington and Nowata counties whose daily average production is 2.47 barrels per well. Five years ago, the speaker asserted, these wells would have been pulled and abandoned; but the time has come when such wells must be pumped and nursed even on a 75-cent market; the day of big wells in this district is past.

Judge Shea quoted the big producers of the Cushing pool as saying that if they stopped drilling it would throw a lot of men out of employment, and called attention to the fact that these producers, owners of 135 wells in the Cushing pool, and employers of 3,500 men, were willing to shut down 33,000 wells in the rest of the field and put 20,000 men out of employment simply that they may build up large productions.

Remarks were made by others, after which it was decided to join the Bartlesville organization. Thirty-one producers signed, and Dr. Comstock, E. B. Lawson and Frank Graham, for Nowata, and W. G. Phillips for Rogers county, were chosen for directors, and Matt McCormick for one of the vice-presidents. Another meeting will be held at Bartlesville this evening to perfect the organization.

Mrs. John Heffner, of Indian descent, a beautiful woman who walks with the aid of a crutch, was present and joined the organization. When called upon for remarks, she said she enjoys the oil business and finds it very profitable. She owns an allotment west of Nowata and was unable to lease it, so she purchased a drilling machine and became an operator herself. She has drilled nineteen wells and has not drilled a dry hole. Now she is drilling on other land, and last month her gas receipts alone amounted to $1,900.

PRAIRIE PINE LINE RUNS.

The runs of the Prairie Oil and Gas Company for June amounted to 3,865,620.47 barrels, a daily average of 128,854.02 barrels, as compared with 4,209,858.20 barrels in May, with a daily average of 135,801.88 barrels, the highest average of fresh oil in the history of the company.

The deliveries for June aggregated 3,479,064.90 barrels, being a daily average of 115,968.83 barrels, as against 115,132.59 barrels a day in May.

Thus during the month the Prairie placed in storage 386,555.57 barrels, or 12,885.19 barrels, whereas in May 640,747.91 barrels were placed in storage, or 20,669.29 barrels. It is quite evident the Prairie proposes to permit the producers to do the tanking of oil in this flood period, and the company will later buy it from the producers. This is a very business-like thing to do, as when the Prairie finally does buy it, it will buy settled oil, and probably at a knockdown price, whereas if it were to buy now it would stand for all the loss by reason of shrinkage and evaporation, which is very heavy the first year.

During the first half of the present year the Prairie has taken into its lines in this field 22,903,917 barrels, while during the first half of 1913 it took 18,341,630 barrels, a gain in six months this year over last year of 4,642,287 barrels, which if maintained for the balance of the year will mean a gain of over 9,000,000 barrels in 1914 over any previous year in Prairie runs. The Prairie's runs have averaged 126,397.82 barrels a day for the first six months of this year, being the highest average in the history of the company.

The deliveries for the first six months of this year aggregated 22,510,442 barrels, or within 2,393,565 barrels of equaling the runs. The stocks at the beginning of the year amounted to 42,854,172 barrels, and at the end of six months registered 45,321,531 barrels, a gain of 2,467,341 barrels, showing that the hot weather of June expanded the stocks in tankage over 100,000 barrels. It is quite evident from the expansion of former years that there was a great shrinkage of the fresh oil placed in tankage, as usually during as hot weather as we had in June the expansion reaches several hundred thousand barrels, approximately 650,000 for the season. The deliveries the first six months of 1913 aggregated 16,322,462 barrels, a gain this year of 4,187,980 barrels. Thus while the runs gained 4,542,287 barrels the first half of this year, the deliveries gained 4,187,980 barrels.

The Prairie's average runs during the first six months of 1913 started in January with 94,780.51 barrels, reaching the highest point in April, when they were 105,282.41 barrels, and closing June with 98,503.59 barrels, while January of this year found the daily average 119,706 barrels, the highest average being in May with 135,801.88, and June closing with a daily average of 128,854.02 barrels.

The highest point of daily average deliveries the first half of 1913 was 93,084.51 barrels in January. The deliveries this year were 113,000 barrels, round numbers, in January and February; 110,000 barrels, round numbers, in March and April, and 115,000 barrels, round numbers, in May and June.

The following tables give the Prairie figures for the first six months of this and last year:—

PRAIRIE OIL AND GAS STATISTICS.

1914.	Runs.	Deliveries.	Stocks end of month.
January.....	3,710,804	3,517,765	42,960,881
February....	3,288,029	3,182,704	43,065,433
March.....	4,060,608	3,437,052	43,779,843
April.....	3,738,908	3,324,746	44,483,742
May.....	4,209,858	3,569,110	45,321,513
June.....	3,865,620	3,479,065	46,032,816
Totals	22,903,917	20,510,442	
1913.			
January.....	2,938,196	2,885,620	38,890,071
February....	2,870,513	2,444,996	39,337,651
March.....	3,219,583	2,769,855	39,859,925
April.....	3,158,473	2,714,148	40,622,506
May.....	3,199,797	2,832,796	41,207,420
June.....	2,955,108	2,675,137	41,653,327
Totals	18,341,670	16,322,462	

PRAIRIE AVERAGES.

	Runs, 1913.	Runs, 1914.
January	94,780.51	119,706.00
February	102,518.32	117,429.61
March	103,857.32	131,955.11
April	105,282.41	124,630.29
May	103,219.27	135,801.88
June	98,503.59	128,854.02
	Deliveries, 1913.	**Deliveries, 1914.**
January	93,084.51	113,476.00
February	87,321.27	113,668.00
March	89,350.15	110,872.63
April	90,471.61	110,824.88
May	91,377.61	115,132.59
June	89,171.22	115,968.83

AROUND THE FIELD.

There were real fireworks in the Cushing field on the Fourth of July. Lightning set fire to three tanks owned by the Kathleen Oil Company (White & Sinclair) and one owned by the McMan Oil Company, all four being 1,000 barrels capacity, two full and two partly full, and all completely destroyed. They were somewhat removed from the center of the field or the loss might have been exceptionally large. Were fire to get started in among the big tanks and lakes of oil there would certainly be something doing.

The Kansas Natural Gas Company is daily expecting a decision in the matter of the right of the Federal Court receivers to withhold the earnings of that company in Missouri from the State receivers who have charge of the company's property in Kansas. The Federal receivers held back about $2,000,000 at the time the court ordered the Federal receivers to turn over the property in Kansas to the State receivers. Practically all the effective stations and a third of the gas supply are in Kansas, but some of the most important distributing stations are in Missouri. Since the State receivers have taken hold the earnings of the company have accumulated to the extent of about $800,000. Judge Flannelly thinks the company will be in shape to pay off about $2,000,000 of the bonds as soon as the funds of the company are turned over to his receivers. As the bonded indebtedness is only about $6,000,000 this will be very encouraging news. The company has practically made arrangements for enough gas for the coming winter, and if it does not have to devote all of its earnings of the coming winter to finding a supply for the following winter the company will whittle down its bonded indebtedness quickly. There is now no doubt in the mind of the State receivers of meeting and discharging every obligation of the company, but it is doubtful if the stockholders will ever get their money back. Still there is a pretty good prospect of them getting some returns after a while. If fortune favors the company and it does not cost too much to follow up the supply of gas as the field extends, and if all goes well among the distributing companies the company may do much better than was expected. This simply goes to show what havoc can be brought to a corporation when public opinion and the courts get after it. In the early days the Kansas Natural was quite indifferent to public opinion, and has reaped the whirlwind. On one occasion the company was notified at its Pittsburgh offices that if it was to pursue a policy of antagonizing public interest it would most assuredly run up against a snag, and it certainly did. There is no doubt in the public mind that the management of the company had coming to it all that overtook it.

LOW CONTRACTS FOR FUEL OIL.

One of the surest signs of overproduction of petroleum is the fact that the big pipe line companies are making contracts for the delivery of fuel oil on the gulf coast for 79 and 80 cents a carrel. The Southern Pacific Railway Company has contracted with the Gulf Pipe Line Company for 2,700,000 barrels and with the Magnolia Petroleum Company for 3,600,000 barrels, delivery to be made covering a period extending three and four years from July 1, 1914. The price in these contracts is based on present market, ranging from 65 to 75 cents. The delivery will be from Oklahoma, Texas and Louisiana fields. Bids have been submitted for delivery to the United States Navy by the Gulf Pipe Line Company for 79 cents a barrel, f. o. b. ships at Port Arthur, Tex., and by the Texas Company for 80 cents. It is said the Santa Fe Railway is making contracts in this field for fuel oil at from 40 to 45 cents a barrel. This is quite different from a year ago, when fuel oil was commanding better than $1.35 a barrel.

It is reliably stated that the Prairie Oil and Gas Company has acquired land near Ochelata and will construct a new tank farm. The rumor is that 100 tanks will be built. This will mean much to the field so far as taking care of present production is concerned, but many producers believe it is sure evidence that the market will break again. The statement that the Prairie had agreed not to further reduce the market is emphatically denied.

George Woodward has returned to his home at Nowata after a prolonged absence in Aberdeen, Wis., where he had charge of the drilling of a test well for local capitalists. The well was drilled to a depth of 900 feet, when funds ran out and work was discontinued. Four gas sands were encountered, at 200, 350, 620 and 865 feet, the first good for about 50,000 feet and the last and best good for 500,000 feet. Mr. Woodward is confident that a big field will be opened in that vicinity. There is every indication, but he believes it will be necessary to drill about 3,000 feet, and that this can only be attained by the use of a rotary. A well about twenty miles from the well he drilled was drilled to a depth of 2,000 feet without getting the pay, but it found the formation regular. Oil seepages produce a very fine grade of wine-colored oil. A contract has just been let to O. P. Boggs to drill another test at Aberdeen. He feels confident of getting a well down and of finding oil. Mr. Boggs has just gone over the field and is enthusiastic over the prospects.

There is considerable producing property in the shallow sand district on the market for sale at prices varying from $350 to $500 a barrel. There are more properties for sale now than before in several years. Southeast of Tulsa Canterbury & Noble have sold their holdings, including two small wells in sections 28, 29, 30 and 31-18-14, for $14,000.

The Corporation Commission of Oklahoma has issued an order exempting the Inola Pipe Line Company, a private concern, from the State law making pipe lines common carriers. The company proposes to build a line with a daily capacity of 20,000 barrels for the sole purpose of transporting oil from Cushing to Oklahoma and Kansas refineries. The company already owns a line in the Inola district.

They are still getting 1,800 and 2,000-barrel wells in the Cushing pool, but very seldom a 4,000-barreler any more. In the first part of the development wells started as high as 6,000 barrels in the Cushing district. It is noted that producers are unable to increase their output by additional drilling. One lease with twelve wells is not producing any more oil than it did with three wells. It is common talk that some of the biggest operators will never pay out.

It is persistently reported that the Royal Dutch-Shell Company will build a pipe line from Oklahoma to the Gulf of Mexico. It is stated that if the producers accumulate 10,000,000 or 15,000,000 barrels of oil in storage it is almost certain that another pipe line will be built to the gulf.

Almost every producer in the field now has more oil than he can get run.

The worst of Cushing is over unless producers get crazy again and develop a great production to the northwest, is one of the latest predictions.

The Morton Oil Company and A. D. Morton personally have sold holdings in the Bartlesville field to the New York-Oklahoma Oil Company, just organized under the laws of Maine, for $1,200,000. The property consists of 3,000 acres, fifty producing wells and fifteen gas wells.

TEXAS-LOUISIANA OIL FIELDS.

(From the Reporter's Field Correspondent.)

Port Arthur, Texas, July 8, 1914.

A review of the Southwest petroleum fields, comprising the Gulf Coast fields of Southeastern Texas and Southern Louisiana, the Panhandle fields of Northern Texas and the Caddo-De Soto fields of Northern Louisiana, for the week shows by far greater activity than for the previous week. The increase for the week was 21 more wells finished, four more dry holes and an additional production of 5,455 barrels. The hardest blow given the Gulf Coast end of the field was a reduction in price of the crude at the wells. On June 30 the Gulf Pipe Line Company reduced the price of oil in the Sour Lake, Saratoga and Batson fields 10 cents per barrel, bringing the prices in those fields at 40 cents per barrel at the wells. On July 1 the Sun Company lowered the price of Humble crude 15 cents, which brings that oil to 55 cents per barrel, and all other oils in the Gulf Coast fields, where the company has pipe lines, the price was reduced 10 cents, leaving the product at a 40-cent per barrel mark. The cause of the drop in prices is given on account of the large shipments of crude from the Mexican fields to the Texas coast cities. Oil buyers are compelled to lower the price so as to compete in price with the Mexican fuel oil. Texas oil cannot be produced as cheaply as Mexican oil for the reason that the Mexican wells are very large gushers, and get so much more oil from a well than is the case in the Texas fields, and lower prices may yet prevail.

In the Southwest fields for June 166 wells were finished, of which four were gas wells and 41 dry holes, leaving 121 oil wells with a new added production of 45,347 barrels, or a daily average per well per day of close to 375 barrels. These wells were by fields as follows:—

Field.	Comp.	Prod.	Dry.	Gas
Gulf Coast	47	23,652	12	..
Panhandle	58	2,218	13	2
Caddo-De Soto.	58	19,477	16	2
Totals	166	45,347	41	4
Corsicana	1	1	..	..
Totals	167	45,348	41	4
Totals, May....	199	31,991	52	11
Difference ...	32	13,357	11	7

COMMON CARRIERS.

Operators to a large extent in the Southwest petroleum fields, like in all other fields, are not so well pleased over the fact that pipe lines have been made common carriers.

A few oil operators have been working to this end for a number of years, and have at last succeeded, but the question now is "What does it avail them?" In the first place, the pipe lines have for years purchased the oil outright or through an agency from the oil operators at the wells upon the leases at the market price, and as soon as the oil was gauged and turned into the lines, the well owner could go to the purchasing agent and sell his crude and get his money without any further trouble. Under the common carrier system the pipe lines can use their own judgment in buying crude. An operator has never had any trouble in getting the pipe lines to lay a line from the trunk lines to the leases, but now have the privilege of making the operator deliver the oil to the trunk line if he wants it delivered, for, like a railroad, one must deliver the freight to the company's station, and the same would apply to the pipe lines. It is doubtful if the common carrier pipe lines can be compelled to make connections from the trunk lines to any of the lease tanks unless they are willling to do so, which means that if an oil producer wants his oil taken and delivered that he will have to deliver it to some certain station owned by the pipe lines, who can then take the oil and issue a certificate for the amount of oil less the waste. This oil may be consigned to some city where the pipe line has no connections, and in that case the oil is run into a tank at the nearest station of the pipe line to the place of consignment, and then the buyer or seller must take care of it at the nearest point where consigned. Pipe lines are not compelled to build additional mileage of pipe lines to deliver oil. It looks very much as though the lease owners will be compelled to build additional storage to take care of their own production if they have no ready sale for their output, for, if the pipe lines or purchasing agents refuse to buy the oil outright, as has been the case for years, and the operator has no ready market, then he is up against a hard proposition. The large companies can build the storage and store the oil, but the smaller concerns are confronted with a serious problem.

Pipe lines as common carriers are like a railroad. They only receive the product or freight at a certain point and deliver same at a certain point along their trunk or lateral lines, and it is up to the buyer or seller to see that the product reaches its destination. For example, if a pipe line runs from Electra, Tex., to Galveston, passing within a radius of several miles of Dallas, and an operator in the Electra field that has his wells connected to the line, wants oil delivered to Dallas, the pipe line will only deliver the oil to its nearest station to Dallas, and then the owner or buyer of the oil must care for it at that point, as the pipe lines have no stations at Dallas. The average operator in Texas and Louisiana would much prefer to have oil handled as it has been for years.

LOOKS LIKE A BIG FIELD.

There is much leasing being done in Southwestern Oklahoma since the new development started in Carter county, in what is known as the Healdton field. The general trend of this field, or in fact, the general trend of the Healdton field, is from northeast to southwest, starting in Eastern Kansas and continuing on down through Oklahoma into Northern Texas, where are located the Electra, Petrolia, Iowa Park, Fowlkes and Burkburnett pools. Eventually, there is but little doubt, this will be one continuous field, and will be found to continue on in a southwesterly direction through to the Rio Grande del Norte, and across into Mexico. There may be splits in the field where the formations are found to be irregular, but the field will be in pool shape, or line an inland lake, which has a small inlet and outlet. Some spots where the lakes are located will naturally be richer than where the small streams connect the lakes. Much money will be expended in trying test work all along this line in Oklahoma and Texas.

The interesting feature of the oil industry along this supposed oil belt, henceforth, or during the shutdown movement, will be to hunt for the other pools of oil. That there exists a connecting link between the Healdton pool and the development of the Panhandle field at Electra, there remains no doubt. Geologists have gone over this vast area of undrilled territory and have given out that the prospects are as good for fields as any known spot in the country. Locations for wildcat work has already started, and wells will be drilled near Terrell, Grady, Altee, Fleetwood, Brock, Orr and many other points near the Texas-Oklahoma State line. To the southwest of the Electra field much work is being done in a wildcat way clear across Texas, and before next season arrives it is expected that many more prolific oil pools will be added to both Texas and Southwestern Oklahoma.

THE WEEK'S WORK.

In the Southwest fields during the week the finished wells were distributed by fields as follows:—

Field.	Comp.	Prod.	Dry.
Gulf Coast.....	23	10,770	7
Panhandle	27	451	5
Caddo-De Soto.....	19	8,744	5
Totals	59	19,965	17
Previous week.....	38	14,510	13
Difference	21	5,455	4

WILDCAT WELLS.

In Blenville Parish, Louisiana, the Pardue Land Company is drilling a wildcat well in section 34-15-8. In the Red River Parish, near Alpha, Aikins & Haynes are drilling in section 22-12-8. The Natchitoches Oil Company is drilling in section 10-9-8 on the Berry tract, near Natchitoches. In the Pelican district in Sabine Parish, the Producers' Oil Company, on the Johnson tract, also on the Logan and Patterson tract, is drilling, as is the Standard Oil

Company on the Ives tract, all being test wells.

In the Gulf Coast fields the most important wildcat wells are Mayes & Sons' test near Chenango, the Rivertottom Oil Company's test near Dayton, the Texas Company's well near Wortham, the Beaumont Petroleum Company's well on State land, or rather submerged lands across San Jacinto Bay from the Goose Creek development; C. T. Rucker, also on submerged land, and C. E. Roth and others on the Blue Ridge land. Much territory has been leased in the last named territory and many tests will be sunk to try the entire area out.

In the Anse La Butte district in St. Martin's Parish the Erie Oil Company, the Robert Martin Sons and Mc'al & Broussard are all drilling purely wildcat ventures that are being watched with much interest.

Gulf Coast Fields.

The Gulf Coast fields of Southeastern Texas and Southern Louisiana show a production of over 40,000 barrels a day. The Sour Lake field has a production of 22,250 barrels; Humble, 9,000 barrels, and Edgerly, 1,500 barrels, and the balance distributed among the other districts. In the field the Producers' company have a daily output of about 8,700 barrels; the Lake Oil Company, 4,200 barrels; the Tarver Oil Company, 2,500 barrels; the Hardie-West company, 2,100 barrels; Tiner Oil Company, 1,500 barrels; Yount & Rothwell company, 1,500 barrels; Grayburg Oil Company, 1,200 barrels; Sun Company, 1,000 barrels; the Merrimac Oil Company, 325 barrels, and the McNamara Oil Company, 350 barrels. The balance of the production is owned by the Lake Graham Oil Company, the Primrose Oil Company, the Minor Oil Company, the Eclipse Oil Company and the G. M. Guffey Petroleum Company. This production does not include the big wells and production for the week in review.

During June the Sour Lake district was the most active, with twenty-three wells finished, six dry holes and 14,640 barrels production. The Humble field was second, with eight finished wells, three dry and 2,085 barrels; Edgerly, seven wells, one dry, 6,750 barrels; Batson, three wells, seventy barrels; Spindletop, two wells, 112 barrels; Anse La Butte, one well, 150 barrels; Jennings, one well, twenty-five barrels and two wildcat wells outside of defined fields.

The week showed the usual oil fires. The Texas Company had one affecting a 55,000-barrel tank containing about 50,000 barrels of distillate, of which about 10,000 barrels were saved, and located at Nederland, about ten miles south of Beaumont, struck by lightning, entailing a loss of about $120,000. During the same storm the Gulf Pipe Line Company had a 35,000-barrel tank near El Vista struck, also entailing a heavy loss. The tank contained about 8,000 barrels of Caddo oil, of which about one-half was pumped out and saved. This makes the eighteenth tank to be struck by this company on the same tank farm the past year, and but five tanks are now left standing out of twenty-three, and the company will soon abandon it as a site for storage tanks, for lightning seems to find it most every time a storm comes up.

A company is being organized to drill a series of test wells upon a large leased acreage in Matagorda county, near the mouth of the Colorado River, near Big Hill. In the early days of development about thirty or more wells were drilled in this territory, but they were of small production.

The Texas Company is moving its traffic department from Houston to Chicago, and the headquarters of the Magnolia Petroleum Company has been moved from Corsicana to Dallas.

The wells from the Gulf Coast fields for the week were by districts as follows:—

District.	Comp.	Prod.	Dry.
Sour Lake	10	8,600	3
Edgerly	3	2,170	..
Hackberry Island	1	...	1
Jennings	1	...	1
Spindletop	1	...	1
Jefferson	1	...	1
Totals	17	10,770	7
Previous week	11	7,440	3
Difference	6	3,330	4

In the Sour Lake district two remarkable gushers were drilled in the past week, the largest of which was the Merrimac Oil Company's No. 5 Jackson tract, with a new production of 4,500 barrels. The other was the Lake Oil Company's No. 2 Herbert tract, with a production of 3,000 barrels. The same company's No. 3 Jackson tract produced 300 barrels. The Producers' Oil Company's No. 238 Fee tract produced 150 barrels. The Sun Company's No. 44 Hooks tract showed a production of 125 barrels. The Hornsby Oil Company's test on the Homestake tract was dry. The Minor Oil Company's No. 45 Minor tract and the Eclipse Oil Company's No. 2 Merchant tract were both dry. The McNamara Oil Company's No. 3 Bashara tract produced 200 barrels and the Grayburg Oil Company's No. 3 Jackson tract 325 barrels.

In the Edgerly district the Wilson-Broach Company's No. 1 Wilson tract showed a production of 2,000 barrels a day. The Gulf Refining Company's No. 5 Bright-Penn tract pumped 150 barrels.

The Panhandle Fields.

The Panhandle development of Northern Texas is getting less each week as far as new work is concerned in the defined fields, although there is an abundance of wildcat work to the southwest for hundreds of miles, where it is looked upon as choice territory for the wildcatter. Geologists have been over the territory and report it ideal for test work, as many domes are found to exist, and no end of cash will be expended in hunting for the rich pools, so that something worth while will be in sight when the market price of crude advances, so that it will pay to open up new and productive spots.

During June in the Panhandle fields fifty-eight wells were finished, of which two were gas wells and thirteen were dry holes, leaving forty-three producing wells with a new production of 2,218 barrels, which is a decrease from the May work of twelve wells, one gas well and twelve dry holes, and in production a decline of 102 barrels. In the Wichita county end thirty-nine wells were finished with one gas well, seven dry holes and 1,828 barrels production; in Clay county, the Petrolia district, two wells and 160 barrels. In the Burkburnett district thirteen wells were finished, with three dry holes and 290 barrels, and in outlying districts four wells were finished, one being gas and three dry holes.

One of the important features of the week was the showing of oil found in a wildcat well drilled by the Pierce-Fordyce Company on the Waggoner Brothers' tract, about eight miles south two miles east of Electra, in purely wildcat territory. The sand was found at 1,960 feet, and at fourteen feet a showing of green oil of high gravity was encountered, and if deeper drilling brings forth a paying well it will mean much for Wichita county. Other wells are under way in the vicinity of the new well.

The wells in the Panhandle field for the week were by districts as follows:—

District.	Comp.	Prod.	Dry.
Petrolia	10	31	2
Electra	4	245	1
Iowa Park	4	35	..
Burkburnett	3	140	..
Fowlkes	2	...	2
Totals	23	451	5
Previous week	13	440	6
Difference	10	11	1

In the Electra district the Corsicana Petroleum Company's No. 66 Allen tract produced 200 barrels at 1,592 feet. No. 22 on the Allen (Red River) tract produced 1,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas at 1,540 feet, there being twenty feet of good gas pay sand. No. 43 on the Hunsaker tract pumped twenty barrels, and the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company's No. 40 Miller tract pumped twenty-five barrels at 1,497 feet.

The Caddo-De Soto Districts.

In the Caddo-De Soto fields of Northern Louisiana some interesting work was accomplished during the week and the usual gusher was unearthed in the De Soto end of the field. The title to Caddo and Ferry Lakes is still in litigation and the case may be hung up in the courts for years, delaying the drilling of what is known as the Levee Board, which appears to be rich in oil. During June sixty-one wells were finished, of which two were gas and sixteen were dry holes, leaving forty-three producing wells, with a production of 19,477 barrels; a very good average for that number of wells. The De Soto district took the lead, with twenty-seven finished wells, two gas wells, five dry holes and 15,235 barrels production; Oil City district, four wells, 2,590 barrels; Mooringsport, four wells, two dry, thirty-two barrels; Jeems Bayou, seven wells, one dry, 115 barrels; Hart's Ferry, four wells, 450 barrels; Monterey, three wells, one dry, sixty-five barrels; Northeast Texas, two wells, one dry, ten barrels; Houston, two wells, 235 barrels; Pine Island, one well, dry, and one five-barrel producer; Vivian, four wells, three dry, forty barrels; Blanchard, one dry hole, and Bossier, one dry hole.

The Caddo end of the field now has a production of about 22,712 barrels and De Soto about 19,861 barrels and is coming rapidly, and will no doubt pass Caddo in a few weeks. The wells for the week were by districts as follows:—

District.	Comp.	Prod.	Dry.
De Soto	7	8,610	1
Jeems Bayou	5	72	1
Mooringsport	3	22	1
Oil City	2	40	..
Lewis	1	...	1
Northeast Texas	1	...	1
Totals	19	8,744	5
Previous week	11	6,620	4
Difference	4	2,124	1

In the De Soto district the big gusher of the week was the Producers' Oil Company's No. 6 Sample tract, with a record of 6,000 barrels. The Sun Company's No. 2 Dorsey tract produced 1,200 barrels. The Pure Oil Company's No. 2 Williams tract produced 720 barrels. The second well of C. H. Wilson, on the Williams tract, produced 550 barrels. The Standard Oil Company's No. 14 Scales tract pumped thirty barrels. The Producers' Oil Company's No. A5 Wemple tract pumped ninety barrels. The Gulf Refining Company's No. 19 Jenkins tract pumped twenty barrels, while the Mansfield Gas Company's test on the Fincher tract produced 4,000,000 cubic feet of gas.

In the Northeast Texas district E. N. Gillespie drilled a dry hole in a test on the Turner tract, which condemns a large block of what was valuable-looking territory.

Texas Petroleum Notes.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Austin, Texas, July 8, 1914.

The Guffey Petroleum Company has taken over the lease rights to bore for oil on a tract of 1,138 acres of land bordering the San Jacinto River, near Houston.

The Magnolia Petroleum Company, which has just finished the erection of a new 55,000-barrel steel storage tank at Aransas Pass, will erect tanks of similar capacity at Sabine.

Active operations are in progress in the Wortham field. Two wells, one belonging to Moffitt & Peters, and the other to W. H. Jones, of Waco, are nearing completion.

In the Petrolia field the latest interest centers in a well that was bored in "wildcat" territory. It is on the Frey farm, six miles east of town and is making 50 barrels of oil per day. It is owned by S. J. Slade, of Amarillo, and William Myers, of Henrietta. The bringing in of this well widens the proved area around Petrolia very considerably. Preparations are being made to bore other wells in the same locality.

The Producers' Oil Company brought in a good producing well on the Smith-Webber lease a few days ago.

Several wells are being bored in what is known as the shallow sand district of the Petrolia field.

Doubt Calgary's Oil Possibilities.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Toronto, Canada, July 10, 1914.

In view of the fact that J. L. Englehart, of Toronto, made his fortune in oil at Petrolia, his views on the Calgary oil boom are well worth knowing. Mr. Englehart says:—

"There is oil in Alberta. There is no doubt about that. But it has not been discovered yet. It is my firm belief that Calgary will hardly prove an oil center, and I do not think that the fields to the south of that city will ever be oil producers. The one great obstacle in the way of oil—not gas, but crude oil—ever being produced in paying quantities is the formation of the country. The formation is bad for the production of oil. It is too much of a fractured rock country, which is a poor sign at the outset. If the country were less fractured I would have more faith in it. Canada needs crude oil very badly, and I believe that if it is discovered in paying quantities it will be in the Peace River district, away up north of Edmonton. We want oil, not gas. There is gas in Southern Alberta. What has been discovered recently appears to be just a wet gas; a light-colored and amber-colored gasoline, but that is not oil. There is absolutely nothing definite in this discovery. The people of Calgary or thereabouts have become excited about oil which has not been found. They have purchased stock of companies which have hardly one chance in a hundred of making good as crude oil propositions. It is most unfortunate that there should be so much dreaming on the possibility of finding oil. It is bad for the country. These dreamers are apt to lose their money. If reports are to be accepted they are not buying crude oil stocks at all."

ROUMANIAN PETROLEUM REPORT.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Bucarest, June 22, 1914.

The market has been sustained at lately prevailing quotations, the demand for crude oil being fairly active. A fair movement is reported on standing contracts and a seasonable volume of new business is noted. The general production continues satisfactory, owing to the increased output of the Astra-Romana's prolific well No. 37 at Moreni, which has again proven the richness in oil of this region. This well, which since May 19 has flowed at the rate of 500 tons a day, has now increased its production to 750 tons a day. In the neighborhood of this well there is the same company's No. 36, which has reached, at a depth of 625 meters, the same stratum with seven-inch casing. Preparations are being made for its expected eruption. The Romano-Americana's well No. 55 at Moreni is making small eruptions, the output being 110 tons a day. The Astra-Romana's well No. 42 at Bana has reached a depth of 711 meters with the hydraulic system. The Roumanian Consolidated Oilfield Company's well No. 21 at Bana continues to yield 270 tons a day by eruption. The Ozinga well No. 13 at Doftanetzul-sec came in at a depth of 253 meters, flowing at the rate of 5,000 kilos a day. In the same field the Anglo-Roumanian company's well No. 24, being drilled deeper, has made violent eruptions. The production was 600 tons a day during the first two days; now it has subsided to fifty tons a day. The Maisel Petrol Trust's well No. 6 was completed and yields fifteen tons a day. The Concordia Company's well No. 322 at Mislishora de Nord struck the oil at a depth of 145 meters; the output is thirty tons a day. Take Stroi & Co. brought in their well No. 1 at a depth of 180 meters, with an output of 5,600 kilos a day. The Colombia company's well No. 1 in the same field came in at a depth of 225 meters, flowing at the rate of 5,000 kilos a day.

The Steaua Romana's well No. 235 at Tzontesti gives ten tons a day by intermitent eruptions. The same company's well No. 231 at Chiciura, which was completed two years ago and has produced more than 25,000 tons, has begun to make new eruptions of oil and sand. The production was forty tons in one hour. It now yields thirty-five tons a day by eruption.

The Chiciura Oilfield Company's well No. 1 came in at a depth of 643 meters, flowing at the rate of twenty tons a day. The total production of the Steaua Romana for the last ten days was of more than 1,000 tons a day on the average. The Astra Romana's production during the last ten days averaged more than 1,597 tons a day, which were obtained as follows:—

	Tons.
Moreni-Stavropoleos	1,412
Moreni-Bana	101
Campina	46
Filipesti de Padure	34
Baicoi	1
Glodeni	3
Total	1,597

The Romano-Americana company's production was 980 tons a day on the average, of which 930 tons were obtained at Moreni, thirty tons at Bustenari and twenty at Baicoi.

The following table shows the total production of crude oil in Roumania for April, 1914:—

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE OIL IN ROUMANIA DURING APRIL, 1914.

Producing field.	1914 Tons.	1914 42-gallon barrels.
Bustenari-Calinet	12,668	93,731
Chiciura-Gropi	3,651	27,014
Bordeni	5,600	41,434
Campina	16,316	120,722
Moreni	67,148	486,828
Baicoi-Tzintea	7,445	55,086
Other small fields	1,289	9,537
Total of district Prahova	114,117	844,352
Total of district Dambovitza	2,937	21,731
Total of district Buzau	7,761	57,423
Total of district Bacau	3,812	28,205
	128,637	951,711

Producing field.	1913 Tons.	1913 42-gallon barrels.
Bustenari-Calinet	14,416	106,664
Chiciura-Gropi	3,362	24,875
Bordeni	5,367	39,710
Campina	21,299	157,591
Moreni	81,943	606,296
Baicoi-Tzintea	11,681	87,908
Other small fields	1,405	10,396
Total of district Prahova	139,673	1,033,440
Total of district Dambovitza	2,734	20,229
Total of district Buzau	10,108	74,769
Total of district Bacau	4,410	32,630
	156,925	1,161,088

Following is the production for May, 1914, of the companies operating in Roumania who count by the new style:—

	Tons.
Astra-Romana	44,577
Romano-Americana	33,085
Orion	4,664
Roumanian Consolidated Oilfields	7,525
Naphtha	3,694
Internationala	3,200
Traian Roumanian Oil Company	1,937
Aquila Franco Romana	1,554
Anglo-Roumanian Petroleum Co.	1,927
Sphinx Petroleum Co., Ltd.	792
Maisels Petrol Trust	209
The Becui (Roum.) Oil Fields	468
Romano-Belgiana	231

The export movement is reported fairly active and prices continue steady.

The following table shows the exports for April, 1914:—

OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF EXPORTS OF CRUDE OIL AND DERIVATIVES DURING APRIL, 1913, IN BARRELS.

Country.	Crude and gas oil, 42-gal. barrels.	Fuel oil, 42-gal. barrels.	Refined oil and distillate, 50-gal. barrels.
Austro-Hungary	7,040	40,402	308
Germany	1	7,447	13,377
Norway	27,797	1,028	......
England	....	28,185	36,095
Bulgaria	....	1,966	2,405
France	....	843	26,323
Greece	....	292	18,666
Italy	....	24,383	33,193
Russia	....	24,596	......
Servia	....	2,588	45
Turkey	....	719	6,165
Steamers	....	39	......
Egypt	....	......	58,338
Switzerland	....	......	330
Holland	....	......	87,985
Denmark	....	......	......
	34,838	132,488	283,230
Customs house.			
Constantza	27,797	120,307	265,686
Predeal	6,823	275	194
Palanca	218	......	......
Varciorova	....	81	1,632
Burdujeni	....	1,743	1,129
Braila	....	3,904	12,328
Cerna Voda	....	632	......
Giurgiu	....	5,546	2,216
Oltenitza	....	......	......
R. Vadului	....	......	......
T. Severin	....	......	45
	34,838	132,488	283,230

Country.	Naphtha, 50-gal. barrels.	Black oil, 50-gal. barrels.	Total.
Austro-Hungary	7,069	......	54,819
Germany	30,649	3,458	54,932
Norway	7,395	......	36,220
England	34,398	......	98,678
Bulgaria	1,351	536	6,258
France	45,696	......	72,862
Greece	1,683	......	20,641
Italy	11,771	......	69,347
Russia	....	......	24,596
Servia	406	518	3,557
Turkey	1,872	73	8,829
Steamers	....	......	39
Egypt	....	......	58,338
Switzerland	538	......	913
Holland	20,112	......	108,097
Denmark	401	......	401
	163,386	4,585	618,527
Customs house.			
Constantza	114,126	171	528,087
Palanca	....	......	218
Predeal	4,280	......	11,572
Varciorova	11,577	81	13,371
Burdujeni	4,440	......	7,512
Braila	....	3,584	19,816
Cerna Voda	13	......	645
Giurgiu	11,931	749	20,442
Oltenitza	16,308	......	16,308
R. Vadului	708	......	708
T. Severin	3	......	48
	163,386	4,585	618,527

The following steamers cleared from Constantza with petroleum products:—

Makkavei, for Turkey, with 2,104 tons refined oil.

Wildrecht, for Algiers, with 4,501 tons benzine.

Meppen, for Germany, with 5,418 tons benzine.

Tiflis, for Italy, with 3,662 tons residuals.

Kura, for England, with 3,173 tons refined oil.

Erivan, for Italy, with 3,357 tons residuals.

Jules Henry, for France, with 1,010 tons distillate, 1,458 tons benzine and 760 tons mineral oils.

Margareta, for Egypt, with 2,735 tons refined oil.

Loutsch, for Turkey, with 1,643 tons refined oil.

Oural, for Italy, with 3,041 tons residuals.

Impoco, for Italy, with 1,900 tons refined oil and 912 tons benzine.

Vista, for Austria, with 3,480 tons residuals.

Bayonne, for Egypt, with 4,318 tons, refined oil.

Bloomfield, for England, with 5,674 tons benzine.

Apscheron, for Antwerp, with 2,310 tons residuals.

Lumen, for France, with 2,962 tons, benzine.

Paul Paix, for France, with 5,563 tons benzine.

The figures of the stocks in the deposits of the various refineries at the end of March, 1914, the quantities of crude oil run in the refineries during April, 1914, and the products obtained are given in the following table, in metric tons:—

PRODUCTION OF REFINERIES IN APRIL, 1914, IN METRIC TONS.

District.	Stocks on March 31, 1914: Benzine.	Refined oil and distillate.	Mineral oils.	Residuals.
Bacau	238	125	579	410
Braila	907	2,009	61	29
Buzau	78	105	15	69
Constantza	21,584	38,177	3,449	16,228
Covurlui	8	2	18	31
Dambovitza	1,988	649	576	229
Ilfov	1,483	110	155	28
Neamtzu	12	24	72	24,082
Prahova	45,513	96,692	14,424	24
Putna	17	4	144	......
R. Sarat	....	......	......	......
Vlashca	2,393	435	13	141
	74,221	138,332	19,606	41,271

District.	Crude oil run.
Bacau	405
Braila	......
Buzau	1,101
Constantza	4,746
Covurlui	25
Dambovitza	4,294
Ilfov	858
Neamtzu	17
Prahova	134,975
Putna	62
R. Sarat	......
Vlashca	......
	146,483

District.	Manufactured in April, 1914: Benzine.	Distillate.	Mineral oils.	Residuals and coke.
Bacau	63	149	75	111
Braila	....	......	......	......
Buzau	250	246	103	476
Constantza	837	1,671	311	1,838
Covurlui	3	6	2	12
Dambovitza	1,056	1,066	212	1,867
Ilfov	210	80	83	469
Neamtzu	2	9	3	2
Prahova	29,745	32,239	101	63,752
Putna	6	19	19	14
R. Sarat	....	......	......	......
Vlashca	....	......	......	......
	32,172	35,476	909	68,541

The following table shows the petroleum products delivered for the home consumption during April, 1914, and the stocks remaining in the depots of the refineries on April 30, 1914, in metric tons:—

HOME CONSUMPTION FOR APRIL, 1914, AND STOCKS OF PRODUCTS AT END OF THAT YEAR, IN METRIC TONS.

District.	Burnt in refineries.
Bacau	36
Braila	......
Buzau	69
Constantza	434
Covurlui	4
Dambovitza	480
Ilfov	138
Neamtzu	2
Prahova	10,086
Putna	11
R. Sarat	......
Vlashca	......
	11,260

District.	Home consumption in April, 1914: Benzine, Rectified.	Benzine, Denatured.	Illuminating oil, Refined.	Illuminating oil, Denatured.
Bacau	....	71	176	......
Braila	....	......	......	......
Buzau	1	22	37	......
Constantza	....	19	1	......
Covurlui	1	......	4	......
Dambovitza	1	65	107	......
Ilfov	5	198	29	......
Neamtzu	....	4	12	......
Prahova	23	2,086	555	47
Putna	....	15	14	......
R. Sarat	....	......	......	......
Vlashca	....	......	......	......
	31	2,480	935	47

District.	—Home consumption—Continued— Mineral oil Lubricating.	Denatured.	Residuals.
Bacau	26	131	41
Braila	....	......	......
Buzau	....	10	302
Constantiza	56	138	631
Covurlui	5	......	11
Dambovitza	2	272	1,202
Ilfov	116	111	197
Neamtzu	....	......	2
Prahova	617	2,075	44,419
Putna	....	......	12
R. Sarat	....	......	......
Vlashca	....	......	......
	822	2,737	46,817

District.	—Stocks on April 30, 1914— Benzine.	Refined oil and distillate.	Mineral oils.	Residuals.
Bacau	235	97	561	395
Braila	907	840	434	418
Buzau	255	358	108	173
Contstantza	21,760	32,741	3,354	15,268
Covurlui	9	4	15	21
Dambovitza	1,078	1,302	506	1,298
Ilfov	880	212	102	200
Neamtzu	5	21	70	30
Prahova	41,709	106,812	14,174	18,161
Putna	8	10	148	28
R. Sarat	....	......	......	......
Vlashca	1,960	9	12	112
	68,806	141,806	19,484	36,104

The recapitulation of the above two tables showing the work of the refineries, the home consumption and stocks is given in the following, in metric tons:—

WORK OF THE REFINERIES IN APRIL, 1914 — HOME CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS, IN METRIC TONS.

Product.	Stocks on March 31, 1914.	Manufactured in April, 1914.
Benzine, rectified and denatured	74,221	32,172
Illuminating oil, refined and denatured	138,332	35,476
Mineral oil, lubricating and denatured	19,606	909
Residuals	41,271	68,541
	273,430	137,098

Product.	Home consumption for April, 1914.	Burnt in the refineries.	Stocks on April 30, 1914.
Benzine, rectified and denatured	2,511	......	68,806
Illuminating oil, refined and denatured	982	......	141,806
Mineral oil, lubricating and denatured	3,559	......	19,484
Residuals	46,817	11,260	36,104
	53,869	11,260	266,200

The last quotations were as follows:—

Home Trade.

	Francs per 100 kilos.
Crude oil—	
Bustenari, in the field	8.30@ 8.40
Tzintea, according to sp. gr.	5.80@ 6.50
Moreni, according to sp. gr.	7.20@ 7.50
Bana, 840 sp. gr.	9.00@ 9.50
Bordeni, 840 sp. gr.	8.75@ 9.00
Baicoi	7.50@ 8.50
Policiori, in the field	6.25@ 6.50
Refined oil, exclus. taxes, f. o. b. refinery	7.80@—
Benzine—	
710-720, do., 0.30@0.35 francs per liter.	
for flour mills, f. o. b. deposits	17.00@—
for flour mills, f. o. b. refinery	15.00@—
for industrial motors, f. o. b. deposits	24.00@—
for industrial motors, f. o. b. refinery	20.00@—
Residuals, in tank cars, f. o. b. refinery	5.25@—
Gas oil—	
for motors, f. o. b. refinery	8.00@—
for motors, f. o. b. deposits	12.00@—
Paraffine	120.00@—

Exports.

	Francs per 100 kilos.
Refined oil—	
in bulk for Eastern countries, f. o. b. Constantza	7.75@ 8.25
in bulk, for Western countries, f. o. b Constantza	9.25@ 9.50
in cases, 5.00@5.50 francs per case.	
in cans, 2.10@2.15 francs per can.	
Distillate, f. o. b. Constantza	7.00@—
Benzine—	
710-715, f. o. b. Constantza	28.00@29.00
715-720, f. o. b. Constantza	26.00@27.00
730-740, f. o. b. Constantza	19.00@20.00
750-755, f. o. b. Constantza	18.00@18.50
Residuals, f. o. b. Constantza	7.00@ 7.50
Gas oil (Diesel oil), f. o. b. Constantza	8.00@—

Two of the most important petroleum companies have just published their respective balance sheets for 1913. In the following we give the figures as published:—

ASTRA ROMANA.

Assets—		
Cash in banks		4,016,011.36
Debtors		8,690,758.65
Oil lands, refinery, tanks, pipe lines, tank cars, export installations		48,695,764.28
Materials		7,205,038.46
Petroleum products in stock		4,083,773.61
Liabilities—		
Stock, capital		60,000,000.00
Creditors		5,739,209.81
Reserve fund		353,697.83
Profits of 1912		110,444.66
Profits of 1913	13,537,040.37	
Depreciations	7,149,046.31	
		6,387,994.06

ROMANO-AMERICANA.

Assets—	
Cash in banks	602,571.95
Debtors	1,487,698.25
Oil lands, refinery, pipe lines, tanks and other investments	16,876,071.18
Material and products	11,477,435.38
Liabilities—	
Stock, capital	12,500,000.00
Reserve fund	764,056.20
Special reserve fund	500,000.00
Creditors	3,874,926.30
Profits of 1912, undivided	1,505,579.61
Profits of 1913	11,299,214.62

The profits shown above by the two important companies reflect the prosperous condition of the Roumanian petroleum industry in 1913.

PETROLEUM CHARTERS.

Following is a list of vessels chartered and loading or to load petroleum at New York and Philadelphia. Quantities are refined in barrels, unless stated otherwise:—

NEW YORK.

Week ending April 10.

French bark Nantes, Australia, 14c, June-July ....cs. 90,000

Week ending May 8.

Ital bark Era, Concepcion or Paysandu, $9 ....cs. 20,000

Week ending June 5.

Br bark Colonial Empire, Australia, basis 13c., one port, Sept.-Oct....cs. 90,000
Br ship Ben Lee, same, 12½c., Sept.-Oct. ....cs. 85,000

Week ending June 12.

Br str King Frederik, Brazil, basis 18c., one port July....cs. 140,000

Week ending June 26.

Fch bark General Faidherbe, Australia, basis 11½c. one port, Aug-Sept....cs. 80,000

Week ending July 10.

Br bark Inverlogie, Australia, basis 11½c. one port, Aug.-Sept....cs. 80,000

PHILADELPHIA.

Week ending April 3.

Br str Cecilia, two ports Japan or Korea, 17½c, July ....cs. 180,000

PETROLEUM CLEARANCES.

Following are the clearances of petroleum from the ports of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, New Orleans and San Francisco on the dates named. Refined, unless otherwise specified:—

NEW YORK.

June 26.

Str Pz Friedrich Wilhelm, Bremen, 137 bbls
Str Zeeland, Antwerp, 35 bbls

June 27.

Ger str Pz Sigismund, Kingston, 14 bbls
Ger str Pz Sigismund, San Juan de Sur, 500 cs
Du str Van Hagendorp, Jamaica, 2,000 cs ref, 69 drs, 3,795 gls naphtha
Br str Kentucky, Shanghai, 80,000 cs
Am str Bayamon, Porto Rico, 2,000 cs ref, 328 bbls, 1,200 cs naphtha
Am str Berwind, Porto Rico, 325 cs ref, 359 drs, 22,865 gls naphtha

June 29.

Br str Janeta, Adelaide, 95 bbls
Br str Janeta, Sydney, 5 bbls
Ger str Max Brock, Africa, West Coast, 66,990 cs ref, 72 bbls, 100 cs naphtha
Br str Indian Prince, Santos, 4,000 cs ref, 1,500 cs naphtha
Br str Irish Monarch, Santos, 7,500 cs
Br str Monarch, Cabadello, 4,500 cs ref, 200 cs naphtha
Br str Irish Monarch, Pernambuco, 7,000 cs ref, 20 bbls gas oil
Br str Irish Monarch, Rio Janeiro, 43,000 cs ref, 20 cs fuel oil
Br str Bermudian, Hamilton, 95 bbls

June 30.

Br str Almirante, Colon, 1,050 cs
Br str Almirante, Santa Marta, 1,000 cs

July 1.

Am str Philadelphia, La Guayra, 1,224 cs
Am str Philadelphia, Porto Cabello, 50 cs
Br str Hermione, Rosario, 10,000 cs naphtha
Br str Hermione, Montevideo, 12,500 cs ref, 2,700 cs naphtha
Br str Hermoine, Buenos Aires, 15,500 cs ref, 50 bbls gas oil

July 2.

Ger str Willkonmen, Stockholm, 1,375,000 gls bulk
Br str Genesee, Avonmouth, 302,700 gals fuel oil
Br str Genesee, Avonmouth, 912,600 gals gas oil
Ger str Meppen, Lisbon and Oporto, 1,200,000 gals ref bulk
Ger str Meppen, Lisbon and Oporto, 850,000 gals naphtha
Br str Guiana, Antigua, 225 cs
Br str Guiana, Barbados, 2,000 cs
Ger str Guiana, Dominica, 100 cs
Ger str Guiana, St Thomas, 10 bbls
Ger str Guiana, St Lucia, 15 bbls
Ger str Guiana, Demerara, 50 bbls, 20 cs
Cub str Olinda, Cuba, 25 cs

July 3.

Str Peter Hawre, Martinique, 1,300 cs ref, 20 bbls, 200 cs naphtha
Str Peter Hawre, Guadeloupe, 3,000 cs ref, 300 cs naphtha
Str Peter Hawre, Port of Spain, 4,000 cs ref, 100 bbls, 500 cs naphtha
Str Peter Hawre, Barbados, 4,250 cs ref, 50 bbls fuel oil
Str Peter Hawre, Demerara, 2,000 cs ref, 300 bbls naphtha
Str Commewyne, Paramaribo, 100 bbls gas oil
Ger str Pz Joachim, Kingston, 30 cs
Br str Bolton Hall, Manila, 60,000 cs
Br str Bolton Hall, Singapore, 25,000 cs ref, 500 cs naphtha
Br str Maracas, Trinidad, 850 cs
Am str Yaguez, Pto Rico, 43 bbls, 1,150 cs ref, 100 bbls, 200 cs, 30 drs, 1,605 gals naphtha, 150 bbls crude
Du str Commewijne, Paramaribo, 20 bbls fuel oil
Br str Stephano, St Johns, N F, 475 bbls, 200 cs
Br str Stephano, Halifax, 125 bbls
Nor str Falk, Colon, 1,500 cs ref, 430 bbls naphtha
Nor str Falk, La Guayra, 1,000 cs
Nor str Falk, Panama, 60 bbls, 4,000 cs ref, 265 bbls, 250 cs naphtha
Str Mexico, Havana, 40 cs
Br str Calamares, Colon, 200 cs

July 6.

Br str Powhatan, Port Said, 1,750,000 gls ref bulk
Nor str Aztec, Dublin, 2,343,395 gls ref bulk

July 7.

Br str Appalachee, London, 1,353,000 gls fuel oil

July 8.

Br str Wapello, Avonmouth, 2,100,000 gls ref bulk
Br str Tamoha, Port Said, 2,750,000 gls ref bulk
Br str Luciline, Havre, 1,863,730 gls naphtha

July 9.

French bark Ville de Mulhouse, Melbourne, 50,000 cs
Ger motor ship, Loki, Flushing, 1,800,000 gals ref
Ger motor ship Loki, Flushing, 85,000 gals fuel oil

PHILADELPHIA.

June 25.

Ger str Diamant, Rotterdam, 1,555,160 gals ref bulk

June 29.

Ger str Pawnee, Flushing, 2,392,190 gals ref bulk

Total for week:—Refined, 3,947,950 gals

BOSTON.

June 27.

Br str Boston, Yarmouth, 1,000 gals ref

NEW ORLEANS.

July 1.

Str Orleanian, Port Barrios, 20 dms naphtha
Str Orleanian, Belize, 10 dms naphtha
Str Orleanian, Punta Gorda, 164 dms naphtha
Str Orleanian, Livingston, 200 cs ref, 7 dms naphtha
Str Dictator, Port Cortez, 35 dms naphtha

July 2.

Str Marietta di Giorgio, Bluefields, 180 dms naphtha

Total for week:—Refined, 2,000 gls; naphtha, 28,800 gls.

SAN FRANCISCO.

June 18.

Str Oberon, Ancon, C Z, 1,932,000 gals crude
Str de Sabla, Iquique, 2,310,000 gals crude

June 20.

Str Roma, Vancouver, B C, 1,020,000 gals crude

June 21.

Str Santa Maria, Honolulu, 1,470,000 gals crude
Str Santa Maria, Hilo, 378,000 gals crude
Str Santa Maria, Honolulu, 100 drs, 10,000 gals gasoline

June 24.

Str La Habra, Tocopilla, 2,025,000 gals crude
Str Willochra, Rorotonga, Cook Isl, 50 cs ref
Str Willochra, Papeete, 20 cs ref

June 24.

Str Samoset, Mororan, 2,000,000 gals ref
Str Damara, Buenaventura, Col, 20 cs ref

June 25.

Str Adorna, Pisagua, Chile, 2,226,000 gals crude

June 26.

Str Enterprise, Honolulu, 2,712 cs, 27,412 gals ref
Str Enterprise, Honolulu, 150 pkgs, 13,725 gals benzine
Str Enterprise, Honolulu, 294 pkgs, 26,025 gals gasoline

June 27.

Str Col E L Drake, Vancouver, B C, 1,596,000 gals crude

June 29.

Str Santa Catalina, Iquique, 50 cs, 475 gals gasoline
Str Santa Catalina, Iquique, 10 drs, 1,070 gals distillate
Str Santa Catalina, Guayaquil, 500 cs ref
Str Santa Catalina, Bilbao, 100 cs distillate
Str W S Porter, Nome, Alaska, 1,830,000 gals crude
Str City of Para, La Union, 267 pkgs, 5,370 gals ref
Str City of Para, Puntarenas, C A., 100 cs ref
Str City of Para, Valparaiso, 110 pa, 1,495 gals ref
Str City of Para, Balboa, C Z, 3 cs, 30 gals
Str City of Para, Corinto, 750 cs ref
Str City of Para, Champerico, 300 cs ref
Str City of Para, San Jose de Guatemala, 200 cs ref

June 30.

Str Queen Louise, Santa Rosalia, 300 cs ref

Total for week:—Refined, 2,054,310 gals; naphtha 50,825 gals; crude, 15,456,000 gals; gas oil, 2,070 gals.

EXPORTS OF PETROLEUM.

The following are the exports of petroleum products from the port of New York, in gallons, during the past week and since January 1, as are also exports during the corresponding period of last year:—

NEW YORK.

Refined.

	For week.	Since Jan. 1, 1914.	Same time last year.
Aarhuus	......	......	1,575,000
Acajutla	......	......	5,000
Adelaide	4,750	1,472,765	1,291,000
Aden	......	966,270	1,261,260
Africa, West Coast	669,900	4,546,790	3,466,500
Algiers	......	34,965	......
Algoa Bay	......	247,500	354,140
Amapala	......	......	790
Amoy	......	......	1,535,710
Amsterdam	......	5,250,000	4,800,000
Ancud	......	50,000	......
Antofagasta	......	697,830	554,750
Antigua	2,250	25,650	32,800
Antwerp	1,750	10,360,410	16,645,555
Arica	......	40,000	......
Avonmouth	2,100,000	7,880,000	6,870,000
Auckland	......	3,159,600	1,189,970
Azores	......	......	30,000
Bahia	......	2,185,000	1,623,200
Bahia Blanca	......	693,500	590,550
Bahia, Caraquez	......	2,600	22,000
Banda	......	610,000	......
Barbadoes	62,500	163,750	176,550
Barcelona	......	30,000	......
Barranquilla	......	11,550	1,250
Barrow	......	695,540	......
Batavia	......	6,131,000	307,870
Beira	......	346,650	60,800
Belize	......	49,000	10,000
Belfast	......	2,300,000	......
Bergen	......	3,865,625	364,300
Birkenhead	......	5,583,275	......
Bolivia	......	61,000	24,000
Bocas del Toro	......	5,200	26,000
Bombay	......	1,670,000	806,370
Bremen	6,850	22,050	......
Brisbane	......	5,600	1,000
Buenaventura	......	7,820	8,100
Buenos Aires	155,000	266,000	1,811,550
Cabadello	45,000	365,000	521,600
Calais	......	2,282,485	337,075
Calcutta	......	3,442,000	3,262,750
Caleta Buena	......	......	3,000
Callao	......	13,700	37,000
Cape Gracies	......	......	1,500
Cape Town	......	1,486,000	1,418,070
Cartagena	......	21,000	17,500
Carupano	......	16,000	30,250
Cayenne	......	17,650	112,000
Cebu	......	1,050,000	1,984,080
Ceara	......	387,000	504,800
Cette	......	392,465	2,490,035
Chefoo	......	1,976,030	......
Chinklang	......	......	3,035,370
Christiansted	......	13,000	13,650
Ciudad Bolivar	......	106,950	43,200
Christchurch	......	2,500	175,100
Coconada	......	300,000	500,000
Cochin	......	450,000	......
Colombo	......	635,000	1,336,000
Colon	27,500	154,770	224,900
Constantinople	......	1,511,000	......
Copenhagen	......	3,153,620	3,286,490
Coquimbo	......	70,000	56,455
Corinto	......	5,820	13,000
Coro	......	4,100	2,250
Coronel	......	10,000	......
Corral	......	210,000	210,250
Cristobal	......	161,750	368,100
Cuba	650	64,240	104,270
Cumana	......	18,500	28,400
Curacao	......	67,860	92,070
Dalny	......	......	681,130
Dar es Salam	......	10,000	117,000
Darien	......	1,343,000	......
Delagoa Bay	......	1,152,500	1,422,500
Demerara	22,700	217,070	154,800
Dominica	1,000	41,035	56,780
Dublin	2,343,395	2,343,395	1,168,850
Dunedin	......	404,850	985,650
Durban	......	259,980	315,200
Dunkirk	......	......	1,100,475
East London	......	695,490	590,980
Esmeralda	......	......	2,500
Eten	......	......	4,000
Fayal, Azores	......	......	35,000
Floriarapolis	......	245,000	80,000
Flushing	1,800,000	26,243,500	31,651,800
Frederiksted	......	66,850	11,300
Fremantle	......	1,211,500	2,227,330
Furt Blaye	......	1,886,705	......
Genoa	......	250,000	550
Ghent	......	......	900,000
Grenada	......	48,500	42,500
Gothenburg	......	......	1,100,000
Grangemouth	......	......	343,550
Guadeloupe	30,000	103,460	94,590
Guanta	......	9,000	4,000
Haiphong	......	......	600,000
Halifax	6,250	1,058,050	1,265,700
Hamburg	......	17,450	79,600
Hamilton, Bermuda	4,750	180,180	217,080
Hankow	......	500,000	6,490,800
Havre	......	4,391,970	4,190,925
Hayti	......	139,850	506,520
Hodeidah	......	300,000	1,000,000
Helsingborg	......	......	124,750
Hong Kong	......	964,960	7,271,400
Hull	......	......	1,500
Ibieui, Brazil	......	100,000	350,000
Iquique	......	350,000	70,000
Iquitos	......	24,900	34,050
Itacoatiara	......	10,000	......
Jamaica	21,000	593,420	714,910
Jeddah	......	......	150,000
Karrichl	......	1,650,000	1,071,600
Karrikal	......	255,000	350,000
Karang Antoe	......	1,770,000	......
La Guayra	22,240	530,490	333,980
La Libertad	......	1,000	......
La Pallice	......	1,308,485	1,705,815
Las Palmas	......	805,000	......
La Plata	......	2,441,860	4,825,530
La Union	......	250	5,500
Leixoes	......	......	1,100
Lisbon	1,200,000	4,746,700	2,904,045
Liverpool	......	19,800	......
London	......	18,402,905	21,161,775
Lyttleton	......	......	31,250
Maceio	......	665,000	576,000
Macassar	......	500,000	900,000
Madagascar	......	200,000	......
Madeira	......	40,000	......
Madras	......	......	1,000,000
Manaos	......	486,300	786,540
Manila	600,000	2,245,000	3,767,790
Manta	......	......	30,000
Maracaibo	......	111,310	122,700
Maranham	......	240,000	267,300
Maranhao	......	50,000	......
Marseilles	......	956,445	1,100,715
Mauritius	......	60,000	120,000
Martinique	13,000	75,750	70,500
Melbourne	500,000	1,979,840	2,743,590
Menado	......	470,000	......
Mersina	......	100,000	300
Messina	......	2,592,425	......
Mollendo	......	159,500	51,500
Mombassa	......	......	243,000
Montevideo	125,000	2,082,000	2,152,890
Montserrat	......	1,000	......
Muscat	......	......	1,600,250
Mossel Bay	......	......	97,000
Nassau	......	81,230	66,040
Natal	......	230,250	365,000
Nevis	......	......	600
Newchwang	......	25,000	5,692,240
Oporto	......	20,000	2,544,740
Oran	......	......	750,000
Oscarshamm	......	......	275,000
Oxelsound	......	......	2,490,000
Pacasmayo	......	3,500	5,000
Padang	......	250,000	470,000
Panama	43,000	88,350	8,750
Para	......	1,055,050	1,328,000
Parahyba	......	327,180	84,500
Paramaribo	......	156,400	144,500
Paranagua	......	250,000	45,000
Patras	......	930,000	......
Paysandu	......	150,000	100,000
Payta	......	23,000	......
Pekalongen	......	......	811,965
Pelotas	......	2,000	2,500
Penang	......	250,000	475,000
Pernambuco	70,000	1,275,000	1,483,500
Piraeus	......	300,000	......
Pisagua	......	5,000	......
Pisco	......	20,000	......
Pondicherry	......	150,000	......
Porto Delgado	......	65,000	......
Port Alegre	......	......	30,000
Port Barrios	......	34,000	26,000
Porto Cabello	500	232,930	209,480
Port Colombia	......	13,600	24,000
Port Cortez	......	15,900	2,750
Port du Bouc	......	847,755	580,750
Port Elizabeth	......	389,400	487,000
Port Limon	......	3,650	11,150
Port Madryn	......	30,500	15,000
Port Natal	......	253,000	398,680
Porto Rico	36,900	877,385	890,450
Port Said	1,500,000	9,735,285	4,187,600
Port of Spain	40,000	92,520	149,970
Port Soudan	......	......	10,000
Port Swetterham	......	150,000	500,000
Port Velho, Brazil	......	27,200	......
Praia	......	11,300	......
Progreso	......	......	200
Punta Arenas	......	649,500	657,150
Putarenas, C.R.	......	2,700	2,700
Rangoon	......	820,000	61,000
Reyjavik	......	......	176,850
Rio Gallegos	......	27,000	261,000
Rio Grande do Sul	......	1,712,500	1,600,000
Rio Janeiro	430,000	674,500	2,570,010
Rockhampton	......	1,750	6,250
Rosario	......	500,000	2,697,340
Rotterdam	......	21,132,800	13,137,875
Rouen	......	690,580	1,419,230
Ruatan	......	1,000	......
Saigon	......	683,500	1,338,450
Salaverry	......	8,500	20,000
Samarang	......	......	187,480
San Andreas	......	1,750	......
Santa Fe, Arg. Republic	......	75,000	705,000
San Domingo	......	467,930	606,790
San Fernando	......	80,000	120,000
San Juan de Sur	5,000	8,000	21,750
San Julien	......	2,000	1,000
Santa Cruz	......	2,000	4,000
Santa Marta	10,000	18,850	3,800
Santos	115,000	4,464,550	4,870,120
San Francisco	......	10,000	140,000
Sao Paolo	......	......	50,000
Savanilla	......	7,900	21,800
Savona	......	1,787,760	1,142,050
Shanghai	800,000	5,415,230	3,750,330
Singapore	250,000	1,100,000	692,500
Smyrna	......	......	410,000
Sourabaya	......	......	1,027,500
Stockholm	1,375,000	4,075,000	578,000
Surinam	......	30,350	23,200
Sydney	250	1,813,640	612,550
Suva	......	942,480	......
St. Croix	......	500	1,950
St. John, N. B.	......	......	750,000
St. Johns, N. F.	25,750	719,850	596,300
St. Kitts	......	46,640	48,000
St. Lucia	750	19,200	22,750
St. Martins	......	......	1,500
St. Michaels	......	2,250	......
St. Pierre, Miquelon	......	5,250	......
St. Thomas	500	24,950	24,020
St. Vincents, C. V. Is.	......	80,000	......
St. Vincents, W. I.	......	4,300	......
Taku Bar	......	6,442,190	3,373,150
Talcahuano	......	996,290	1,302,630
Taltal	......	260,000	171,000
Tela	......	1,250	......
Tellicherri	......	......	1,250,000
Teneriffe	......	180,000	......
Timaru	......	50,000	......
Tjilatjap	......	930,000	280,000
Trieste	......	3,750	500
Terceira, Azores	......	......	10,200
Tocopilla	......	15,000	......
Trinidad	8,500	246,100	158,830
Tsingtau	......	......	1,950,550
Tumaco	......	1,800	12,400
Turks Island	......	4,100	7,220
Tuticorin	......	695,000	500,000
Valencia	......	......	945,265
Valparaiso	......	2,312,520	2,342,000
Vathy	......	......	400,000
Vera Cruz	......	7,000	6,000
Victoria, Brazil	......	255,000	330,000
Wellington	......	505,000	651,870
Whampoa	......	2,445,340	2,750,380
Woosung	......	8,212,790	2,206,620
Yokohama	......	524,500	1,177,840
Zanzibar	......	100,000	......
Totals	17,476,635	262,787,415	270,125,635

Crude.

Alicante	.....	1,902,300	1,626,955
Bilboa	.....	955,360	.....
Blaye	.....	.....	1,521,345
Bordeaux	.....	1,540,185	.....
Calais	.....	3,705,380	3,467,740
Cartagena	.....	896,085	750,000
Cette	.....	1,531,760	.....
Coruna	.....	1,486,270	.....
Cuba	.....	10,600	5,200
Flushing	.....	1,000	.....
Furt Blaye	.....	.....	1,387,715
Havre	.....	4,378,485	7,010,880
Maceio	.....	5,500	.....
Palma	.....	.....	905,295
Porto Rico	7,500	7,500	9,250
Rouen	.....	1,816,695	1,006,960
Santander	.....	.....	1,511,015
Seville	.....	643,620	.....
Valparaiso	.....	25,000	.....
Valencia	.....	.....	974,500
Vigo	.....	.....	969,920
Totals	7,500	17,382,420	21,874,330

Fuel Oil.

Algoa Bay	.....	2,500	.....
Antwerp	.....	375,000	.....
Avonmouth	302,700	302,700	.....
Azores	.....	.....	5,000
Bahia	.....	25,400	5,000
Barbadoes	2,500	2,500	5,000
Buenos Aires	.....	5,000	90,300
Cape Town	.....	1,000	.....
Cartagena	.....	.....	2,000
Ceara	.....	3,000	.....
Colon	.....	1,000	.....
Copenhagen	.....	750	.....
Cristobal	.....	300	.....
Cuba	.....	12,000	18,750
Curacao	.....	.....	2,750
Demerara	.....	12,285	14,150
Dunedin	.....	500	.....
East London	.....	7,500	.....
Ellingholme	.....	2,142,810	.....
Flushing	850,000	2,486,700	.....
Fredericksted	.....	5,200	1,500
Furt Blaye	.....	.....	522,200
Halifax	.....	.....	450,000
Guadeloupe	.....	.....	1,000
Guayaquil	.....	1,000	.....
Hamburg	.....	6,250	.....
Hamilton	.....	750	6,600
Iquitos	.....	.....	1,000
Jamaica	.....	5,500	4,350
La Plata	.....	.....	10,000
London	.....	6,371,320	1,000
Liverpool	.....	175,000	.....
London	.....	8,500	.....
Maceio	.....	8,500	.....
Manchester	.....	175,000	.....
Maranham	.....	3,000	.....
Marseilles	.....	.....	1,250
Montevideo	.....	128,150	56,750
Mossel Bay	.....	.....	5,000
Oporto	.....	.....	14,680
Para	.....	3,000	.....
Parangua	.....	.....	500
Paramaribo	1,000	11,000	.....
Port Limon	.....	.....	700
Port Natal	.....	2,500	.....
Pernambuco	.....	10,000	.....
Port Velho, Brazil	.....	15,000	9,000
Porto Rico	.....	31,250	58,000
Punta Arenas	.....	10,500	18,000
Rio Grande do Sul	.....	18,000	1,500
Rio Janeiro	200	22,700	25,450
Rotterdam	.....	2,500	1,350,000
San Domingo	.....	52,500	9,000
Santos	.....	13,450	.....
Sao Francisco	.....	.....	5,000
Savona	.....	500	500,000
Shearness, Eng.	2,118,920	6,438,920	.....
St. Kitts	.....	2,400	.....
St. Michaels, Azores	.....	.....	1,250
Sydney	.....	3,250	.....
Trinidad	.....	1,500	.....
Valparaiso	.....	134,500	.....
Wellington	.....	3,200	.....
Totals	3,275,320	19,332,285	2,912,040

Gas Oil.

Antwerp	.....	1,125,000	585,000
Avonmouth	912,000	912,000	1,225,000
Bahia Blanca	.....	400,000	.....
Birkenhead	.....	2,000	.....
Buenos Aires	2,500	56,615	5,500
Ciudad Bolivar	.....	5,000	.....
Copenhagen	.....	1,445,975	.....
Cuba	.....	4,775	4,800
Flushing	.....	600	425,925
Liverpool	.....	2,469,000	.....
London	1,353,000	13,996,580	6,825,000
Manchester	.....	1,050,000	.....
Melbourne	.....	.....	10,000
Martinique	.....	600	.....
Montevideo	.....	.....	20,000
Napier	.....	10,000	.....
Paramaribo	5,000	23,000	.....
Pernambuco	1,000	26,000	15,250
Porto Rico	.....	.....	21,500
Rio Janeiro	.....	20,000	78,850
Santos	.....	15,325	61,000
Sydney	.....	58,500	.....
Trinidad	.....	4,900	.....
Totals	2,274,100	24,624,520	9,262,575

Naphtha.

Adelaide	.....	464,000	254,840
Aden	.....	18,000	7,860
Africa, West Coast	4,000	129,840	69,950
Barrow	.....	1,517,395	.....
Belize	.....	10,500	.....
Algiers	.....	272,700	92,500
Algoa Bay	.....	710,750	35,150
Antofagasta	.....	32,050	18,225
Antwerp	.....	1,352,800	.....
Arica	.....	1,155,000	1,325,000
Azores	.....	.....	21,500
Auckland	.....	2,242,500	1,683,750
Bahia	.....	111,500	305,000
Bahia Blanca	.....	317,500	675,000
Barbadoes	.....	17,070	25,240
Barcelona	.....	9,500	.....
Barranquilla	.....	1,900	2,000
Beira	.....	46,850	13,505
Blaye	.....	.....	1,832,695
Bolivia	.....	1,500	.....
Bombay	.....	30,000	35,000
Brisbane	.....	45,030	.....
Buenaventura	.....	700	.....
Buenos Aires	.....	98,395	571,000
Cabadello	2,000	4,000	11,500
Calais	.....	656,265	1,497,765
Cape Gracios	.....	6,000	.....
Cape Town	.....	298,050	228,000
Caracas	.....	.....	1,000
Cartagena	.....	6,820	20,840
Cayenne	.....	.....	2,000
Ceara	.....	1,408,900	959,000
Cebu	.....	.....	185,000
Chefoo	.....	2,000	.....
Chinkiang	.....	.....	15,000
Ciudad Bolivar	.....	6,035	3,000
Colombo	.....	5,000	.....
Colon	21,500	32,150	255,250
Constantinople	.....	10,000	.....
Copenhagen	.....	.....	16,275
Coquimbo	.....	1,500	250
Coral	.....	12,750	750
Coro	.....	.....	250
Cuba	.....	137,515	202,850
Cristobal	.....	100	1,000
Curacao	.....	750	.....
Dalny	.....	.....	20,000
Dar es Salam	.....	15,000	35,000
Darien	.....	50,000	.....
Delagoa Bay	.....	417,800	754,100
Demerara	15,000	30,255	25,650
Desterro	.....	.....	1,000
Durban	.....	154,000	149,500
Dunedin	.....	797,500	1,467,500
Dunkirk	.....	1,300	.....
East London	.....	248,200	91,000
Florianapolis	.....	15,000	5,000
Flushing	.....	7,510,000	2,023,910
Fredericksted	.....	2,500	.....
Fremantle	.....	20,000	195,500
Genoa	.....	75,000	.....
Georgetown	.....	.....	1,610
Gothenburg	.....	.....	400,000
Grenada	.....	1,750	.....
Guadaloupe	3,000	8,000	2,400
Guayaquil	.....	1,200	4,600
Halifax	.....	1,443,500	1,042,450
Hamilton	.....	6,500	.....
Hayti	.....	1,800	32,070
Havre	1,803,730	8,039,640	3,725,765
Ibicui, Brazil	.....	.....	250,000
Iquique	.....	28,845	8,900
Iquitos	.....	1,200	2,230
Jamaica	3,795	83,340	189,855
Karachi	.....	.....	4,000
La Guayra	.....	68,705	86,940
La Plata	.....	7,410,525	2,416,430
Las Palmas	.....	135,000	.....
Leixoes	.....	.....	22,000
Lisbon	850,000	2,133,650	382,950
London	.....	10,692,265	1,657,265
Lattleton	.....	50,000	.....
Maceio	.....	20,800	10,800
Madagascar	.....	5,000	.....
Madeira	.....	26,000	.....
Manila	.....	300,000	562,000
Manaos	.....	26,750	37,700
Maracaibo	.....	17,950	250
Maranham	.....	7,950	31,100
Maranhao	.....	30,000	.....
Marseilles	.....	458,665	250
Martinique	3,000	3,000	2,800
Mauritius	.....	85,000	40,200
Melbourne	.....	615,000	1,085,500
Mombassa	.....	.....	26,000
Montevideo	27,000	282,000	1,090,000
Mossel Bay	.....	.....	76,500
Muscat	.....	.....	500
Napier	.....	182,500	.....
Nassau	.....	3,750	1,050
Natal	.....	.....	4,900
Newchwang	.....	.....	530,000
Oporto	.....	10,000	64,000
Padang	.....	10,000	.....
Panama	15,750	15,750	.....
Para	.....	114,600	161,700
Parahyba	.....	.....	150
Pernambuco	.....	171,250	203,300
Paranagua	.....	90,000	50,000
Patras	.....	110,000	.....
Parambuco	.....	171,250	203,300
Penang	.....	5,000	5,000
Piraeus	.....	100,000	.....
Port Alegre	.....	3,840	.....
Port Barrios	.....	600	1,425
Port Cabello	.....	3,000	12,300
Port Colombia	.....	1,000	2,000
Port de Bouc	.....	988,630	1,494,105
Port Elizabeth	.....	178,050	243,400
Port Madryn	.....	20,500	7,500
Port Natal	.....	17,000	76,500
Porto Rico	59,870	812,470	733,845
Port of Spain	10,000	25,250	13,000
Port Said	.....	255	.....
Port Velho, Brazil	.....	11,335	.....
Punta Arenas	.....	42,100	7,150
Rio Galleges, A. R.	.....	1,000	1,000
Rio Grande do Sul	.....	170,000	110,000
Rio Janairo	.....	828,170	3,942,900
Rosario	100,000	1,095,650	1,300,000
Rouen	.....	1,730,310	854,320
Saigon	.....	35,000	.....
Salaverry	.....	.....	597,885
San Domingo	.....	54,265	58,210
Santa Cruz	.....	.....	1,300
Santa Fe, Arg. Republic	.....	400,000	280,000
San. Fernando	.....	.....	10,000
San Julien	.....	1,000	2,000
Santa Maria	.....	.....	10,700
Santos	15,000	46,000	2,194,500
Sao Francisco	.....	10,000	10,000
Sao Paolo	.....	.....	500
Savanilla	.....	4,175	5,800
Savona	.....	.....	1,381,220
Shanghai	.....	160,000	.....
Singapore	5,000	15,000	.....
Stockholm	.....	925,000	.....
Surinam	.....	600	.....
Sydney	.....	615,000	300,000
Suva	.....	480,000	.....
St. John, N. B.	.....	600,000	.....
St. Johns, N. F.	.....	61,695	1,110
St. Kitts	.....	850	.....
St. Pierre, Miquelon	.....	3,750	.....
Taku Bar	.....	20,000	.....
Talcahuano	.....	20,000	8,000
Taltal	.....	700	.....
Teneriffe	.....	50,000	.....
Timaru	.....	100,000	.....
Trinidad	.....	84,550	27,600
Tjilatjap	.....	1,000	.....
Tocopilla	.....	500	200
Tsingtau	.....	.....	3,000
Valparaiso	.....	314,480	115,050
Vera Cruz	.....	500	.....
Vancouver	.....	25,000	.....
Victoria, Brazil	.....	29,000	11,000
Wellington	.....	180,500	203,750
Woosung	.....	1,000	.....
Zanzibar	.....	2,500	.....
Totals	2,969,245	62,682,225	49,235,390

Japanese Imports and Exports.

The record of Japanese imports and exports for the four months ending April of the last three years of the industries represented by the Reporter gives the following details:—

Imports

OILS, FATS, WAXES AND MANUFACTURES.

	Value, yen.*
1912	6,782,461
1913	7,898,998
1914	6,164,110

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, MEDICINES AND COMPOUNDS OR PREPARATIONS AND EXPLOSIVES.

	Value, yen.*
1912	11,227,353
1913	12,874,179
1914	13,768,207

DYES, PIGMENTS, COATINGS AND FILLING MATTERS.

	Value, yen.*
1912	3,061,034
1913	3,869,406
1914	3,328,122

Exports.

OILS, FATS, WAXES AND MANUFACTURES.

	Value, yen.*
1912	2,128,967
1913	3,123,724
1914	2,740,252

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, MEDICINES, PIGMENTS AND COATINGS.

	Value, yen.*
1912	7,135,374
1913	8,799,104
1914	8,693,359

* A yen is equal to about 50 cents.

Cottonseed Products Competition

The following is the third installment of a series of articles on cottonseed products and their competitors in Northern Europe in the special agents series of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, which was commenced in the Reporter on June 29, 1914. The initial publication began the treatment of meal and cake in Germany, representing part one of the report of Commercial Agent Erwin W. Thompson.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Oil Cake Feeding.

No proper understanding of oil cake as a part of the British cattle diet would be possible without noting first that all of it finally reaches the cattle in the form of cake rather than meal, and that half of it is in the form of "compound" cake, which is made by grinding the original oil cake and mixing with other ingredients and then repressing.

The United Kingdom makes, in round numbers, 500,000 tons of undecorticated cake from Egyptian and Indian cottonseed and 400,000 tons from linseed and others. About 800,000 tons of this cake is used for direct feeding, and the other 100,000 tons, together with 300,000 tons net imports, go into the mixture to make about 800,000 tons of compound cakes. Thus the total cake fed of all kinds is about 1,600,000 tons. The United States furnishes about 150,000 tons of decorticated cottonseed meal, which, however, is never fed in its original condition. As this is generally the cheapest source of protein, it is used as a raw material by the compound cake mills. Sometimes it is heated and pressed in the pure state into some of the various popular shapes, bearing a proprietary stamp, and sold as English decorticated cotton cake, just as in Germany American cake is ground and sold as German decorticated cottonseed meal. There is no other kind of English decorticated cake, as all seed—except a minute fraction—is worked whole.

Sometimes American meal is mixed with Egyptian undecorticated and pressed into English semi-decorticated cotton cake, but more often it is used as the principal source of protein in some of the hundreds of different proprietary brands that contain 12 to 20 per cent. protein and 6 to 10 per cent. fat. The other ingredients are rice bran and molasses and meals from maize, oats, rye, barley, beans, peas and sometimes sawdust. They are recruited from lower grades of grain grown on the native farms and from imports, some of which for 1912 were as follows, in long tons:—Pigeon peas, 166,719; rice bran 147,777; molasses, 123,868; locust beans, 64,266; feed beans, 62,832; Kaffir corn, 14,631. The molasses is principally from cane sugar, 40 per cent. of which comes from the United States and the rest from the West Indies. There seems to be little demand for German beet sugar molasses. Molasses is of importance because, besides being nutritious in itself, it serves to bind the other ingredients with the minimum of pressure and conduces to soft cakes. Incidentally, it often serves to disguise worthless fillers.

Locust beans—on the Continent called St. John's bread—come chiefly from the Isle of Cypress. An average analysis is:—Water, 13 per cent.; protein, 5 per cent.; fat, 1 per cent.; and nitrogen-free extract, 71 per cent. As these beans are relished by all animals, they are sometimes coarsely ground and used for direct feeding.

The business in compound cakes thrives and increases from year to year, in face of the fact that they are sold at prices far beyond the feeding value and beyond the cost of the ingredients that the feeders could buy and mix for themselves. This is comparable to the mixed fertilizer business in the United States, which is extensive and prosperous, notwithstanding the continual war made on it by farmers' associations of all sorts. The foundation for the persistence of the commercial article in each case is that, left to his own methods, the farmer would put the detail work into the hands of irresponsible laborers who would not mix the ingredients with accuracy and uniformity.

British agricultural colleges and stations, while not aggressive in the matter, are to take the ground that better results are obtained by mixing the primary ingredients than by using mixtures whose formulae are not known. Perhaps if the cake makers would stamp the complete formula on each cake, they would be in a more tenable position. Farm journals, too, seem to be convinced that home mixing of feeds is economically more rational, and that the feeder should take the trouble to educate himself on these points and capitalize his knowledge by obtaining his feeds in the cheapest forms.

A table showing the imports, exports and production of the various seeds, oils and cakes is given herewith:—

SEED.

	Long tons— Imports.	Exports.	Production.
Cottonseed—			
Undecorticated—			
Egyptian	335,621	....	....
Bombay type	292,496	....	....
Decorticated	2,000	....	....
Linseed	285,304	....	....
Colza and rape	36,947	....	....
Soya	188,633	1,625	....
Copra	41,262	9,929	....
Palm kernels	20,000	10,000	....
Peanuts	21,262	....	....
Miscellaneous	3,333	....	....
Totals	1,228,918	21,554	....

OIL.

	Long tons— Imports.	Exports.	Production.
Cottonseed—			
Undecorticated—			
Egyptian	....	15,000	57,056
Bombay type	....	6,056	38,024
Decorticated	27,834	....	340
Linseed	....	25,913	91,297
Colza and rape	....	....	11,084
Soya	....	5,000	31,802
Copra	61,659	4,185	18,800
Palm kernels	....	....	4,500
Peanut	....	1,476	7,442
Miscellaneous	688	....	1,000
Totals	90,181	57,630	261,345

CAKE.

	Long tons— Imports.	Exports.	Production.
Cottonseed—			
Undecorticated—			
Egyptian	156,162	3,000	272,000
Bombay type	8,426	3,000	248,000
Decorticated	117,362	847	806
Linseed	55,135	6,016	188,000
Colza and rape	16,606	267	25,400
Soya	....	46,787	151,000
Copra	....	8,000	12,200
Palm kernels	....	4,000	5,400
Peanut	....	6,000	8,500
Miscellaneous	....	2,059	2,200
Totals	353,631	79,976	913,500

The United Kingdom receives 83,239 tons of American type woolly seed from Russia, Turkey, South America and South Africa. These could all be decorticated by American methods, but only about 2,000 tons are so treated. This 2,000 tons is therefore deducted and put under the head of "decorticated," and the balance of 81,239 tons included along with the small seed covered with short brown lint (chiefly from India) which are classified by oil mills as "Bombay" seed. The distinction made in the foregoing table between the different kinds of cottonseed products imported and exported is from unofficial estimates, though the totals are official.

At the time this table was made all the official import figures for 1913 were not complete, but they showed imports of soya beans amounting to 76,152, which would produce 67,300 tons of cake against 151,000 tons for 1912. This would probably indicate that the consumption of soya cake for 1913 was less than half that for 1912.

Copra, palm kernels, and peanuts are classified together in the official figures, under the head "Nuts and kernels for expressing oil." The sub-classification herewith made is from unofficial estimates.

Following the plan of British statistics, the articles in the table classed as "imported" comprise, as nearly as possible, only such goods as are imported for consumption, and "exported" covers chiefly articles that have been in some way milled, though even the official distinctions are not always exact.

Cottonseed Meal in a New Guise.

British feeders know exactly what they want, and the nations that cater to this demand are the only ones that will be able to sell the finished article. At present the United States is furnishing the raw material that the British manufacturer, at a good profit, is converting into products required by the actual consumer. This leads to the question as to why American cottonseed millers may not themselves turn out finished products for the British consuming market. All the commercial conditions seem favorable for such a move. Great Britain imports all the ingredients for feed cakes, many of them from the United States, so the question of freights is not an obstacle. Instead of exporting to them 150,000 tons of cottonseed meal, 200,000 tons of corn, 50,000 tons of molasses, as well as other acceptable raw feeding materials it might be advantageous to do some of the manufacturing at home and deliver in finished form a large proportion of the English requirements in compound cakes. It should be easy enough to alter the packing of goods to suit the customer.

Based on London quotations in March, 1914, 100 pounds of maize may be bought for $1.12. It would contain sixty-seven pounds of digestible carbohydrates, and four pounds of digestible oil. Even valuing the oil at no more than the carbohydrates, the seventy-one pounds are to be had at 1.58 cents per pound. In 100 pounds of molasses, costing 89 cents, the fifty-five pounds of digestible carbohydrates are to be had at 1.62 cents per pound, so, in order to economically substitute oil for either of the above, it should not cost more than (multiplying by 2.4) 3.81 or 3.90 cents per pound, respectively. But linseed oil costs 5.32, crude cottonseed oil 6.52, and codliver oil (which is a fad among some feeders, especially for calves) costs 9 to 10 cents. The difference in efficiency then between the cheapest sources is 1.51 per pound. When a feeder insists upon a cake with 10 per cent. oil instead of 5—assuming the same amount of protein in each case—he sacrifices 7.55 cents per 100 pounds, or $1.51 per short ton of cake. This result is too technical and of little importance to have much effect upon the feeder, but he is being gradually won away from oil requirements by the oil mills, to whom the difference is of more importance, especially when the cakes are sold for direct feeding. In making compound cakes it is possible to find cheap substances like rice bran with a good oil content or even to grind up a small amount of whole cottonseed or linseed, or to add some low-grade oil-mill foods, but in the matter of direct cakes from the oil mill, it would mean the difference between selling cottonseed oil worth 6.52 cents for the price of cake, 1.12 cents per pound. This amounts to a difference of 89 cents per short ton of undecorticated cottonseed for each per cent. of excess oil. If the cake trade forced them to leave 10 per cent. oil instead of 5, there would be no profit in oil milling. Thus the feeders are forced to be content with 5 per cent. oil in such undecorticated cottonseed cake as they use direct. But the compound trade is flourishing, apparently on the theory that it is easier to give the feeders what they want, and make them pay for it, so the makers continue the 10 per cent. cakes, and at the same time offer at lower prices cakes all the way down to 5 per cent.

The manufacture of compound cakes in the United States might help solve the problem of low-grade meals, which is becoming more important from year to year. Throughout the export trade, one hears that American cottonseed cake and meal is growing lower and lower in quality every year, and it is universally be-

lieved that Americans consciously adulterate with hulls. It seems to be a lame explanation to say that the hulls are not actually put in, but are not so completely removed as formerly; nor does the explanation seem to avail that this method was adopted not for the sake of swindling the cake customer, but for the purpose of extracting more oil. More hull is being left in the cake in the Southeastern than the Southwestern States, and it is there generally conceded that this is conducive to a greater oil yield. It seems reasonable, therefore, that the practice will proceed westward until all American cake will be of considerably-lower quality than formerly. This lowering of protein and fats works no hardship on the chemical or physical value of the cake except as measured by the unit price. As it is, Americans receive less money per unit of protein and fat for their highest grade goods than is paid for Egyptian undecorticated.

A table showing some market prices in London in March, 1914, follows:—

Items.*	Water.	Protein.	Fat.	Nitrogen-free extract.	English feed unit.	Price per short ton.	Cents per English feed unit.
	Approximate analysis						
Oil cakes—							
American decorticated cottonseed	10	45	8	24	156	$35.85	23
English decorticated cottonseed	10	45	8	24	156	37.47	24
English undecorticated Egyptian	10	24	6	26	101	22.58	22
English undecorticated Bombay	10	23	5	25	95	18.20	19
Linseed, English	10	31	8	34	132	35.84	27
Palm-kernel	10	17	6	39	97	28.00	29
Compound "fattening"	10	20	10	40	115	29.00	25
Compound "dairy"	10	18	7	35	97	27.00	28
Maize—							
Flat	13	10	4.5	70	106	25.35	24
Round	12	9	4.0	68	100	22.36	22
Oats	13	10	4	58	93	29.00	31
Barley	14	9	2	68	95	23.35	25
Bran	13	15	5	54	104	24.00	23
Brewers' grains, dry	9	25	7	43	123	20.70	17
Rice bran	13	13	12	45	105	17.46	17
Locust beans	13	5	1	69	84	27.30	32
Pigeon beans	11	25	1	48	113	40.00	35
Feedings peas	12	24	1	54	106	33.00	31
Swede turnips	90	7	..	7	9	4.00	44
Mangels	88	1	..	8	10	4.00	40
Molasses	22	..	..	60	60	17.86	30
Codliver oil	..	..	..	..	..	196.00	..
Cottonseed—							
Egyptian	..	..	..	..	..	38.27	..
Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	26.07	..
Linseed—							
Indian	..	..	..	..	..	59.20	..
Argentine	..	..	..	..	..	51.70	..

*English quotations vary greatly as to units. Most grain is quoted by the "quarter," which means 8 Winchester bushels (60 pounds for maize). Some articles are quoted by the hundredweight (112 pounds), and some by the long ton (2,240 pounds). Liquids are generally sold by the gallon. An imperial gallon of water weighs 10 pounds, compared with 8⅓ for the United States gallon. Oil cakes are sometimes quoted in bulk and sometimes in sacks, the difference being at present 2 shillings 6 pence per long ton. In the above list all the oil cake is reduced to dollars per short ton in sacks.

When American decorticated, containing 45 per cent. protein and 8 per cent. fat, is sold to feeders in England at $35.85 per short ton—figuring 67.6 cents per unit—Egyptian undecorticated with 25 per cent. protein and 5 per cent. fat brings $28.58 per short ton, or more than 11 per cent. higher for low grade than for high. This would indicate that at least in England lower grades are not only acceptable but are actually at a premium. In a lesser degree the same condition exists in the United States. Lower-grade meals nearly always sell to feeders for more per unit than the higher.

Laws Governing English Feeds.

The market of middling low-grade American meals might be made easy and profitable through the medium of compound cakes, in which form the question of appearance and the admixture of hulls, and even lint, is of small moment, because all of these may be masked by the use of other materials, notably molasses. All that is necessary in the English trade is to make the cakes from good, sound material possessing the analysis of protein and fat claimed, say, 20 per cent. and 10 per cent., respectively.

In substance the requirements of the English feed law are as follows:—

A feed must be made from sound materials, suitable for the purpose.

The content of albuminoids (protein) and fat must be declared and guaranteed.

An invoice may be demanded for each purchase; such invoice must name the goods and declare the content of albuminoids and fat.

There are no "legal definitions" of feed, such as exist in some parts of the United States, but the names used for feeds must not be misleading; for example, one may not legally call an article linseed cake that has been compounded from a number of substances, even though linseed be among the number.

Any statement made about a feed by a manufacturer or dealer in a letter invoice, letterhead billhead, tag, circular, or any form of advertising is legally construed to be a guarantee.

It is not required that the ingredients be declared, so long as they are of generally recognized feeding value; but if other materials are used, sawdust, for example, such ingredients must be specified on invoice and other descriptive matter.

The authorities reserve the right to determine, by analysis or otherwise, what ingredients shall be deemed unsuitable.

Any American meals or hulls made from sound seed would be legally recognized as acceptable ingredients. It remains to offer these products in such form as to be acceptable to the feeder himself. With the American process of milling it would be impossible and undesirable to supply from the cottonseed meal itself the 10 per cent. of oil wanted in a compound, but this oil could be obtained in other ways. An idea of what might be compounded in a place like New Orleans is shown by the following formula for making one short ton of compound cake:—

Ingredients.	Lbs.	Cost Per ton.	Cost Total.
Cottonseed meal	800	$24.00	$9.60
Cottonseed, sea island or delinted	300	22.00	3.30
Rice bran	700	16.00	5.60
Molasses	200	14.00	1.40
Totals	2,000	....	$19.90

Ingredients.	Analysis Protein. Per cent.	Analysis Fat. Per cent.	Protein in compound. Lbs.	Fat in compound. Lbs.
Cottonseed meal	36	7	288	56
Cottonseed, sea island or delinted	17	20	51	60
Rice bran	12	12	84	84
Molasses	..	..	..	..
Totals	..	..	423	200

Possibility of Furnishing American Compound Cake.

The cost of mixing and pressing compound cake would vary according to the plant. It should be cheapest in an organized oil mill. The difference in English quotations between American decorticated cake and the same material ground up and repressed amounts to $1.50 to $2 per short ton. If $3 is allowed for the whole process and $5 for freight, the cost of the above formula would be $27.90 landed, to which must be added commissions and the profit of the jobber. This kind of cake sells in carloads for $30 per short ton, when American good decorticated (45 per cent. protein and 8 per cent. fat) sells for $36.

If the compound cake business in itself brought no additional manufacturing profit to American oil mills, but materially widened the demand for low-grade meals, it should be worth studying.

It is always desirable to have a brand stamped into a cake so that it may be advertised and identified. Some mills press cakes with a dealer's own brand, and some put up special formulas for farmers' societies, branding the cakes with the trade-mark of the society.

Direct Feeding.

Several kinds of domestic oil cakes are sold for direct feeding, that is, for use by the farmers, after being "nutted," without being compounded. The most popular is Egyptian undecorticated cottonseed cake, for which over 400,000 tons are consumed, directly and otherwise, or more than 25 per cent. of the entire original oil cake consumption. This includes 156,000 tons imported, chiefly from Germany and Egypt. Only a small proportion of this 400,000 tons—perhaps 5 per cent—is used in compound cakes, for the reason that the unit cost of protein is too high. It sells for direct feeding on a basis apparently independent of its content of protein and fat. Most feeders claim that it is of especial advantage in the summer, while the cattle are on the grass, as the presence of so much hull gives it an astringent and constipating effect, just right to counterbalance the opposite effect of grass. For the same reason it is useful in connection with Swede turnips and mangels, which are standard feeds throughout the winter. These undecorticated cakes, though thoroughly pressed and containing no more than 5 per cent. oil, are much more easily broken and eaten than the decorticated, even when the latter contains 8 per cent. oil.

British oil mills work another kind of cottonseed that comes mostly from India. This type, from whatever country it comes, is classed under the general head of "Bombay," the products therefrom being also termed "Bombay" cake and oil. The Indian seeds are smaller than either American or Egyptian and are covered with a short brownish lint. Except for size it resembles American upland seed that has passed through rather close linting machines. Notwithstanding the covering of lint, Bombay seed is worked whole by the same process as Egyptian. It is not even screened for sand and other impurities, and the resulting cake always contains a minimum of 2 per cent. sand, and this amount is looked upon as normal. Often it contains much more sand and other foreign matter.

Bombay seed could be decordicated by American methods, but the other plan is apparently the most profitable, for the reason, no doubt, that there is no home demand for hulls and no market for decorticated cake on a parity with undecorticated. Both the oil and the cake from Bombay seed is inferior to Egyptian. Bombay oil must practically all be used for soap, while Egyptian oil is being successfully refined and deodorized for both domestic and foreign margarin. Bombay cake, on account of the lint on the hull, must sell $3.50 to $4 per ton cheaper than Egyptian. The seed yields only 13 per cent. oil, compared with 17 to 18 for Egyptian, and so, altogether, it must sell for about $10 per ton cheaper. Apparently, at this difference, Bombay seed is becoming more popular with British mills, as the yearly receipts are increasing. This is partly, though, to recoup the total loss in tonnage due to the development of oil milling in Egypt, and to the heavy competition from Germany for Egyptian seed.

India produces about 2,000,000 tons of cottonseed in which no other foreign country than England is taking much interest, so that England can increase its crush by competing more strongly with the Indian oil mills. But the relative price can not be much further advanced until there is some advance in methods for refining this kind of oil. The price of the cake might be advanced by increased selling efforts, and by some mechanical improvements on the part of the mills at Hull and Liverpool, where most of this seed is worked. One of the present selling schemes is to make cake half Egyptian and half Bombay to sell at an intermediate price, with the hope of further introducing Bombay cake.

(To be continued.)

To Protest Caustic Potash Decision.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Washington, July 10, 1914.

The Treasury Department has advised the Assistant Attorney General at New York that in view of the importance of the issues involved in the decision by the Board of General Appraisers made on May 16, 1914, involving the classification of caustic potash, that the Attorney General is requested in the name of the Secretary of the Treasury to apply to the United States Court of Customs Appeal for a review of the decision of the board.

The board sustained the protest of the Troy Laundry Machine Company, New York, holding that crude caustic potash, containing a mixture of impurities, is entitled to free entry under the provisions of paragraph 655 of the act of 1909. The protestant filed a claim for duty at 1 cent a pound under paragraph 61 relating to refined caustic potash, but as the merchandise was in a crude state the board decided that the importer was entitled to proper classification of the article irrespective of the claim made in the protest.

Philadelphia Petroleum Exports.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Philadelphia, July 9, 1914.

Exports of petroleum in bulk from this port during the past week totaled 4,392,792 gallons, bringing the bulk shipments for the year thus far up to 103,531,574 gallons. During the same period in 1913 the total bulk shipments were 124,267,586 gallons.

The vessels to clear, their destinations and the nature of their cargoes, were the Pawnee for Flushing, for orders, with 2,392,792 gallons of refined petroleum, valued at $119,639.60, and the Conrad Mohr for Bergen with 2,000,000 gallons of refined petroleum. The values of the cargoes of the Baku Standard and the Diamant, the sailing of which had previously been reported according to the manifests returned, were $61,432.43 and $77,757.95. The Baku Standard carried 1,498,352 gallons of gas oil and the Diamant 1,555,159 gallons of refined petroleum.

Manifests returned during the week show the following heavy shipments of the non-explosive mineral oils and greases carried out in the merchant vessels, sailing regularly from this port: West Point for London with 61,638 gallons of lubricating oil, 522 barrels of paraffine wax; Taormina for Genoa and Naples with 56,604 gallons of lubricating oil; Menominee for Antwerp with 116,802 gallons of lubricating oil, 500 gallons of lubricating grease, 1,240 pounds of paraffine scale; South Point for London with 50,939 gallons of lubricating oil, 1,482 gallons of Pennsylvania 300 oil, 10 barrels of grease, 900 barrels of wax; Sloterdyk for Rotterdam with 86,514 gallons of lubricating oil, 3,453 gallons of min. colza oil, 10 barrels of petrolatum; Dominion for Liverpool with 72,056 gallons of lubricating oil, 31,800 gallons of petroleum grease, 6,409 gallons of mineral grease; Europa for Genoa and Naples with 12,106 gallons of lubricating oil, 2,162 gallons of petroleum grease, 68 bags of paraffine scale, 100 barrels of mineral grease; Prinz Oskar for Hamburg with 137,660 gallons of lubricating oil, 50 barrels of petrolatum; Zuiderdyk for Roterdam with 34,154 gallons of lubricating oil, 176 barrels of paraffine scale.

The following vessels are either loading or are under charter to load cargoes of oil here for foreign export:—Cymbeline, Deutschland, Lampo, Mandalay, Mannheim, Saxoleine, St. Cecelia, Terrier and Terek. Of these the Mandalay, the St. Cecelia and the Terrier will each take on 2,000,000 gallons of refined petroleum in cases for ports in Japan.

Pacific Coast Shipments of Petroleum Products.

Supplementing the details of exports of petroleum products from the principal ports of the country for May, published in the Reporter of June 29, the following special statement shows shipments from the Pacific ports and exports to Alaska and Hawaii for the same month:—

Crude.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

	Gallons.	Dollars.
Alaska	.....	.....
San Francisco	42	4
Southern California	1,750,000	21,000
Washington	246,955	5,439

SHIPMENTS TO ALASKA.

	Gallons.	Dollars.
Washington	25,700	627
San Francisco	2,184,000	40,000
Oregon	.....	.....

SHIPMENTS TO HAWAII.

	Gallons.	Dollars.
San Francisco	7,371,000	129,700
Southern California	.....	.....

Illuminating.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

	Gallons.	Dollars.
Alaska	125	32
Hawaii	.....	.....
San Francisco	11,897,922	539,890
Southern California	965	162
Washington	5,434	5,866

SHIPMENTS TO ALASKA.

	Gallons.	Dollars.
Washington	48,329	5,866
San Francisco	221,050	33,703
Oregon	10	2

SHIPMENTS TO HAWAII.

	Gallons.	Dollars.
San Francisco	144,653	16,667
Southern California	.....	.....

Lubricating.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

	Gallons.	Dollars.
San Francisco	137,486	18,315
Southern California	319	319
Washington	17,931	5,974
Alaska	15	15

SHIPMENTS TO ALASKA.

	Gallons.	Dollars.
Washington	26,652	9,948
San Francisco	12,528	5,255
Oregon	102	31

SHIPMENTS TO HAWAII.

	Gallons.	Dollars.
San Francisco	21,200	6,031
Washington	.....	.....

Naphtha.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

	Gallons.	Dollars.
San Francisco	679,425	63,258
Southern California	4,935	552
Washington	103,716	20,903

SHIPMENTS TO HAWAII.

	Gallons.	Dollars.
San Francisco	493,741	62,675
Southern California	.....	.....

SHIPMENTS TO ALASKA.

	Gallons.	Dollars.
Washington	86,843	14,954
San Francisco	547,720	70,722
Oregon	70	30

Residuum.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

	Gallons.	Dollars.
San Francisco	672,307	340,405
Southern California	22,060	425
Washington	40,868	2,185

SHIPMENTS TO ALASKA.

	Gallons.	Dollars.
Washington	89,729	6,711
San Francisco	.....	.....
Oregon	50	7

SHIPMENTS TO HAWAII.

	Gallons.	Dollars.
San Francisco	.....	.....
Southern California	18,900	1,526

The Story of Gelatin Capsules.

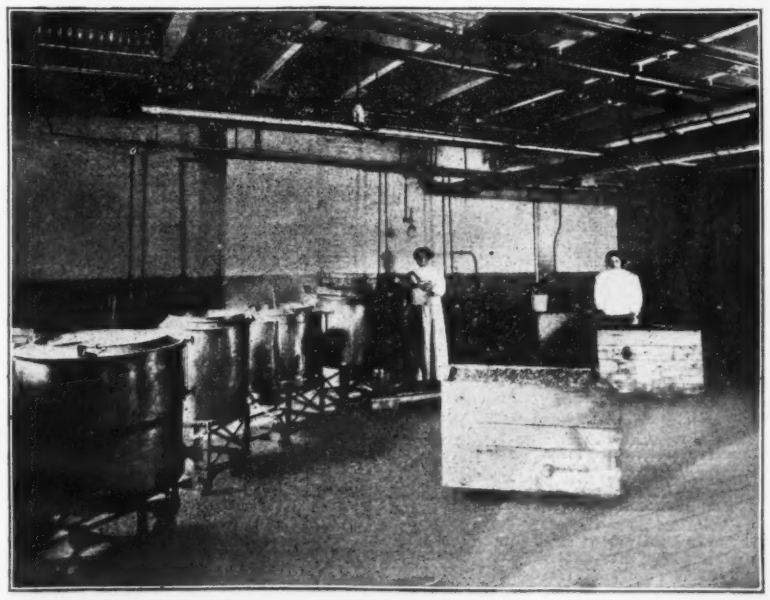
The third of a series of articles on the manufacture of empty gelatin capsules at the Lilly laboratories treats of

THE PREPARATION OF GELATIN.

In order to secure perfect capsules the quality of the gelatin used is an important factor. Samples from each case of material are examined, and having met with approval of the analytical department the gelatin is ready for softening, melting and straining.

The first step is softening. The gelatin is carefully packed in a large vat, covered with water and allowed to soak for many hours, after which the excess water is drained off. It is now soft and flabby and ready for melting. This process is conducted on water baths, and once melted, the gelatin is strained carefully into tanks kept warm through the medium of the water jackets by means of gas burners underneath. These tanks are sent as needed to the manufacturing department so that the melted gelatin may be supplied from them to each machine.

The next article of the series will deal with the capsule machine and its work.



OIL MARKET.

(Continued from page 23.)

Quotations:—Choice white, 6⅝@6⅞c.; pigs' foot, 7¼@7½c.; "A" white, 6¼@6½c.; "B" white, 5¾@6c.; crackling, 5⅝@5¾c.; bone, 5⅜@5½c.; yellow, 5¼@5½c.; house, 4⅞@5⅛c.; garbage, 4¼c.; brown, 4¾@5c.; glue, 5¼@5½c.; fleshing, 6@6½c.

OTHER VEGETABLE OILS.

CHINA WOOD OIL.—Some sellers of China wood oil report a normal demand for their offerings, but others say the market is quiet with limited demand for shipments and with spot trading confined to small lots. Considerable difference in price is reported according to seller. Some importers are said to have offered concessions in order to get rid of the oil they have on hand. Quotations are 6¼@6¾c. per pound. Low priced offers are reported for shipments from European markets.

COCOANUT OIL.—With large buyers holding off the market was quiet with the undertone not so firm. Prices abroad showed little change, and speculators were more inclined to take chances on futures. London closed the week with Ceylon oil for July-August shipment at £37 10s.@£37 15s. per ton, while August-October was held at £36 10s. Ceylon oil on the spot was nominal and most holders would not quote better than 9½c. per pound. It was intimated that on a firm offer this figure could be shaded. Ceylon oil for future delivery was offered at 8½c. per pound. White Ceylon oil for spot delivery was on the market at 9½c., with shipments nominal at 9¼c. Scattered sales of prime Cochin oil were noted at 11c. per pound, and this seemed to be the general quotation so far as spot was concerned. Cochin oil for arrival within a week or so was offered at 10½c. per pound, while distant futures were available at 9¾c. Copra oil at Marseilles closed steady under smaller offerings. The copra markets abroad were quiet, but showed little change.

Cable advices from Marseilles quote cocoanut oil, per 100 kilos, as follows:—

	Copra	
	Edible. francs.	Technical. francs.
Saturday	107.00	86.50
Monday	107.00	87.00
Tuesday	107.00	87.00
Wednesday	107.50	87.00
Thursday	108.00	87.00
Friday	108.50	87.50

CORN OIL.—The trade was quiet, but under light production prices were well maintained by leading interests. There was some selling on the part of independent producers at about 10 points under the regular basis. The undertone was barely steady at the close. Leading sellers quote $6.45 per 100 pounds for car lots, $6.50 for 5 barrels, and $6 for tank cars.

Our Chicago correspondent writes:—

Chicago, July 9, 1914.

Stability continues the chief feature of the market for corn oil at Chicago. Demand this week was of good volume and all offerings were closely taken. In some quarters it was reported that difficulty was experienced in keeping up with the requirements of the trade. Still, no efforts were made to improve values, and, while there was no surplus oil in evidence in any quarter, prices continued without noticeable change. Quotations:—Corn oil in tank cars, $5.70 per 100 pounds; carload lots in barrels, $6.10 per 100 pounds; smaller lots, six barrels or more, $6.15, and five barrels or less, $6.20 per 100 pounds.

OLIVE OIL.—Only a routine demand was reported for commercial grades of olive oil. The undertone was steady in sympathy with the situation abroad. Sellers quote denatured oil nominal at 83@85c. per gallon, prompt and nearby delivery. Prime green foots were held at 7¼@7¾c. per pound, as to seller and quantity. Some distressed lots might have been picked up at concessions. Prices for off grades were wholly nominal.

PALM OIL.—A fair business has been done abroad at easier prices, but the local situation was unchanged. Demand was quiet, both for Lagos and red prime, and as stocks were not burdensome sellers held out for full prices. Lagos for spot delivery closed at 7c. per pound, with shipments nominal at 6¾@7c. per pound. Red prime oil on the spot was offered at 6½c. per pound, with futures at 6⅜c. per pound.

PALM KERNEL OIL.—Very little was done in the market for palm kernel oil. There was a routine demand for spot stuff, but futures were almost neglected. Spot oil was offered by leading importers at 8¾@9c. per pound. Futures were nominal at 8⅜c., and it was reported that remainder of year contracts would have been accepted at this figure. Stocks on hand were light, both here and at primary centers.

PEANUT OIL.—Foreign markets displayed more strength in sympathy with ground nuts, but the situation here remains virtually unchanged. Supplies of soap-making grades were light, and quotations were nominal at 62@68c. per gallon. The demand was dull throughout the week.

Cable advices from Marseilles quote peanut oil, per 100 kilos, as follows:—

	Peanut	
	Edible. francs.	Technical. francs.
Saturday	86.75	72.50
Monday	87.00	72.50
Tuesday	87.00	72.50
Wednesday	87.50	73.50
Thursday	88.75	73.75
Friday	88.50	73.50

RAPESEED OIL.—Steady markets abroad held prices firm despite the lack of buying interest noted. Offerings of seed in India were moderate and prices were firm. Stocks of oil were not burdensome in the local market and importers held out for 59c. for the ordinary refined, while special grades were held as high as 63c. Blown oil was offered at 63c. Futures were wholly nominal.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—Some scattered sales were noted at 6⅜c. per pound, but so far as round lots were concerned the market was wholly nominal. It was reported that a lot was still available at 6c. per pound, and leading importers openly quote 6¼c. for car lots. Stocks on hand are large. The demand, taken as a whole, was dull. Hull cabled sellers at 25s. 6d. per cwt., bulk basis.

Daily cable advices from Hull give quotations for soya bean oil, per hundredweight, in bulk, as follows:—

	s.	d.
Saturday	25	9
Monday	25	9
Tuesday	25	9
Wednesday	25	9
Thursday	25	9
Friday	25	9

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS.

COD OIL.—There was no improvement in the demand for cod oil, and with prices for futures unsettled, the spot market was more or less nominal. The fishing in this country was good this past season, but reports from Newfoundland were not very encouraging. Quotations for domestic oil in first hands were nominal. Newfoundland oil on the spot was held at 36½c., while shipments closed at 34½c. Some Canadian oil was offered on the same basis as Newfoundland.

DEGRAS.—Trading was along routine lines, and with offerings by first hands moderate, especially of some of the imported grades, the tone was fairly steady. Closing quotations follow:—French 3¼@3¾c.; English, 3⅛@3⅝c.; German, 3@3½c.; American, 2⅞@3¼c.; neutral, 5⅛@5¼c. per pound.

LARD OIL.—There was no activity in the market for lard oil. With the market for lard rather heavy, dealers were not inclined to anticipate any of their wants. Export business showed no improvement. The undertone at the close was barely steady, with sellers asking as follows:—Prime, 92@93c.; off prime, 67@69c.; extra No. 1, 62@63.; No. 1, 53@55c.; No. 2, 51@52c. per gallon.

Our Chicago correspondent writes:—

Chicago, July 9, 1914.

Seasonable quiet prevailed in the market for lard oil at Chicago this week. While the demand was light there was no great pressure to sell, and prices held generally stationary, closing without material change for the week. Quotations:—Extra lard oil, 70@72c.; extra No. 1, 65@66c.; No. 1, 60@62c.; No. 2, 56@58c.

MENHADEN OIL.—The entire situation underwent very little change in the past week. Southern oil is still held at 33½c. per gallon f. o. b. Baltimore, with no Northern oil offering. Prices were from 2 to 3c. above the ideas of prospective buyers, and business generally was dull. The fishing in the South during the past week was not so good. It is estimated that since the opening of the season between 4,000 and 5,000 barrels of oil have been made in the Chesapeake Bay district. The output of the Long Island factories is estimated at about 200 barrels. The New Jersey factories have done very little. With cod oil comparatively low, the demand for pressed fish oils was dull, with prices nominal at the close. Dealers quote on the basis of 38c. per gallon for the brown strained, 39c. for the light strained, 41c. for the yellow bleached, and 43c. for the white bleached.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Business was reported as dull throughout the week, but as offerings were moderate, prices were well maintained. The market for raw materials was unsettled, but this had little effect on the oil. Dealers quote:—Twenty-degree cold test, 96@98c.; 30-degree colt test, 88@90c.; 40-degree cold test, 82@84c.; prime, 64@65c.; dark, 58@61c. per gallon.

Our Chicago correspondent writes:—

Chicago, July 9, 1914.

Stability featured the market for neatsfoot oil at Chicago this week. Holdings of standard stock were not large and sellers insisted on firm prices for spot deliveries. Lower grades were neglected, with not much pressing forward. The market closed steady. Quotations:—Pure, 30 deg. cold test neatsfoot oil, 90c. a gallon; extra, 60c.; No. 1, 55c. Tallow oils met with a moderate inquiry and were steadily held, with pure oil at 63@64c. a gallon and the acidless 65@66c. a gallon.

RED OIL.—The market was quiet, but under moderate offerings by first hands, prices were fairly steady, especially on standard stock. Dealers look for little change in the situation during the summer months. Saponified red oil sold in a small way at 6¾c. per pound. Elaine closed nominally unchanged at 6¼@6½c., as to quantity and seller.

STEARIC ACID.—Inquiry was light and very little business was done in the past week. Some odd lots were pressing for sale, which had a tendency to unsettle the market. Dealers quote No. 1 stock at 9½@9¾c. per pound, with the No. 2 at 8¾@9c. per pound. Some special grades were held at 10@10½c. per pound.

SOD OIL.—Trading was quiet, but prices were maintained at 34@35c. per gallon, as to seller.

SEAL OIL.—Offerings were quite liberal, but with the demand quiet, prices were unsettled. Importers were offering supplies for prompt delivery on the basis of 43½c. per gallon. Jobbers were asking from 46c. to 48c. per gallon.

SPERM AND WHALE OILS.—In spite of rather heavy stocks of crude sperm oil prices were well maintained. Manufacturers showed little interst in the situation, and business was dull throughout the period. The market was nominally 48@50c. per gallon, bulk basis. Trading in refined sperm oil was quiet, but prices showed no changes. Dealers quote bleached winter from 68c. to 70c. per gallon, with the natural winter at 65@67c. per gallon. Whale oil was dull and featureless. Refined stock was offered at 48@52c. per gallon, as to quality and quantity.

TALLOW OIL.—With tallow unsettled prices for the oil were more or less nominal at the close. The demand was quiet, but offerings were not heavy. Dealers quote the acidless at 64@65c. per gallon, with the prime at 62c.

Arkansas Cotton Crushers Meet.

The annual convention of the Arkansas Cottonseed Crushers' Association was held at the Hotel Marion, Little Rock, Ark., on July 7 and 8. The convention was one of the most successful ever held by the association. All the members, delegates and friends met in the banquet hall, opening the convention with a light lunch and refreshments, after which the meeting was called to order by Chairman W. A. Isrig. The invocation was delivered by Rev. Henry N. Hyde, which was followed by an address of welcome by Mayor Charles E. Taylor. There was a response by Edward Roleson, of Forrest City. Addresses were delivered by President E. S. Ready, Governor G. W. Hays, Attorney General W. L. Moose and G. W. Rogers, president of the Arkansas Bankers' Association. Papers were read by W. F. Bridewell and W. W. Boyd. At 6 o'clock in the evening the members went on a trip to the Country Club for dinner.

On Wednesday, July 8, there was the election of officers, unfinished business and the annual address of President E. S. Ready. Addresses by John H. Page, Commissioner of Agriculture, and Judge W. M. Kavanaugh were also heard. Papers were read by J. B. Fishburne and E. E. Newhouse. The convention was brought to a close with a luncheon in the banquet hall.

American Importers' Association.

A meeting of the American Importers' Association was held at the offices, 165 Broadway, New York, last Wednesday, for the purpose of perfecting the organization. Officers for the ensuing year and directors to serve from one to three years were chosen as follows:—

President, Henry Dodge Cooper, of James F. White & Co.

Vice-presidents, Lee Kohns, of L. Straus & Sons; Jerome Jones, of Jones, McDuffee & Stratton, Boston; Henry Douglas, of Douglas & Berry, New York, and E. H. Pitkin, of Pitkin & Brooks, Chicago.

Secretary, Brown Rolston; assistant secretary, Joseph J. Sharretts.

Directors—To serve one year—Emil Strobel, of the Strobel & Wilken Company; C. A. Streuli, of Rusch & Co.; J. L. Hopkins, of J. L. Hopkins & Co.; E. H. Pitkin, of Pitkin & Brooks.

To serve two years—Max Neuburger, of Neuberger, & Co.; Charles Fox, of F. Miranda & Co.; C. J. Ullmann, of Bernhard, Ullmann & Co.; Mr. Straus, of R. H. Macy & Co.

To serve three years—Lee Kohns, of L. Straus & Sons; Frank Ruhe, of Fensterer & Ruhe; L. E. B. Craig, of York Street Flax Spinning Company; Edward Freeman.

The most important business after the election was the report of the special committee on the result of its trip to Washington to urge a month's postponement of the enforcement of the Treasury regulations directing United States consuls abroad to require shippers to change their forms of invoicing by July 1, to conform to regulations issued in connection with the new tariff act, and directing collectors to require importers to produce on the entry of invoices of merchandise by July 1 new forms of declaration which cannot in all cases be truthfully made unless the consular regulations have been complied with. The Treasury officials were impressed with the reasonableness of the committee's argument that it was out of the question to compel recognition of the two regulations at the same time, since no interval was allowed between the consultation of invoices abroad and their entry into this country. It was also shown that the time allowed foreign shippers was too short to comply with the new regulation. Judge Thaddeus S. Sharretts, counsel for the association and a member of the committee, stated that further extension beyond August 1 might be granted if the enforcement of the new regulations warranted additional time. The committee was authorized to visit Washington in the near future for the purpose of securing changes in the proposed forms of invoicing and declaration, which are declared to be in conflict with established statutory provisions, as well as imposing needless duplication and expense.

The American Importers' Association has now a membership of fifty-five, representing leading houses in seventeen different industries. A large proportion of the members is located in this city, but it is proposed to make it a representative national organization.

A San Francisco dispatch states that the Producers' Transportation Companp has started construction of reservoirs and tanks which will involve an expenditure of something like $100,000. A new storage reservoir will have a capacity of 750,000 barrels and four steel tanks will each have 55,000 barrels capacity.

DRUG MARKET.

(Continued from page 48.)

CUMIN.—A strong undertone still pervades the local market for this seed, in sympathy with continued bullish crop advices and an advancing market abroad. Local holders continue to quote the Malta seed at 9@9½c., and the Morocco seed at 8½@9c.

POPPY.—In view of slightly augmented spot stocks of the German seed, prices asked therefor have been lowered a quarter cent by local holders to 5¾@6¼c. The Dutch seed, however, is still being firmly held at 6¼@6½c.

SPICES.

Grinders, picklers and other large consumers are buying more freely of almost all descriptions of crude spices and especially of cassia, gingers, red peppers, cloves and pimento. Spot stocks have been reduced materially of late and prices are generally being well maintained here, in view of a relative scarcity of supplies in the local market and a further stiffening of the foreign markets. Even higher prices are looked for here within the near future.

CASSIA.—Concessions are still being made by local holders in prices asked for the broken extra grade and buds, in the hope of stimulating the demand and reducing spot stocks still further. Revised quotations for these descriptions are 5⅜@5½c. and 11½@12c., respectively. Other grades remain unchanged.

CLOVES.—In recognition of a further reduction of spot stocks of late local importers and other holders have raised their prices for the Zanzibar and Amboyna grades to 15@15¼c. and to 26@26½c., respectively. The Penang description continues to be offered, however, at 28½@29c.

GINGER.—The No. 1 Africa variety has been marked up to the extent of an eighth cent to 4⅞@5c., as to quality, in view of a recent depletion of spot stocks of this description. Other grades, however, are still being offered at the previously-mentioned figures.

PIMENTO.—A concession of an eighth cent has been made in prices asked for this spice within the week, in the expectation that such trading of the quotation will encourage buying. The revised quotations is 4⅛@4¼c.

WAXES.

JAPAN.—A seasonable demand is reported for this wax which is being offered by local holders at 11¼@11½c., as to brand. Exports from Japan for April are reported to have amounted to 342,250 kin, valued at 83,559 yen.

Exports of vegetable wax from Japan for the first three months of 1914 compared with those for the corresponding periods of the two preceding years follow:—

Four months.	kin.	yen.
1914	1,026,726	244,347
1913	1,624,434	351,856
1912	1,493,260	316,400

PARAFFINE.—A moderate volume of business is still noted in all varieties of the crude and refined article and prices continue to be well maintained at previously-mentioned figures. Clearances from the local port for the week have amounted to 1,979,065 pounds, as compared with 3,350,297 pounds for the previous week.

London Auction Results by Cable.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

London, July 9, 1914.

Aloes showed further weakness at to-day's periodical offering of new and old drugs, when a lot of hard bright Cape gum brought only 34s., as compared with 36s. at the June 25 sale.

Cardamoms, however, manifested considerably more strength than of late, when offerings of good bold palish to pale Ceylon-Mysore seed were taken at 5s. 4d.@5s. 10d., as compared with 4s. 11d.@5s. 4d. at the June 25 auction.

Gum benzoin was weak, a lot of ordinary Sumatra thirds being sold at £5 15s., as compared with £6 10s. for a lot of ordinary Sumatra seconds at the June 25 sale.

Rio ipecac fetched the same figure as at the June 25 auction, and as at the close of last week, when an offering of that root commanded 7s. 9d.

Sarsaparilla root showed greater strength, when a lot of fair gray Jamaica fetched 2s. 8d., as compared with 1s. 9d. at the June 25 sale, and with 1s. 8d. at the June 11 auction.

London Closing Prices by Cable.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

London, July 11, 1914.

Lemon oil has been marked down to the extent of 3d. to 8s. 3d. for good brands.

Opium has been advanced within the week to 18s. for good Turkey druggists' quality gum, a level 1s. 6d. above that noted at the close of the previous week.

Morphine has likewise been raised to the extent of 5d., making the new asking figure 8s. 11d. for good muriate powder.

Codeine has also been marked up to the extent of 1s. 1d., making the revised quotation 12s. 3d. for pure crystals on 175-ounce contracts.

Buchu leaves have been advanced to 5s. 9d. for the good round green variety, or 3d. higher than a week ago.

Ipecac root has been offered down still further, to the extent that the Cartagena description is now quoted at 6s. 6d., or 3d. below the figure named a week ago. The Rio variety, however, is still being held at 7s. 9d.

Peppermint oil has been reduced heavily within the interval, and the Wayne county description is now being offered at 15s. 6d., or 2s. lower than at the close of the previous

week, though the H. G. H. variety is still being quoted at 21s. 6d.

The following drugs and other commodities remain unchanged:—

Shellac, fair free quality of T. N. on the spot, 63s.; August delivery, 62s. 6d.

Glycerin, firmly held at the convention level of 99s. per hundredweight for the C. P. grade in five-ton lots of 56-pound tins in cases.

Camphor, crude, China, 160s.; Japan, 135s. Refined, Japan, 2½-pound slabs, 1s. 7½d.; ounce tablets, 1s. 8d.; English bells, 1s. 11d.

Citric acid, 2s. 5d. for good foreign brands.

Quinine, 1s. 1½d. for best German sulphate.

Menthol, 10s. 3d. for Kobayashi on spot.

Cocaine, 4s. 1d. for hydrochloride or muriate in 175 ounce lots on contracts.

Judgments Under Insecticide Act.

The United States Department of Agriculture, office of the Secretary, issued the following judgments under the Insecticide act of 1910:—

Bug Exterminator.

No. 53, against the Western Chemical Company, New York, a corporation, alleging the shipment and delivery for shipment, on August 15, 1911, from New York, in the State of New York, to Englewood, in the State of New Jersey, of a quantity of a certain insecticide designated "The Great Western Bug Exterminator," which was misbranded within the meaning of the insecticide act of 1910. The cause coming on for trial on May 5, 1913, the defendant, the Western Chemical Company, entered a plea of guilty, and the court imposed a fine of $50.

Insect Powder.

No. 54, against Percy E. Anderson and Charles W. Anderson, doing business under the firm name and style of P. E. Anderson & Co., New York, alleging the shipment and delivery for shipment, on September 30, 1911, from New York, in the State of New York, to Savannah, in the State of Georgia, of a quantity of a certain insecticide designated "P E A Co. Brand Insect Powder," which was adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the insecticide act of 1910. The cause coming on for trial on May 9, 1913, the defendants, Percy E. Anderson and Charles W. Anderson, appeared and entered a plea of not guilty, and on May 12, 1913, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

"Sanitas."

No. 55, against The Sanitas Company, New York, a corporation, alleging the shipment and delivery for shipment, on April 30, 1911, from New York, in the State of New York, to Washington, in the District of Columbia, of a quantity of a certain article designated "Sanitas," which was misbranded within the meaning of the insecticide act of 1910. Analysis, and tests of a specimen of the article in the United States Department of Agriculture showed that it does not generate oxygen; that it is not a powerful disinfectant or an effective germicide, but in fact possesses but weak germicidal and disinfectant properties; and that it consists partially of an inert substance, namely, water, which does not prevent, destroy, repel or mitigate insects or fungi. The cause coming on for trial on May 14, 1913, the defendant, The Sanitas Company, entered a plea of guilty, and the court imposed a fine of $10.

"Inland Lime-Sulphur Spray."

No. 56, against the C. G. Betts Company, Spokane, Wash., a corporation, alleging the shipment and delivery for shipment, on April 15, 1912, from Spokane, in the State of Washington, to Coeur d'Alene, in the State of Idaho, of a quantity of an insecticide called "Inland Lime-Sulphur Spray," which was misbranded within the meaning of the insecticide act of 1910. The cause coming on for trial on May 26, 1913, the defendant, the C. G. Betts Company, appeared and entered a plea of guilty, and the court imposed a fine of $25 and costs.

"Kellogg's Ant Paste."

No. 57, against Sylvannus H. Kellogg, Los Angeles, Cal., alleging the shipment and delivery for shipment by him, on June 12, 1911, from Los Angeles, in the State of California, to Dallas, in the State of Texas, of a quantity of an article designated "Kellogg's Ant Paste," which was misbranded within the meaning of the insecticide act of 1910. The cause coming on for trial on June 23, 1913, the defendant, Sylvannus H. Kellogg, appeared and entered a plea of guilty, and the court imposed a fine of $10 and costs.

"Sanoc."

No. 58, against the Formacone Company, Newark, N. J., a corporation, alleging the shipment and delivery for shipment, on April 3, 1912, from Newark, in the State of New Jersey, to Washington, in the District of Columbia, of a quantity of an article designated "Sanoc," which was misbranded within the meaning of the insecticide act of 1910. Analysis and bacteriological tests of a specimen of the article in the United States Department of Agriculture showed that it was caustic and poisonous; and that it would not destroy all germs and odors at once; and that it consisted partially of an inert substance. The cause coming on for trial on June 30, 1913, the defendant, the Formacone Company, appeared and entered a plea of guilty, and the court imposed a fine of $50.

Lead Arsenate.

No. 59. On March 11, 1913, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon the report of the Secretary of Agriculture, filed a libel in the District Court of the United States for said district, praying condemnation and forfeiture of five cases, more or less, each containing 100 one-pound packages or tins, of an article designated "Hemingway's Pure Lead Arsenate," found on the premises of Groover-Stewart Drug Co., Jacksonville, Fla. Each of the packages or tins, was labeled or branded as follows:—"Hemingway's 1 lb. Nett 1 lb. Nett Pure Lead Arsenate. Hemingway's London Purple Co. Ld. New York and London. * * * Analysis: Arsenic Oxide 15 per cent., Lead Oxide, about 32 per cent., Water 50 per cent., Soluble Arsenic under ½ per cent. Hemingway's Lead Arsenate conforms to the requirements of official entomologists and agriculturists, and to the provisions of the Federal laws." It was alleged in the libel that the said five cases, more or less, of lead arsenate had been shipped by Hemingway's London Purple Co. Ltd. on November 26, 1912, and transported from the State of New York into Jacksonville, in the State of Florida, and there remained in the original unbroken packages. Analysis and examination of a specimen of the article in the United States Department of Agriculture showed that it contained more than 50 per cent. of water; and that the contents of the packages were less than one pound on a 50 per cent. water basis. The cause coming on to be heard on July 1, 1913, no appearance having been entered and no answer filed, a decree was entered by default adjudging the article adulterated and misbranded and condemned and forfeited to the United States, and ordering the United States marshal to dispose of the goods in accordance with law.

"Dr. David Roberts Disinfectall."

No. 60, against Dr. David Roberts Veterinary Company, Waukesha, Wis., a corporation, alleging the shipment and delivery for shipment, on August 20, 1912, from Waukesha, in the State of Wisconsin, to Chicago, in the State of Illinois, of a quantity of an article designated "Dr. David Roberts Disinfectall," which was misbranded within the meaning of the insecticide act of 1910. The cause coming on for trial on July 16, 1913, the defendant, Dr. David Roberts Veterinary Company, appeared and entered a plea of guilty, and the court imposed a fine of $10.

CALENDAR OF TRADE EVENTS.

In the following table are given plans for the annual meetings and conventions of associations and organizations pertaining to the Reporter's industries:—

NATIONAL FERTILIZER ASSOCIATION.
The 1914 convention will be held at the Hotel Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., July 15-16. President, C. F. Burroughs, of the F. C. Royster Guano Company, Norfolk, Va.; secretary, W. G. Sadler, Nashville, Tenn.

NATIONAL WINDOW GLASS MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.
The 1914 convention will be held at the Shelbourn Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., July 22-24. President, O. C. Teague, Utica, Ohio; secretary, J. R. Johnston, 2106 First National Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL DRUGGISTS.
Philadelphia has been chosen as the scene for the 1914 convention, beginning the week of August 17. President, James Finneran, Boston; secretary, Thomas H. Potts, of Chicago.

AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.
Convention, Detroit, August 24-29, 1914. President, George M. Beringer, Camden, N. J.; general secretary, J. H. Beal, Scio, Ohio; secretary of council, Joseph W. England, Philadelphia.

NATIONAL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.
The 1914 convention will be held at Indianapolis during the week beginning September 21. President, George W. Lattimer, of the Kaufman-Lattimer Company, Columbus, Ohio; secretary, Joseph E. Toms, 81 Fulton street, New York.

NATIONAL PAINT, OIL AND VARNISH ASSOCIATION.
The 1914 convention will be held at Louisville, Ky., during the week of October 5. President, Patrick H. Callahan, of the Louisville Varnish Company, Louisville, Ky.; secretary, Frank P. Cheesman, Cheesman & Elliott, 100 William street, New York.

INDEPENDENT PETROLEUM MARKETERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES.
Hotel Grunewald, New Orleans, will be the scene of the 1914 convention on October 12-14. President, W. H. Baxter, Minneapolis, Minn.; secretary, W. C. Platt, Rose Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

AMERICAN PETROLEUM SOCIETY.
First annual meeting has been scheduled for October 15-16, 1914, at New Orleans. President, C. D. Chamberlain, of the National Petroleum Association, Cleveland, Ohio; secretary, Dr. Irving C. Allen, United States Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PAINT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES.
The 1914 convention will be held at New York, October 19-21. President, William H. Phillips, F. W. Devoe & C. T. Raynolds Company, New York; secretary, George B. Heckel, Philadelphia.

NATIONAL PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION.
No arrangements have been made for the 1914 meeting. President, William Muir, Pennsylvania Paraffine Works, Titusville, Pa.; secretary, C. D. Chamberlin, Rose Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

NATIONAL VARNISH MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.
No arrangements have been made for the 1914 convention. President, R. O. Walker, Thibaut & Walker Co., Long Island City, N. Y.; secretary, G. B. Heckel, 636 The Bourse, Philadelphia, Pa.

WESTERN PETROLEUM REFINERS' ASSOCIATION.
President, D. W. Moffet, Kansas Oil Refining Company; secretary, C. F. Martin, Chelsea Refining Company, Tulsa, Okla.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF IMPORTERS.
President, Townsend Rushmore, Carlowitz & Co., New York city; secretary, Morris D. Ferris. Office of the association, 165 Broadway, New York city.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS OF MEDICINAL PRODUCTS.
The 1915 convention will probably be held during the first week of February, the place to be decided later. President, Henry C. Lovis, of Seabury & Johnson, New York; secretary, Charles M. Woodruff, of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.

MANUFACTURING PERFUMERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES.
President, A. M. Spiehler, of Adolph Spiehler, Inc., Rochester, N. Y.; secretary, Frank N. Carpenter, of Lazell, Perfumer, New York.

PROPRIETARY ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.
President, Frank J. Cheney, Cheney Medicine Company, Toledo, Ohio; secretary-treasurer, Charles P. Tyrrell, G. C. Hanford Manufacturing Company, Syracuse, N. Y.

INTERSTATE COTTONSEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.
President, Charles L. Ives, New Bern, N. C., Cotton Oil and Fertilizer Mills; secretary, Robert Gibson, Dallas, Texas.

WESTERN WHOLESALE OIL JOBBERS' ASSOCIATION.
The 1915 annual meeting will be held in Muskogee, Okla., March 20-21. President, A. H. Caward, Waterloo, Iowa; secretary, W. H. Stark, Webster Building, Chicago.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
The 1915 convention will be held at Rochester, N. Y., in May. President, George C. Hall, New York; secretary, E. L. Maltbie, Newark, N. J.

FLAVORING EXTRACT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.
No plans for the 1915 convention have been made. President, Dr. Samuel H. Baer, St. Louis, Mo.; secretary, F. P. Beers, Earlville, N. Y.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PAINT JOBBERS.
First annual convention will be held at Louisville, Ky., October 5-8, 1914. President, R. F. Rainey; secretary, Edward R. Drake, 72 West Adams street, Chicago.

TRADE AND NEWS ITEMS.

William F. Armstrong, of the MacLac Company, of this city, left last week on a several weeks' vacation in the Catskills.

The Victoria Oils, Limited, has been organized at Vancouver, British Columbia, for the purpose of acquiring and developing petroleum and natural gas leases in British Columbia. The company has been incorporated for $500,000, and the directors have decided to issue 100,000 shares. It has purchased 2,280 acres of land and on this property will commence its operations.

George N. Gardner, of the firm of George N. Gardiner & Son and president of the Gardiner Paint Company, died on Monday at his home at Ardsley-on-Hudson in his seventy-first year. He suffered a paralytic stroke in the morning as he was walking down stairs to go to his office in New York and died a few hours later. Mr. Gardiner had been a manufacturer of paint for fifty-two years. He was an expert on bottom paint for the navy for many years. Mr. Gardiner was a veteran of the Twenty-second Regiment and belonged to the Society of the War of 1812 and Sons of the Revolution. He was a member of the Brooklyn and Ardsley clubs. He is survived by his wife, two sons, Bentley and George N., Jr., and three daughters, Mrs. Elsie Gardner Toussant, Mrs. E. Gardiner Miller and Mrs. Joseph A. McAnerney. He was the elder brother of Colonel Asa Bird Gardiner.

Turkish Trade Review for 1913.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Washington, July 10, 1914.

In a comprehensive commercial review of Turkey, Vice Consul-General Heizer at Constantinople sends to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce some interesting statistics relative to the trade of that country. Mr. Heizer says that the imports into Turkey for 1913 total $197,959,260, or an increase of $40,720,960 over 1912. The imports from the United States during this period totaled $5,336,151. Among the imports listed by Mr. Heizer and their value, together with a comparison for the previous year, are:—

Articles.	1910-11.	1911-12.
Oils, mineral:		
Petroleum	$4,495,533	$5,012,460
Paraffin, glycerin, and vaseline	.....	109,937
All other	398,813	352,052
Oils, vegetable, etc.:		
Candles	365,194	327,463
Cotton oil	980,131	1,453,917
Sesame oil	485,528	61,484
Oils, not specifically enumerated	288,124	278,556
Soap	494,248	566,181
All other	606,443	509,563
Paints, colors, and coloring matter:		
Indigo	351,970	253,040
Tanning materials	154,402	196,060
All other	1,162,796	1,058,173
Perfumery	294,084	316,249
Pharmaceutical preparations:		
Pills and patent medicines	597,961	660,705
All other	313,173	235,258
Resin, tar and glue	391,783	461,925
Salts, acids and dyes:		
Acids	174,079	296,013
Aniline dyes	138,411	264,118
Sodium and potassium compounds	399,552	344,218
All other	532,083	560,078
Alcohol	1,467,856	1,818,736
Cement	579,061	873,327
Crystals and glassware	1,152,953	1,120,468
Sulphur	167,817	.....
Pepper, red and black	142,195	155,444

Mr. Heizer says an American firm dealing in starch, glucose, corn oil, etc., reports an increase in its Turkish business during 1913, and this holds good, he says, with all the provinces as well as Constantinople. The Saloniki market for corn oil, glucose and American starch has been rendered difficult to enter on account of the increase of duty from 11 per cent. to 15 per cent. on starch and a prohibitive duty on glucose. The sale of glucose in Turkey for 1913 was about the same as for 1912.

One American firm in Constantinople reports the sale of 19,800 barrels of American cottonseed oil during 1913, and puts the total sales for the year at 30,000 barrels.

The olive crop of Turkey was unusually good during 1913. It is estimated that the yield of olive oil was at least four times as large as for the previous year, and the quality was much better. The production is estimated as follows from the regions given:—Aivalik, 16,980,000 pounds; Edremit and vicinity, 33,900,000 pounds; Ghemlek, 2,800,000 pounds; Mytilene, 42,650,000 pounds, and Crete 33,960,000 pounds. Mr. Heizer says about 50 to 60 per cent. of the crop has already been sold at 10 to 12½ cents per pound on the spot. With such an abundant olive oil crop and the high prices of cottonseed oil there is little business to be done in the latter article at present.

The yield of opium last year was unusually good, notwithstanding the internal troubles of Turkey. The Anatolia district yielded about 8,000 cases and the Saloniki district about 15,000 cases of opium. Of the total about 5,000 cases were exported and the remaining 4,500 are being held, about 1,100 cases in Saloniki and the remainder in Asiatic Turkey. The report says that the prospects for the next crop are by no means unfavorable, and probably 8,000 cases will be gathered. The striking feature of the report is that although legislation in all civilized portions of the world has for its aim the stoppage of opium smoking, the demand for the drug has been steadily increasing. Shipments to the United States amounted to $1,413,137 in 1913, against $2,046,260 during the year 1912.

In regard to the trade in canary seed in Turkey, the report gives the following facts:—

The yield of last year's crop of canary seed amounted to 20,000 or 25,000 bags, which, added to the 75,000 or 80,000 bags of old crop existing up country and at Rodosto at the reopening of the port, totaled 95,000 to 105,000 bags in stock in June, 1913.

The demand since June last has been brisk, consequent upon the failure of the Morocco 1913 crop and the poor yield in Argentina. This, coupled with the fact that for over seven months no shipments worth mentioning were possible from Turkey on account of the closure of the port of Rodosto, where the bulk of the canary seed stocks were stored, brought about a considerable reduction in the stocks which existed at consuming centers, and the high level of prices which have ruled since June last, ranging between $3.69 to $4.09 per hundredweight.

The present stocks in Turkey do not exceed 13,000 to 14,000 sacks.

In order to maintain the high standard of value and durability, and to encourage the use of aniline dyes in the manufacture of rugs, the Persian Government has placed an export duty of 6 per cent. on all rugs in which aniline dyes are used.

Mr. Heizer gives the following facts in regard to the industry of attar of roses in Turkey:—

In 1896 an emigrant from Bulgaria secretly brought away with him a few slips of the rose bush (the export of which is prohibited by Bulgaria) producing the rose from which the best quality of attar of rose is distilled, and planted same at Sparta, in the region of Smyrna. The climate and soil proved favorable to the venture, and from this small beginning the industry has grown to its present proportions and is still increasing in importance. Brousa produces a certain amount of attar of rose, but the quality is said to be inferior to that of Sparta. The Turkish Government, in order to encourage the industry, exempts the cultivators of roses from taxes for a period of seven years. After the seventh year the production of the ground is estimated, and it is placed in the first, second, or third class for purposes of taxation, and taxed as follows per annum:—First class, $7.21 per acre; second class, $4.75 per acre, and third class, $3.56 per acre.

The export of attar of roses from Turkey to the United States in 1913 was $61,226, against $19,791 in 1912.

Fuel Oil for Japanese Navy.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Washington, July 10, 1914.

That the Government of Japan is moving in the matter of utilizing crude petroleum for the navy of that nation is discussed in some reports which have been sent to the Commerce Department here by Consul-General Seidmore, of Yokohama, from Japanese authority at Tokio. The following facts are brought out regarding this use of crude petroleum:—

The Nippon and Hoden oil companies have been carrying on negotiations with the navy department for the sale of crude petroleum. As a result the Hoden Oil Company has contracted to supply the navy department with 6,500 tons of petroleum for one year, and the Nippon Oil Company with 4,000 tons. Up to the present the foreign oil companies, the Standard Oil Company and the Rising Sun Petroleum Company, have been supplying 285,924 gallons annually to the navy department, but from now on, as a result of these contracts, connections with these foreign oil companies will be entirely severed.

It is also brought out in this report that many glowing accounts have been published in Japan of the sudden alleged enormous output of petroleum in Akita Ken. The information which Mr. Seidmore sends on this subject is as follows:—

As a result of the extraordinary gush of oil in Akita prefecture Japanese shipping circles will derive beneficial effects after the Panama Canal is opened. The authorities are under this belief and state that Japan imported oil in 1913 to the value of $6,000,000 gold. If the well in prefecture yields oil at its present rate its value will be $600,000 in one month. If the oil company will equip suitable receptacles it will not only stop further import of oil, but will amply supply it to foreign markets. In consequence a majority of oil-burning vessels coming to the Pacific through the canal will stop in Japan to take liquid fuel. The number of foreign ships coming to Japan in this way will greatly increase, which will directly or indirectly benefit this country.

Mr. K. Ito, superintendent of the investigation department of the Nippon Oil Company, states:—"Work begun on the new well in April. On May 25 the rotary drill at 1,368 feet struck an extraordinary deposit. It is also extraordinary that the company's other five wells in the district, which had required suction pumps, have also begun flowing of their own accord. Many reservoirs have been constructed, into which the flow was directed. The new well was sunk with an 8-inch casing, which has been capped with a 4-way head, thereby controlling the flow. The output has thus been reduced from 480,000 gallons to 120,000 gallons per 24 hours, and when the additional reservoir is filled will again be reduced. In the meantime the other five wells have been checked entirely."

Another Japanese authority, the Japanese Gazette, is quoted as expressing doubt as to the truth of these reports, and counsels caution in receiving them pending official and expert confirmation.

American Society for Testing Materials Committee Reports.

The eighth session of the annual meeting of the American Society for Testing Materials at Atlantic City, N. J., was devoted to a discussion of protective coatings. The report of Committee D-1 on "Preservative Coatings for Structural Materials" was presented by P. H. Walker, chairman. The report contained the work of the various sub-committees and represents the work of a number of well-known paint chemists.

This report included the proposed standard definitions of terms used in paint specifications, which defined such terms as standard, equal to, pure, commercially pure, adulteration, adulterant, bulk, voids, opacity, covering power, hiding power, spreading power, fineness, crystalline, amorphous, paint, pigment, vehicle, volatile thinner, non-volatile thinner, tinting strength, color, tint, hue, tone, drying, drier, specific gravity, density, gallon, water, dry. These terms are to be further considered before adoption.

The report included the work of Sub-Committee II on the Havre-de-Grace bridge tests. In this section of the report recommendations were made as to the future disposal of the panels. One set is to be sent to the Bureau of Standards and one set to the Institute of Industrial Research.

The report included the work of Sub-Committee III on "Testing of Paint Vehicles," H. S. Gardner chairman. This report contained the results of a series of analytical determinations on two samples of Chinese wood oil, as made by eleven members of the committee. One of the samples of wood oil examined was crushed from wood oil nuts obtained from China by the Bureau of Plant Industry at Washington. Its purity was therefore guaranteed. The other sample of oil was obtained from a varnish manufacturer as pure and represented a large shipment which had given satisfactory results in varnish making. Data as to the composition of the nuts, percentage of kernels, oil, etc., were presented. The results of the analyses of the oils, as made by the various members of the committee, agreed very closely, indicating the value of the analytical methods which were outlined in the report for the examination of Chinese wood oil. Standard specifications for wood oil were not recommended as it was thought that some new and valuable methods of examination could be included as the result of further work. The report of the committee also contained the results of tests made on American grown Chinese wood oil and Sumbang oil. The contents of the American grown Chinese wood oil were similar to those of the Chinese product.

The report included the work of Sub-Committee IV. on the Atlantic City steel paint test, H. A. Gardner, chairman. The report showed the ratings of the various paints which were applied to steel panels at Atlantic City during 1910 and which are now exposed at Young's Ocean Pier. The future work of the committee will be to prepare a summary of the work from the inception to the finish of the tests.

The report included the work of Sub-Committee V. on linseed oil, G. H. Pickard, chairman, who is chief chemist of the American Linseed Co. It will be remembered that this committee presented at the 1913 meeting standard specifications for linseed oil. These specifications have since been generally adopted by the large oil producers and consumers of the country. The report this year described tests which are to be made on boiled linseed oil. The results of this work will probably be presented at the meeting in 1915.

The report included the work of Sub-Committee VIII. on methods of analysis of paint materials, F. W. Smithers, chairman. The committee presented a series of methods for the chemical examination of all the white pigments used in paint. There was also presented, the results of co-operative work on various methods for the analysis of red leads, it being desirable to get a method for the determination of the amount of oxide and tetroxide present, which would give close results in the hands of every analyst. A tabulated report of the results obtained by the different observers was presented.

The report included the work of Sub-Committee X. on the Washington paint test, S. S. Voorhees, chairman. These tests which were made with white paint of different composition were inspected by the committee, and detail as well as general results of the tests were reported. The most important indication of the tests was that the single pigment paints were not equal to the composite pigment paints. The whiteness of the paint containing zinc oxide was commented upon throughout the report.

The report included the work of Sub-Committee XI. on thinners other than turpentine, C. M. Chapman, chairman. The report outlined the work done so far in developing standard methods of tests which could be used as the basis for specifications for paint thinners, such as petroleum spirits, etc. The tests commented upon were distillation, evaporation, solvent power, flash point, color and sulphur. The committee is especially anxious to formulate a standard method for the determination of flash point. They are working in co-operation with the National Fire Protective Association. The Paint Manufacturers Association and the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association are in this project.

The report included the work of Sub-Committee XII. on turpentine, F. P. Vietch, chief of the leather and paper laboratory of the Bureau of Chemistry, chairman. The report presented the results of various analysts in work upon gum spirits of turpentine and wood turpentine, as collected in the South by agents of the Department of Agriculture. Supplementary reports were present on the density, refractive index, color and thermal expansion of the sample. The committee proposed a set of specifications for turpentine which included both gum and wood turpentine. These proposed specifications outlined limits for appearance, color, specific gravity, refractive index, boiling point, distillation, and polymerization. They were accompanied by methods of analysis.

The report included the work of the Sub-Commitee on Shellac, C. T. Bragg, chairman. The report included methods for determining rosin in shellac and presented the insoluble test for shellac. Methods for determining the moisture and arsenic present are under investigation.

A very valuable contribution to the technology of wood oil was made by E. E. Ware and C. L. Schumann in their paper entitled "Examination of Chinese Wood Oil." They proposed two new methods of determining the purity of wood oil, each of which is capable of determining with accurary, the presence of even as low as 5 per cent. of adulterants. One of the new methods depends upon the formation of an insoluble gylceride upon the addition of certain catalytic agents such as iodine dissolved in petroleum ether. The other method depends upon the insolubility of the potash soap of wood oil in alcohol.

"Specifications and Tests of Glue," was the title of a paper presented by Oscar Sinder and E. C. Frost. The paper recommended tests, such as viscosity, jelly strength, odor, reaction, grease, foaming, ash moisture. The direct relation existing between the viscosity and breaking strength of glue, was pointed out. The paper was an important one, in bringing to the attention of the engineer, the necessity of rational and well considered tests for glue.

A paper entitled "Paint Protections for Portland Cement Surfaces" was presented by H. A. Gardner. His paper gave the results of an extended series of paint tests made upon Portland cement structures. He found that the most satisfactory results were attained with oil paints. Raw and boiled linseed oil and treated Chinese wood oil gave excellent results in many of the paints. Varnish paints and water paints did not give satisfactory results in the tests cited.

A most interesting paper entitled, "Report on a Permeability Test for Paint and Varnishes" was presented by Professor A. M. Muckenfuss, of the University of Mississippi. A well designed device for testing the permeability of films was described. In most of the tests, it was shown that moisture will pass through a paint film more readily from the back than from the exposed side. The effect of rosin in paint films was discussed.

A paper was presented by A. L. Brown entitled, "Quantitative Determination of Body and Solvent in Varnish." A rapid and simple test for determining the body and quantity of solvent in insulating varnishes was outlined. Varnishes containing the largest percentage of body were considered the most economical.

The report of Committee D-D on standard tests for lubricants will be published in full in an early issue of the Reporter.

Refined Camphor Dutiable at Five Cents.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Washington, July 10, 1914.

In a communication addressed to the Collector of Customs at New York, the Treasury Department, in discussing the proper classification of refined camphor in two-thirds-ounce tablets, packed in tin cans, containing 24 tablets each, holds that the duty to be assessed on this invoice is at the rate of five cents per pound, under the specific provision of paragraph 36 of the tariff law, relating to refined camphor.

The department received a communication from the Collector of Customs, relative to the classification of the refined camphor, and after restating the question as to the product in the form above stated, the department advises the collector as follows:—

It appears that there is a variance in practice in the classification of this merchandise. At your port it is assessed with duty at the rate of 5 cents per pound as refined camphor under paragraph 36 of the tariff act, while at another port it is assessed with duty at the rate of 20 per centum ad valorem under the first part of paragraph 17 of the tariff act, which provides that chemical and medicinal compounds, combinations and all similar articles dutiable under the tariff act, whether specially provided for or not, put up in individual packages of 2½ pounds or less gross weight, shall be dutiable at not less than 20 per centum ad valorem.

Crude natural camphor is obtained by distilling the wood of camphor trees. The article is not a chemical, and, in the opinion of the department, the process of refining crude camphor does not produce a chemical or a medicinal compound, or a chemical or a medicinal preparation, as the product is simply camphor refined.

In view of the foregoing, the department is of the opinion that refined camphor is excluded from classification under paragraph 17 of the tariff act, and it accordingly approves the practice at your port in assessing duty upon the same at the rate of 5 cents per pound under the specific provision in parabraph 36 of the said act for refined camphor.

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

(Continued from page 55.)

SOAP—11 bxs, $31, Bolton Hall, Aden
6 cs, $140, Bolton Hall, Singapore
10 cs, $22, Maracas, Trinidad
1,021 cs, $3,262, Yaguez, Pto Rico
10 bxs, $23, Commewijne, Surinam
POWDER—500 bxs, $825, Minneapolis, London
1,500 bxs, $2,476, Idaho, Hull
2,000 bxs, $3,330, Caledonia, Glasgow
1,115 bxs, $3,540, Bayamon, Pto Rico
800 cs, $3,200, Baltic, Liverpool
STOCK—50 bbls, $877, Josey, Havana
70 bbls, $1,418, Mindale, Cuba
SODA, ASH—80 bbls, 22,400 lbs, $401, Saratoga, Havana, Cuba
10 bbls, 8,188 lbs, $220, Almirante, Barranquilla, Colombia
BICARBONATE—25 bbls, 10,000 lbs, $100, Mindale, Sagua, Cuba
10 kgs, 1,227 lbs, $17, Almirante, Barranquilla, Colombia
10 kgs, 1,118 lbs, $17, Advance, Cristobal, Panama
CAUSTIC—5 drs, 543 lbs, $21, Colon, Cristobal, Panama
42 drs, 31,080 lbs, $593, Saratoga, Havana, Cuba
10 drs, 8,188 lbs, $220, Almirante, Barranquilla, Colombia
15 drs, 5,335 lbs, $159, Philadelphia, La Guayra, Venezuela
10 drs, 6,950 lbs, $152, Camaguey, Santiago, Cuba
50 crs, $749, Bolton Hall, Manila, Philippine Islands
PHOSPHATE—100 bbls, 50,000 lbs, $4,500, Pz Friedrich Wilhelm, Bremen
SAL—40 kgs, 5,000 lbs, $38, Pz Joachim, Colon, Panama
15 bbls, 6,750 lbs, $33, Advance, Cristobal, Panama
SILICATE—30 Lbls, 9,004 lbs, $169, Allemannia, Cartagena, Colombia
STARCH—100 bgs, $335, Kais Fz Joseph I, Alexandria
50 bgs, $168, Kais Fz Joseph I, Adalia
40 bgs, $179, Kais Fz Joseph I, Larnaca
15 bgs, $51, Kais Fz Joseph I, Bourgas
1,500 bxs, $1,382, Kais Fz Joseph I, Alexandria
2,610 bgs, $7,065, Canning, Manchester
50 bgs, $294, Calabria, Bilboa
10 bbls, $200, Calabria, Genoa
1,310 bgs, $3,298, Rotterdam, Amsterdam
630 bgs, $1,488, Ivernia, Constantinople
100 bgs, $336, Ivernia, Deadagatch
440 bgs, $1,378, Ivernia, Alexandria
1,000 bgs, $3,015, Ivernia, Trieste
450 bgs, $1,529, Ivernia, Aden
430 bgs, $1,323, Corcovado, Constantinople
60 bgs, $177, Prest Lincoln, Hamburg
75 bgs, $215, Yaguez, Pto Rico
25 bxs, $44, Yaguez, Pto Rico
CORN—1,040 bgs, $3,640, Ivernia, Kobe
150 bgs, $128, Camaguey, Cuba
150 bgs, $431, Bolton Hall, Aden
STEARINE—100 bbls, $3,319, Josey, Havana
TALC—320 bgs, $320, Virginie, Havre
TALLOW—17 tcs, 6,504 lbs, $439, Canning, Manchester
TAR—25 bbls, $200, Florizel, St Johns, N F

June 26.

TURPENTINE—585 cs, $683, Dalhanna, Cape Town
300 cs, $1,693, Dalhanna, Algoa Bay
100 cs, $615, Dalhanna, Port Natal
85 cs, $515, Dalhanna, East London
600 cs, $3,264, Dalhanna, Delagoa Bay
20 cs, $110, Tenadores, Pt Limon
80 cs, $387, Katuna, Townsville
100 cs, $494, Katuna, Rockhampton
50 cs, $228, Katuna, Brisbane
5 bbls, $135, Florizel, St Johns, N F

June 27.

685 cs, $3,434, Wildenfels, Melbourne
1,775 cs, $8,640, Wildenfels, Sydney
10 cs, $76, Wildenfels, Auckland
480 cs, $2,397, Wildenfels, Wellington
125 cs, $597, Wildenfels, Lyttleton
10 cs, $64, Van Hagendorp, Jamaica
20 cs, $107, Kentucky, Yokohama
100 cs, $495, Kentucky, Kobe

June 29.

50 cs, $248, Janeta, Adelaide
100 cs, $530, Janeta, Fremantle
200 cs, $1,090, Indian Prince, Santos
180 cs, $971, Irish Monarch, Rio Janeiro
200 cs, $1,089, Irish Monarch, Santos
10 cs, $25, Irish Monarch, Parahyba

June 30.

10 cs, $71, Almirante, Colon

July 1.

25 cs, $143, Hermione, Montevideo

July 3.

10 cs, $27, Pz Joachim, Payta
25 cs, $137, Pz Joachim, Guayaquil
10 cs, $50, Maracas, Trinidad
SUB—25 cs, $102, Camaguey, Cuba
VARNISH—25 gals, $14, Tenadores, Colon
646 gals, $1,104, Katuna, Sydney
226 gals, $347, Katuna, Melbourne
35 gals, $40, Katuna, Newcastle
12 gals, $17, Katuna, Brisbane
5,369 gals, $2,260, Minneapolis, London
254 gals, $99, Pz Friedrich Wilhelm, Bremen
3,221 gals, $1,505, Pz Friedrich Wilhelm, Bremen
64 gals, $153, Idaho, Hull
3,098 gals, $3,269, Caledonia, Glasgow
6 gals, $14, Wildenfels, Auckland
40 gals, $55, Wildenfels, Sydney
300 gals, $245, Kentucky, Tokio
818 gals, $1,237, Ioannina, Bucharest
85 gals, $76, Ioannina, Cairo
472 gals, $222, Mindale, Cuba
525 gals, $1,559, Virginie, Havre
467 gals, $368, Provincia, Barcelona
150 gals, $251, Rotterdam, Frankfurt
165 gals, $221, Rotterdam, Mannheim
51 gals, $47, Rotterdam, Deventer
443 gals, $569, Bergensfjord, Christiania
20 gals, $20, Almirante, Cartagena
1,510 gals, $1,441, Frederik VIII, St Petersburg
916 gals, $1,275, Frederik VIII, Copenhagen
90 gals, $91, Philadelphia, Pto Cabello
10 gals, $9, Philadelphia, La Guayra
60 gals, $105, Hermione, Buenos Aires
281 gals, $211, Josep, Havana
360 gals, $381, Kaiser Fz Joseph I, Vienna
12 gals, $12, Pz Joachim, Colon
10 gals, $9, Pz Joachim, Kingston
20 gals, $49, Pz Joachim, Acajutla
24 gals, $44, Pz Joachim, Port Limon
219 gals, $377, Bolton Hall, Manila
26 gals, $27, Maracas, Trinidad
VASELINE—27 cs, $197, Dalhanna, Port Natal
7 cs, $58, Dalhanna, Delagoa Bay
6 cs, $30, Dalhanna, Algoa Bay
2 cs, $40, Dalhanna, East London
14 cs, $239, Tenadores, Valparaiso
2 bbls, 1 cs, $92, Katuna, Brisbane
20 cs, $758, Vestris, Buenos Aires
2 cs, $106, Vestris, Montevideo
43 cs, $491, Zeeland, Antwerp
20 cs, $80, Wildenfels, Wellington
2 cs, $24, Wildenfels, Auckland
5 cs, $70, Kentucky, Yokohama
4 cs, $84, Carolina, Pto Rico
5 cs, $136, Saratoga, Havana
4 cs, $36, Philadelphia, La Guayra
37 bbls, 22 cs, $2,405, Baltic, Liverpool
5 cs, $109, Baltic, Liverpool
5 cs, $83, Bolton Hall, Singapore
18 cs, $371, Bolton Hall, Manila
WAX—7,500 cs, $7,770, Janeta, Adelaide

June 26.

PARAFFINE—10 bbls, $129, Dalhanna, Port Natal
250 cs, 33,373 lbs, $1,875, Minneapolis, London
300 cs, 64,555 lbs, $7,250, Canning, Manchester
750 bbls, 214,710 lbs, $7,465, Canning, Manchester
275 bbls, 97,352 lbs, $2,638, Idaho, Hull
125 bgs, 29,305 lbs, $675, Calabria, Genoa
75 bgs, 17,033 lbs, $563, Calabria, Leghorn
66 bbls, 20,616 lbs, $663, Zeeland, Antwerp

June 27.

150 bgs, 30,000 lbs, $1,151, Pz Sigismund, Kingston
200 bgs, 21,146 lbs, $700, Wildenfels, Lyttleton
300 bgs, 32,029 lbs, $1,050, Wildenfels, Auckland
150 bbls, 46,688 lbs, $1,575, Kentucky, Dalny
1,000 bgs, 233,488 lbs, $7,500, Kentucky, Dalny
50 bbls, 16,598 lbs, $688, Ioannina, Odessa
38 bgs, 10 cs, 13,414 lbs, $360, Ioannina, Alexandria

June 29.

100 bbls, 28,713 lbs, $734, Provincia, Barcelona
500 cs, 129,089 lbs, $4,425, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
500 bgs, 113,002 lbs, $3,750, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
50 bbls, 19,743 lbs, $525, Caserta, Genoa
250 bgs, 56,821 lbs, $1,575, Caserta, Naples

July 1.

10 bbls, 2,470 lbs, $67, Uranium, Rotterdam
15 cs, 3,296 lbs, $113, Corcovado, Constantinople
215 bgs, 48,150 lbs, $1,988, Corcovado, Constantinople
1,025 bbls, 391,823 lbs, $10,413, Baltic, Liverpool

July 2.

400 bgs, 112,265 lbs, $3,000, Re d'Italia, Genoa
375 bgs, 102,094 lbs, $3,025, Re d'Italia, Naples

July 3.

20 bgs, 4,524 lbs, $150, Kaiser Fz Joseph I, Bari
150 bgs, 33,670 lbs, $1,125, Kaiser Fz Joseph I, Ravenna
77 bbls, 25,983 lbs, $1,080, Kaiser Fz Joseph I, Venice
20 bbls, 6,715 lbs, $279, Kaiser Fz Joseph I, Bari
WHITE LEAD—169 cks, $10,141, Minneapolis, London
40 bbls, $1,383, Pz Friedrich Wilhelm, Bremen
143 cks, $8,689, Caledonia, Glasgow
500 kgs, $2,795, Colon, Cristobal
10 bbls, $300, Janeta, Adelaide
60 bbls, $2,076, Prest Lincoln, Hamburg
450 bbls, $4,300, Baltic, Liverpool
ZINC OXIDE—500 bbls, $4,645, Minneapolis, London
100 bbls, $1,000, Pz Friedrich Wilhelm, Bremen
300 bbls, $2,968, Canning, Manchester
50 bbls, $500, Zeeland, Antwerp
450 bbls, $4,500, Virginie, Havre
400 bbls, $3,800, Frederik VIII, Copenhagen
100 bbls, $1,120, Aquitania, Liverpool
450 bbls, $4,300, Baltic, Liverpool

BOSTON EXPORTS.

AMMONIA—30 cks, Governor Cobb, St John, N B
ASPHALTUM—94 dms, Amerika, Hamburg
DRUGS—1 box, Prince Arthur, Yarmouth, N S
EXTRACT—65 bbls, Manitou, Antwerp
GLUE—13 bbls, Bohemia, Hamburg
12 bbls, Devonian, Liverpool
GREASE—315 bbls, Cymric, Liverpool
LUBRICATING—2 cs, Prince George, Yarmouth, N S
MEDICINE—4 cs, Devonian, Liverpool
45 cs, Cambrian, London
1 cs, Cymric, Liverpool
OIL, COTTONSEED—50 bbls, Governor Cobb, St John, N B
LARD—1 bbl, Halifax, Halifax
LUBRICATING—67 gls, Prince George, Yarmouth, N S
246 gls, Halifax, Halifax
175 gls, Governor Cobb, St John, N B
OLEO—20 tcs, Saxonia, Liverpool
25 tcs, Devonian, Liverpool
75 bbls, Amerika, Hamburg
5 tcs, Manitou, Antwerp
50 tcs, Cymric, Liverpool
PAINT—6 cs, Prince George, Yarmouth, N S
PETROLEUM EMULSION—1,080 cs, Cambrian, London
SANDPAPER—86 cs, Amerika, Hamburg
1 cs, Manitou, Antwerp
7 rolls, 1 cs, Governor Cobb, St John, N B
4 bls, Halifax, Halifax
4 cts, 32 cs, Cymric, Liverpool
SHINGLE STAIN—1 bbl, Governor Cobb, St John, N B
SOAP—5 bxs, Saxonia, Liverpool
3 cs, Devonian, Liverpool
37 cs, Cambrian, London
9 cs, Halifax, Halifax
5 cs, Evangeline, Halifax
46 cs, Carmania, Liverpool
STAIN—7 cs, Prince George, Yarmouth, N S
6 cs, Prince Arthur, Yarmouth, N S
TALLOW—1 bbl, Halifax, Halifax

PHILADELPHIA EXPORTS.

ACETONE—156 drs, South Point, London
ALCOHOL, WOOD—36 drs, South Point, London
ASPHALT—568 pkgs, Sloterdyk, Rotterdam
CRUDE—400 bgs, Prinz Oskar, Hamburg
BLACK, BONE—15 bbls, Merion, Liverpool
CARBON—300 cs, South Point, London
DYER—1 bbl, South Point, London
DYEWOOD—132 pkgs, Prinz Oskar, Hamburg
DRUGS—11 cs, Mackinaw, London
EXTRACT, BARK—101 cs, Europa, Genoa
DYEWOOD—51 pkgs, Europa, Genoa
20 bbls, Dominion, Liverpool
250 bxs, Merion, Liverpool
LIQUID—11 bbls, South Point, London
FIBER, CHEMICAL—45 pkgs, South Point, London
4 cs, Dominion, Liverpool
23 cs, Prinz Oskar, Hamburg
4 cs, Merion, Liverpool
GRAPHITE—21 bbls, Prinz Oskar, Hamburg
5 bbls, Virginia, Copenhagen
GREASE—10 bbls, Sloterdyk, Rotterdam
10 bbls, South Point, London
30 bbls, Merion, Liverpool
LUBRICATING—4 pkgs, Zuiderdyk, Rotterdam
MIN—100 bbls, Europa, Genoa
130 bbls, Dominion, Liverpool
PET—636 bbls, Dominion, Liverpool
135 bbls, Virginia, Copenhagen
304 pkgs, Merion, Liverpool
PET LUB—6 bbls, Europa, Genoa
13 bbls, Virginia, Copenhagen
6 bbls, Merion, Liverpool
GLUCOSE—120 bbls, Dominion, Liverpool
120 bbls, Mackinaw, London
HYDROLENE—75 drs, South Point, London
180 drs, Prinz Oskar, Hamburg
OIL, LUB—86,504 gals, Sloterdyk, Rotterdam
12,106 gals, Europa, Genoa
50,944 gals, South Point, London
102,056 gals, Dominion, Liverpool
137,420 gals, Prinz Oskar, Hamburg
33,854 gals, Zuiderdyk, Rotterdam
150,254 gals, Mackinaw, London
5,839 gals, Virginia, Copenhagen
94,967 gals, Merion, Liverpool
150 gals, Bella, Port Antonio
300—20 bbls, South Point, London
300 SPERMOLINE—10 bbls, South Point, London
NEATSFOOT—10 bbls, Sloterdyk, Rotterdam
6 bbls, South Point, London
16 bbls, Prinz Oskar, Hamburg
10 bbls, Zuiderdyk, Rotterdam
OLEO—710 tcs, Sloterdyk, Rotterdam
190 tcs, Prinz Oskar, Hamburg
340 tcs, Zuiderdyk, Rotterdam
PAINT—3 bbls, South Point, London
REF—1 cs, South Point, London
OIL CAKE—4,465 bgs, Sloterdyk, Rotterdam
1,157 bgs, Zuiderdyk, Rotterdam
CORN—550 bgs, Prinz Oskar, Hamburg
LINSEED—659 bgs, Sloterdyk, Rotterdam
PETROLATUM—50 bbls, Sloterdyk, Rotterdam
50 bbls, Sloterdyk, Rotterdam
PITCH—50 bbls, Prinz Oskar, Hamburg
POWDER, MAGNESITE—400 bgs, Sloterdyk, Rotterdam
MAGNESIA—400 bgs, Zuiderdyk, Rotterdam
ROSIN—450 bbls, Europa, Genoa
100 bbls, Austriana, Leith
SOAP, COMMON—50 bbls, Sloterdyk, Rotterdam
LAUNDRY—2,050 bxs, South Point, London
1,500 bxs, Austriana, Leith
SOFT—24 bbls, Europa, Genoa
25 bbls, Mackinaw, London
STARCH—10 bbls, Dominion, Liverpool
455 pkgs, Mackinaw, London
215 sks, Merion, Liverpool
STEARINE—168 sks, Merion, Liverpool
STOCK, SOAP—65 bbls, South Point, London
SODA, CAUSTIC—60 drs, South Point, London
TABLETS, SOAP—31 cs, Dominion, Liverpool
TALLOW, INEDIBLE—50 tcs, Zuiderdyk, Rotterdam
SCALE, PARAFFINE—68 bgs, Europa, Genoa
105 bbls, South Point, London
176 bbls, Zuiderdyk, Rotterdam
200 bbls, Mackinaw, London
WAX—240 bbls, South Point, London
126 bgs, Ancona, Genoa

TANK CARS

We lease all steel modern tank cars for all kinds of liquid freight

TERMS REASONABLE

KEITH CAR COMPANY, Peoples Gas Bldg. CHICAGO, ILL.

15,726 HOUSE PAINTERS

Dun's and Bradstreet's latest books contain the names of 15,726 House Painters, of which 10,594 are rated from $500 upwards, and 5,132 are not rated.

The same books contain the names of 1,469 Carriage, Wagon, Auto Vehicle, and Sign Painters, of which 846 are rated and 623 are not rated.

We have just had these lists compiled for us and will be glad to furnish typewritten copies, giving the names, local addresses in principal cities, as well as the commercial rating of each, at the following rate:

House Painters' list, 15,726 names - - - - Thirty-five dollars
Carriage, Auto, etc. list 1,469 names - - - - - Ten dollars

The Painters Magazine and Paint and Wall Paper Dealer

100 William Street, New York

PARAFFINE—125 pkgs, Mackinaw, London
WHITE C S—100 bbls, South Point, London
YELLOW C S—500 bbls, South Point, London

SAN FRANCISCO EXPORTS.

ACID, MURIATIC—45 carb, 5,469 lbs, Enterprise, Honolulu
8 carb, 806 lbs, Santa Catalina, Guayaquil
NITRIC—6 drs, 1,290 lbs, City of Para, Balboa
SULPHURIC—5 carb, 989 lbs, Enterprise, Honolulu
3 drs, 4,650 lbs, Santa Catalina, Iquique
10 drs, 15,550 lbs, Santa Catalina, Guayaquil
197 carb, 41,993 lbs, Siberia, Manila
ALUMINA SULPHATE—2 drs, 890 lbs, Sierra, Honolulu
ASPHALT—20 bbls, 10,300 lbs, Queen Louise, Cardiff
10 bbls, 4,860 lbs, La Haba, Tocopilla
85 bbls, 40,000 lbs, Siberia, Manila
40 drs, 16,625 lbs, City of Para, Balboa
BEANS, VANILLA—43 cs, 4,332 lbs, City of Para, Hamburg, Germany
BORAX, GLASS—5 cs, 585 lbs, City of Para, Puntarenas, C A
CALCIUM CARBIDE—15 drs, 1,500 lbs, City of Para, London
7 cs, 700 lbs, City of Para, Corinto
CANDLES—300 cs, 7,600 lbs, Sierra, Honolulu
CASCARA BARK—264 sks, 23,367 lbs, City of Para, Rotterdam
27 sks, 2,310 lbs, City of Para, Puntarenas, C A
SAGRADA—16 sks, 1,130 lbs, Willochra, Auckland
CINNAMON—2 bls, 200 lbs, Queen Louise, Santa Rosalia
COLORS—6 cs, 600 lbs, Enterprise, Honolulu
DRY—19 pkgs, 806 lbs, Willochra, Gisborn
12 pkgs, 540 lbs, Willochra, Wellington
23 pkgs, 880 lbs, Willochra, Napier
41 pkgs, 529 lbs, Willochra, Papeete
2,045 lbs, Willochra, Auckland
FERTILIZER—20 sks, 2,500 lbs, Willochra, Papeete
4,999 sks, 613,625 lbs, Enterprise, Honolulu
GLUE—7 cs, 600 lbs, Sierra, Honolulu
GREASE—10 cs, 1,000 lbs, City of Para, Puntarenas, C A
LEAD—20 kgs, 2,240 lbs, Willochra, Oamaru
100 kgs, 11,200 lbs, Willochra, Wellington
10 kgs, 1,120 lbs, Willochra, Napier
27 kgs, 950 lbs, Sierra, Honolulu
LITHARGE—2 cs, 332 lbs, City of Para, Puntarenas
OIL, LUB—94 pkgs, 1,569 gls, Willochra, Gisborn
2 bbls, 100 gls, Willochra, Wanganui
54 pkgs, 1,527 gls, Willochra, Napier
365 pkgs, 18,250 gls, Willochra, Sydney
15 pkgs, 269 gls, Willochra, Papeete
2 cs, 20 gls, Willochra, Auckland
2 bbls, 100 gls, Willochra, Lyttleton
197 pkgs, 6,707 gls, Willochra, Wellington
36 pkgs, 174 gls, Willochra, Durban
15 pkgs, 750 gls, Sierra, Honolulu
18 pkgs, 468 lbs, Enterprise, Honolulu
330 cs, 3,300 gls, Samoset, Mororan
703 cs, 7,030 gls, Queen Louise, Santa Rosalia, Mexico
300 cs, 2,400 gls, Siberia, Bombay
30 cs, 1,500 gls, Siberia, Manila
28 bbls, 997 gls, City of Para, Puntarenas, C A
7 cs, 70 gls, City of Para, Champerico
2 cs, 20 gls, City of Para, Acajutla
5 cs, 50 gls, City of Para, Amapala
COCOANUT—20 drs, 250 gls, City of Para, Corinto
LINSEED—17 pkgs, 218 gls, Willochra, Papeete
6 pkgs, 113 gls, Enterprise, Honolulu
14 cs, 140 gls, City of Para, Amapala
PAINT—15 pkgs, 167 gls, Willochra, Papeete
8 cs, 20 gls, Willochra, Auckland
114 cs, 519 gls, Willochra, Sydney
3 cs, 110 gls, Willochra, Wellington
19 cs, 60 gls, Sierra, Honolulu
57 pkgs, 337 gls, Enterprise, Honolulu
6 cs, 74 gls, Queen Louise, Santa Rosalia
14 bbls, 739 gls, Santa Catalina, Balboa
20 drs, 200 gls, Siberia, Calcutta
3 cs, 18 gls, Siberia, Madras
1 cs, 10 gls, Siberia, Yokohama
19 cs, 114 gls, Chiyo Maru, Shanghai
10 cs, 50 gls, Chiyo Maru, Tientsin
95 pkgs, 800 gls, Chiyo Maru, Hong Kong
5 cs, 50 gls, City of Para, Acajutla
11 cs, 110 gls, City of Para, Corinto
5 cs, 50 gls, City of Para, Champerico
23 cs, 15 gls, City of Para, Balboa
2 cs, 10 gls, City of Para, Puntarenas, C A
PITCH—5 bbls, 1,000 lbs, Willochra, Papeete
90 pkgs, 15,850 lbs, Siberia, Manila
SHELLAC—214 sks, 40,992 lbs, Siberia, Manila
SOAP—2 cs, 150 lbs, Willochra, Papeete
14 cs, 750 lbs, Sierra, Honolulu
572 cs, 42,720 lbs, Enterprise, Hilo
100 cs, 4,000 lbs, Damara, Balboa
3,000 cs, 116,000 lbs, Siberia, Manila
2 cs, 200 lbs, Chiyo Maru, Hankow
10 cs, 675 lbs, Chiyo Maru, Shanghai
90 cs, 5,155 lbs, Chiyo Maru, Manila
10 cs, 700 lbs, City of Para, Managua
SODA, CAUSTIC—12 drs, 8,112 lbs, Enterprise, Hilo
10 drs, 7,889 lbs, City of Para, Corinto
HYPO—15 bbls, 3,565 lbs, Siberia, Manila
SAL—3 bbls, 1,214 lbs, Willochra, Papeete
3 sks, 379 lbs, Enterprise, Hilo
SODIUM CARBONATE—3 bbls, 958 lbs, City of Para, Puntarenas, C A
TALLOW—500 cs, 35,000 lbs, Santa Catalina, Antofagasta
10 bbls, 4,560 lbs, Siberia, Manila
80 bbls, 31,584 lbs, City of Para, Corinto
50 bbls, 19,918 lbs, City of Para, San Jose de Guatemala
TAR, COAL—11 cs, 110 gls, City of Para, Champerico
16 cs, 160 gls, Willochra, Papeete, Tahiti
20 cs, 200 gls, Sierra, Honolulu
5 cs, 50 gls, Queen Louise, Santa Rosalia
7 cs, 70 gls, City of Para, Champerico
ZINC DUST—16 cs, 2,500 lbs, Siberia, Manila

BALTIMORE EXPORTS.

ASPHALTUM—885 bgs, 89,600 lbs, Veendyk, Rotterdam
OIL, MINERAL LUBRICATING—475 bbls, 23,464 gls, Veendyk Rotterdam
558 bbls, 27,900 gls, Veendyk, Rotterdam
OLEO—50 tcs, 19,000 lbs, Oosterdyk, Rotterdam
250 tcs, 95,000 lbs, Veendyk, Rotterdam
69 tcs, 26,001 lbs, Veendyk, Rotterdam
SEED, GRASS—325 sks, 36,400 lbs, Veendyk, Rotterdam

NEW ORLEANS EXPORTS.

OIL, LUBRICATING—16 bbls, 50 cs, Coppename, Belize
12 bbls, Coppename, Port Barrios
110 cs, Marietta di Giorgio, Bluefields
PAINT—50 cs, Heredia, Colon

Savannah Clearances to New York.

Week ending July 9.

ROSIN—940 bbls
TURPENTINE—274 bbls.

Savannah Clearances to Boston.

Week ending July 9.

ROSIN—327 bbls
TURPENTINE—356 bbls

Savannah Clearances to Philadelphia.

Week ending July 9.

ROSIN—282 bbls
TURPENTINE—135 bbls

Savannah Clearances to Baltimore.

Week ending July 9.

ROSIN—192 bbls
TURPENTINE—90 bbls

Savannah Clearances to Interior Points.

Week ending July 9.

ROSIN—882 bbls
TURPENTINE—171 bbls

CHARTERS.

Following is a list of the vessels chartered at principal ports during the past week to convey products to or from American ports:—

CHALK—Br bark Inverlogie, 2,197 tons, from Dunkirk to New York, prompt, private terms
PYRITES—Nor str Norfolk, 2,349 tons, from Huelva to Wilmington and Charleston, 8s 6d, July
Ital str Giovanrosa, 1,762 tons, from Huelva to Pensacola, 8s 6d, July
Span str Ives, 2,305 tons, from Huelva to New Orleans, 8s 6d, July
SODA NITRATE—Br str Lord Cromer, 2,903 tons, from west coast South America to U S, 18s, with options, July-August
Br str Strathlorne, 2,803 tons, same

BERTH QUOTATIONS.

	Liverpool.	London.	Glasgow.
Oilcake, per ton.....	15s	15c	16c
Lard, tcs, per ton...	20s	22s 6d	22s 6d
Tallow, per ton.....	20s	22s 6d	22s 6d

	Manchester.	Antwerp.	R'dam.
Oilcake, per ton.....	16c	13s 9d	28c 100
Lard, tcs, per ton...	25s	27c	28c 100
Tallow, per ton.....	25s	25s	28c 100

	Bristol.	Havre.	Hull.
Oilcake, per ton.....	17s	15c 100	18c
Lard, tcs, per ton...	22s 6d	30c	20s
Tallow, per ton.....	22s 6d	30c	20s

	Bremen.	Hamburg.	Antwerp.
Oilcake, per ton.....	16c 100	17c 100	20s
Lard, tcs, per ton...	25c 100	32c 100	30s
Tallow, per ton.....	25c 100	32c 100	30s

NEW YORK DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

Week ending July 10.

ACID, BORIC—470 sks, order, San Francisco
ALCOHOL, DENATURED—1,025 bbls, order, New Orleans
10 dms, order, New Orleans
BARYTES—600 sks, order, O D S S L
1 car, order, O D S S L
BONES—307 sks, order, New Orleans
CHICLE—181 sks, order, Galveston
CLAY—4,540 sks, order, Jacksonville
300 sks, order, Charleston
20 cks, order, Charleston
325 sks, order, S S S L
FLAXSEED—6 cars, order, D, L & W R R
GREASE—100 bbls, Vandenhove & Co, P R R
40 bbls, W E Bemis, P R R
56 tcs, Export Commission Co, P R R
5 cars, order, J C R R
2 cars, H A Saffer, P R R
LEAD—619 pigs, order, O D S S L
9,500 pigs, order, Galveston
2,474 pigs, Atlantic Lead Works, P R R
MUSTARD SEED—500 sks, order, Galveston
OCHER—485 bbls, order, Brunswick
OIL CAKE—6,000 sks, order, D, L & W R R
580 sks, export, L V R R
CORN—65 bbls, order, D, L & W R R
68 bbls, Welch, Holme & Clark Co, D, L & W R R
1 tank car, J Jackson & Co, D, L & W R R
COTTONSEED—20 bbls, order, O D S S L
21 tank cars, order, E R R
125 bbls, order, D, L & W R R
1,659 bbls, order, Galveston
55 bbls, Aspegren & Co, P R R
35 bbls, order, Jacksonville
200 bbls, order, S S S L
35 bbls, order, New Orleans
FUSEL—5 bbls, order, New Orleans
LUBRICATING—321 bbls, Lunham & Moore, P R R
96 bbls, order, Charleston
266 cs, order, Charleston
52 bbls, S E Heyman & Co, P R R
100 bbls, Standard Oil Co, P R R
182 bbls, W E Bemis, P R R
185 bbls, H A Saffer, P R R
195 bbls, F A Marsily & Co, P R R
535 cs, F A Marsily & Co, P R R
9 cars, order, J C R R
195 bbls, export, D, L & W R R
MEAL—6,600 sks, order, L V R R
2,100 sks, export, L V R R
NEATSFOOT—75 bbls, order, P R R
OLEO—400 tcs, export, W S R R
70 tcs, order, L V R R
150 tcs, export, B & O R R
90 tcs, order, P R R
PINE—10 bbls, order, Brunswick
25 bbls, order, Mobile
ROSIN—52 bbls, order, S S S L
TAR—12 bbls, order, Wilmington
WOOD, CRUDE—20 bbls, order, Jacksonville
50 bbls, order, O D S S L
PITCH—11 bbls, order, S S S L
ROSIN—4,527 bbls, order, New Orleans
840 bbls, order, S S S L
897 bbls, order, Jacksonville
416 bbls, order, O D S S L
105 bbls, order, Georgetown
368 bbls, order, Wilmington
1,820 bbls, order, Brunswick
1,360 bbls, order, Mobile
SIZE—100 bbls, order, S S S L
SOAP STOCK—75 bbls, order, S S S L
200 bbls, order, O D S S L
SODA, ASH—725 bbls, order, O D S S L
500 sks, order, O D S S L
CAUSTIC—100 bbls, order, O D S S L
130 drs, order, O D S S L
SPELTER—905 slabs, order, Galveston
SPONGE—53 bls, Lasker & Bernstein, Tampa
29 bls, Lasker & Bernstein, Key West
34 bls, order, Jacksonville
121 bls, order, Tampa
22 bls, order, Key West
STEARINE—110 bbls, order, P R R
TALLOW—10 bbls, order, F R L
100 tcs, Downdown Bros, P R R
169 bbls, Vandenhove & Co, B & O R R
87 tcs, H W Calef, H R R R
100 tcs, D C Link & Co, P R R
11 bbls, order, Charleston
100 tcs, J Jackson & Co, H R R R
TAR—250 bbls, order, New Orleans
140 bbls, order, O D S S L
25 cks, order, Wilmington
68 bbls, order, Wilmington
TURPENTINE—985 bbls, order, New Orleans
186 bbls, order, S S S L
827 bbls, order, Jacksonville
15 bbls, order, O D S S L
27 bbls, order, Georgetown
61 bbls, order, Wilmington
180 bbls, order, Brunswick
530 bbls, order, Mobile

CHINA WOOD OIL
SOYA BEAN OIL

Refiners and Importers

MITSUI & CO., Ltd.

Oil Dept. Telephone, 10010 Mad. Sq. **25 Madison Ave., NEW YORK**

MENHADEN FISH OIL

From the Ocean to the Consumer

We have our own fishing steamers and tank cars; we catch the fish, refine the oil, guaranteeing quality and purity. We have on hand a large supply of the very best Northern Winter Pressed and Bleached Menhaden Oils, made from selected Oils, especially adapted for paint and varnish purposes.

SOYA BEAN OIL

We import only the finest MANCHURIAN OIL of which we have the bleached and unbleached.

We are on the ground floor. Write us.

Alden S. Swan & Company, 135 Front Street, New York
Refinery at Elizabethport, N. J.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT

Revised to Close of Business Saturday, July 11, 1914.

Unless otherwise stated, our prices are those prevailing in the New York Market for large quantities.

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

Cod, Newfoundland ℔ gal.	36½@	38½
domestic, prime	35 @	36
Degras, French ℔ lb.	3¼@	3¾
English	3¼@	3⅜
German	3 @	3½
American	2⅞@	3¼
neutral	5⅛@	5¼
Herring ℔ gal.	Nominal	
Horse	6⅛@	7
Lard, prime winter	92 @	93
off prime	66 @	68
extra No. 1	62 @	63
No. 1	53 @	55
No. 2	51 @	52
Menhaden, Northern, crude	Nominal	
Southern, f. o. b. Baltimore	33½@	—
brown, strained	38 @	39
light, strained	39 @	40
yellow bleached	41 @	42
white bleached winter	43 @	44
Neatsfoot, 20 degrees	96 @	98
30 deg. cold test	88 @	90
40 deg. cold test	82 @	84
prime	64 @	65
dark	58 @	61
Oleo oil	8 @	9¾
Porpoise, body	40 @	45
jaw	18.00	@20.00
Red (crude oleic acid)	6¼@	6½
Red saponified	6¾@	7
Stearic acid	8¾@	10½
Sod oil	34 @	35
Sperm, bleached winter, 38 deg. cold test	70 @	—
45 deg. cold test	68 @	—
Natural winter, 38 deg. cold test	67 @	—
45 deg. cold test	65 @	—
Seal, white	43½@	45½
Tallow, acidless	64 @	65
prime	62 @	63
Whale, natural, winter	48 @	—
bleached	50 @	—
extra bleached, winter	52 @	—

LUBRICATING OILS

Black reduced, 29 gravity, 25% 30 cold test ℔ gal.	13½@	14
29 gravity, 15 cold test	14 @	14½
summer	13 @	13½
Cylinder, light filtered	21½@	23
dark filtered	18 @	26
extra cold test	27 @	34
dark steam refined	14½@	25
Natural, West Virginia, 29 gravity	23 @	23½
Natural, filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity	19 @	20
white, 33@34 gravity	27 @	30
32@34 gravity, bloomless	18 @	19
31 gravity, wool grade	16 @	16½
Paraffine, high viscosity	27 @	28
903@907 specific gravity	16 @	16½
903 specific gravity	15 @	15½
885 specific gravity	13 @	13½
875 specific gravity	12½@	13
865 specific gravity	12½@	13
red paraffine	15 @	16
Spindle, No. 200	18 @	19
No. 160	17 @	18
No. 110	16 @	17
No. 80	14 @	15
filtered	21 @	22
Russian engine, pale, No. 1	21 @	22

VEGETABLE OILS

Linseed, raw, car lots ℔ gal.	51½@	—
five-barrel lots	52 @	—
boiled, car lots	53 @	—
double boiled, car lots	54 @	—
boiled, 5-barrel lots	54 @	—
double boiled, 5-barrel lots	55 @	—
refined, car lots	55 @	—
refined, 5-barrel lots	55 @	—
varnish oil, according to grade	56 @	60
f. o. b. Minneapolis, Friday, car lots	49 @	50
Cottonseed, crude, f. o. b. mills, yellow summer prime	7½@	7¼
white summer	7½@	8
yellow winter	7½@	8
Olive, denatured ℔ gal.	83 @	85
foots	7¼@	7½
Palm, Lagos, spot	7 @	7¼
commercial spot	6¾@	7
prime red, spot	6½@	6¾
Palm kernel	8¾@	9
Cocoanut, Cochin, spot	— @	11
Ceylon, spot	9½@	—
copra, spot	9½@	—
Corn oil ℔ 100 lbs.	6.45 @	6.50
Soya bean, English, spot, bbls.	Nominal	
China, spot, bbls.	6¼@	—
Manchurian, spot, bbls.	6¼@	—
Mustard ℔ gal.	75 @	78
Peanut soap, spot ℔ gal.	62 @	68
China wood oil	6¼@	6¾
Pine oil, white steam	34 @	38
yellow steam	32 @	35
Tar oil, genuine distilled	80 @	81
Tar oil, commercial	18 @	20
Rosin oil, first rectified	— @	27
second rectified	— @	38
third rectified	— @	48
fourth rectified	— @	60
Rapeseed, in barrels, refined, French ℔ gal.	74 @	75
blown	63 @	—
refined	59 @	—

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Linseed, cake, domestic ℔ short tons	32.50 @	—
meal	33.50 @	—
Cottonseed cake— f. o. b. Goldsboro ℔ short ton.	— @	—
Cottonseed meal— f. o. b. Atlanta mills	— @	25.50
f. o. b. Goldsboro	— @	—
f. o. b. Montgomery	— @	—
f. o. b. New Orleans	— @	—
Corn cake ℔ short ton.	28.00 @	29.00
meal	— @	—

LARD, TALLOW, STEARINES AND GREASES

Candles, adamantine, ps, 16 ozs.	10½@	11
14 ozs.	7¼@	8½
paraffine, 4s, 6s and 12s	9 @	10
Candles, patent sperm, 4s and 6s.	38 @	40
sperm, 4s and 6s	33 @	34
stearic acid— plain 4s, 6s and 8s	12 @	—
patent ends, 4s and 6s	12½@	—
cartons, 6 lbs. each	12½@	—
Lard, prime Western	10.35 @	—
city steam	9¾@	9⅞
compound	8¼@	8½
Stearine, lard	11¼@	11½
oleo	7¾@	8
Tallow, prime city, in hhds.	— @	6
special	— @	6⅜
edible	7 @	7½
Neutral lard	10⅝@	10¾
Grease, white	6⅞@	7⅛
yellow	5⅞@	6⅛
house	5⅜@	6⅜
brown	4⅞@	5⅞
yellow grease, stearine	5½@	5¾
white grease, stearine	5¾@	6¼

LEAD, ZINC AND PIGMENTS

Pig lead	3.90 @	—
White lead, basic carbonate, American dry ℔ lb.	5¼@	5¾
in oil (100-lb pkgs. or over)	6¾@	7
English, in oil	10¼@	—
White lead, basic sulphate	5 @	5¼
Litharge, American, powdered	5½@	5¾
English glassmakers'	9½@	9¾
Lithopone	3¾@	4½
Red lead, American	6 @	6¼
foreign	8½@	9
English glassmakers'	8½@	9
Orange, mineral, American	7½@	8½
English	10 @	13
French	12¾@	13
German	12 @	13
China white	9¼@	9½
Flake white	8 @	10½
Spelter	5.30 @	—
Zinc oxide, white— German (French process) red seal	6¾@	—
green seal	7¾@	—
white seal	8½@	—
French, red seal	8¾@	—
green seal	10⅜@	—
American process	5⅜@	—
French process, red seal	6½@	—
green seal	7 @	—
white seal	7½@	—
Barytes, prime white, foreign ℔ ton.	19.00	@23.00
domestic, prime white or domestic, Southern	17.00	@18.00
floated, Western	19.00	@20.00
off color	13.00	@15.00
Blanc fixe in bulk (original casks 1,000 lbs. each) ℔ ton.	40.00	@43.00
dry (in bbls., 600 lbs.)	3⅞@	4

DRY COLORS

BLACKS.

Bone ℔ lb.	2¼@	5
Drop	5 @	8
Ivory	8 @	12
Carbon gas	3½@	6
Lampblack	3 @	7
Mineral blacks ℔ ton	18 @	25

BLUES.

Celestial ℔ lb.	4 @	6
Chinese	30 @	32
Italian	16 @	22
Milori	30 @	32
Prussian	27 @	28
Prussian, foreign	32 @	36
Soluble	28 @	30
Ultramarine	3½ @	13

BROWNS.

Sienna, Italian, burnt and powdered ℔ lb.	4 @	7
burnt, lump	3¾@	6
raw, powdered	4 @	7
raw, lump	3 @	5
American, burnt and pow'd	2¼@	3
raw	2¼@	3
Spanish brown	½@	1
Umber, Turkey, burnt and pow'd	3 @	3½
burnt lumps, selected	3 @	4½
raw and powdered	2⅜@	3
raw, lumps	3 @	4½
American, burnt	2 @	2½
raw	2¼@	3
Vandyke brown	2½@	3
soluble	2¾@	3¼

GREENS.

Chrome, chemically pure ℔ lb.	17 @	25
grinders'	6 @	10
jobbing	4½@	5½
common	3½@	5
Paris, in bulk, arsenic, kegs	11 @	—

REDS.

Carmine, No. 40, bulk ℔ lb.	2.75 @	3.00
Crocus martius, imported	1.55 @	3.50
standard, American	1 @	2½
Indian red, standard American ℔ 100 lbs.	1.50 @	1.60
English ℔ lb.	5 @	7
Rose pink, American ℔ lb.	8 @	10½
English	9 @	12
Tuscan red, English	7 @	10
Turkey red, English	4 @	10
Venetian red, English ℔ 100 lbs.	1.15 @	1.75
American	75 @	1.50
Oxide, red, English ℔ lb.	2¾@	10
American	3 @	7
Para, pure (toners)	60 @	70
commercial	7 @	48
Vermillion, English	55 @	59
Chinese	90 @	1.00

YELLOWS.

Chrome, chemically pure ℔ lb.	11 @	13
Ocher, French	1¾@	2¼
foreign, golden	3 @	4
German	2¼@	3
domestic ℔ ton	12 @	16
golden ℔ lb.	4 @	5

OTHER PAINT MATERIALS

Bronze powder ℔ lb.	45 @	3.15
Chalk, English ℔ ton	2.75 @	3.00
French	3.10 @	3.50
Clay, china, imported	14.00	@16.00
domestic	8.00	@ 9.00
Coal tar (in oil bbls., 30 gals.)	4.00	@ 4.25
Cobalt oxide ℔ lb.	1.00	@ 1.65
Feldspar ℔ ton	8.00	@12.00
Fuller's earth, powd. ℔ 100 lbs.	80 @	85
Marble flour ℔ ton	8.00 @	8.50
Manganese, car lots	65.00	@70.00
jobbers' ℔ lb.	— @	—
Magnesite, raw ℔ ton	10 @	11
calcined, pow'd	30.00	@35.00
Plaster of paris ℔ bbl.	1.50 @	1.70
dentists'	1.50 @	1.85
Pumice stone, original cks. ℔ lb.	2 @	4
selected lumps in bbls.	4½@	6
powdered, pure, bbls.	1½@	2
Putty, com'l, bbls., tubs 100 lbs.	1.15 @	1.20
pure, in do	1.50 @	1.75
linseed oil, in do	2.75 @	2.90
colored, in do	2.75 @	2.90
white lead, in do	3.25 @	4.00
com'l in 12½, 25, 50 lb. tins	1.50 @	1.90
pure, in do	1.50 @	1.90
linseed oil, in do	3.15 @	3.35
colored, in do	3.15 @	3.35
Putty, com'l, in 1, 2, 3, 5 lb. tins	2.65 @	3.25
pure, in do	2.95 @	3.85
linseed oil, in do	4.25 @	4.60
colored, in do	4.25 @	4.60
white lead, in do	4.25 @	4.60
com'l, in bladders	1.70 @	2.00
pure, in do	2.05 @	2.20
linseed oil, in do	3.35 @	6.50
Rotten stone, orig'l casks ℔ lb.	4 @	7½
selected lumps	5½@	20
powdered, in bbls	2½@	4
Soapstone, pow'd, in bags ℔ ton.	10.00	@12.00
Silex	12.00	@40.00
Smalt, German blue ℔ lb.	6 @	10
super, black	4 @	7
Talc, American ℔ ton.	15.00	@20.00
French	15.00	@25.00
Italian	35.00	@40.00
Terra alba, Am. No. 1 ... 100 lbs.	75 @	80
No. 2	60 @	65
English	90 @	1.00
French	80 @	1.00
Whiting, commercial	45 @	50
gilders'	55 @	65
extra gilders'	55 @	65
American paris white	70 @	75
English cliffstone	75 @	1.10

METALLIC PAINTS

Brown ℔ ton.	18.00	@20.00
Red	14.00	@18.00

GLUES

Extra white ℔ lb.	18 @	24
Medium white	12 @	18
Cabinet	13 @	15
Low grade	10 @	12
Foot stock, white	12 @	14
brown	9 @	11
Common bone	7½@	9
Irish	13 @	15
French	10 @	40
German hide	12 @	18
common	10 @	12
Fish, liquid (in bbls. 50 gals. each) ℔ gal.	70 @	1.40

COLORS IN OIL

Black coach, japan ℔ lb.	20 @	30
in oil	14 @	18
drop	14 @	16
lampblack	12 @	14
Blue, Chinese	36 @	46
Prussian	32 @	36
ultramarine	13 @	16
Brown, sienna, burnt	12 @	15
raw	12 @	15
Umber, burnt	11 @	14
raw	11 @	14
Vandyke brown	11 @	14
Green, chrome	12 @	16
paris	— @	24
Red, Indian	12 @	14
Venetian	6 @	8
Yellow, chrome	16 @	20
ocher, French	6 @	8

SHELLAC.

D. C.	19½@	20
V. S. O.	19 @	19½
Diamond I	18½@	19
Fine orange	17 @	18
Second orange	16 @	17
T. N., "U. S. S. A." standard	14½@	15
T. N., pure	14½@	15
A. C. garnet	15 @	16
Kala button	12½@	13
Button	22½@	23
Bleached commercial	14 @	15
Bone dry	18½@	19½

VARNISH GUMS

Egyptian asphaltum ℔ lb.	15 @	30
Cuban ℔ ton.	50.00	@60.00
Mexican	25.00	@60.00
Barbadoes ℔ lb.	5 @	8½
California	22.50	@30.00
Texas	16.00	@20.00
Trinidad	25.00	@30.00
Malta	25 @	—
Gilsonite	36.00	@50.00
Manjak	25.00	@50.00
Zanzibar, bean, pea white	25 @	30
pea white	20 @	—
sorts	55 @	58
bean and pea	24 @	26
Manila, pale	15 @	18
dark, hard	18 @	—
bright amber	14 @	15
standard sorts	8 @	8½
extra nubs, No. 1	— @	9
nubs, No. 1	8½@	—
chips, No. 1	7 @	7½
Congo copal picture	30 @	34
white	25 @	30
amber	18 @	23
dark	12 @	17
Pontinak, selected fine	22 @	24
straight	16 @	17
No. 1	13½@	15
No. 2	9 @	11
nubs	7 @	8
chips	7 @	7¾
Damar, Batavia	17½@	—
Singapore, No. 3	8 @	8½
extra Singapore, No. 2	14 @	—
Kauri, No. 1	50 @	—
No. 2	32 @	—
No. 3	17 @	18
bright chips	— @	—
ordinary chips	15½@	16
B X	30 @	33
B 1 ordinary	20 @	22
B 2	13½@	16
brown chips, ordinary	7½@	9
brown chips, extra	14 @	20
bright dust	10 @	12
brown dust	3½@	4
ordinary dust white	7 @	8
brown No. 3	8 @	11
X dark	55 @	60
XX pale	60 @	65
XXX pale	65 @	70
XXXX extra pale	75 @	80
XXXXX picture quality	80 @	90

NAVAL STORES

Spirits of turpentine	50 @	—
Wood turpentine, steam distilled	34 @	46
destructively distilled	36 @	38
low grades	28 @	34
Rosin, common to good strained ℔ 280 lbs.	4.10 @	4.20
Large Florida graded rosins— B	4.30 @	—
D	4.35 @	—
E	4.35 @	—
F	4.40 @	—
G	4.45 @	—
H	4.45 @	—
I	4.50 @	—
K	4.90 @	—
M	5.40 @	—
N	6.00 @	—
W. G.	6.50 @	—
W. W.	6.75 @	—
Pitch, barrels (200 pounds)	3.75 @	4.00
Tar, kiln burned	6.50 @	6.75
Retort	6.00 @	6.50

WINDOW GLASS

EASTERN PRICE LIST.

SINGLE.

United Inches.	AA.	A.	B.
25	$32.00	$26.75	$25.50
34	33.50	28.00	26.75
40	36.00	30.00	28.00
50	37.50	31.75	29.50
55	39.00	33.00	30.50
60	40.00	34.75	31.00
70	42.75	38.50	33.75
80	48.75	44.50	38.50
84	50.00	47.50	41.75

DOUBLE.

United Inches.	AA.	A.	B.
25	$42.75	$37.50	[illegible]
34	46.75	41.50	38.75
40	52.00	46.50	41.50
50	56.00	49.50	46.00
54	57.50	50.75	46.75
60	58.75	52.00	47.50
70	62.75	56.00	50.75
80	68.00	61.50	55.50
84	69.50	62.75	56.75
90	73.50	66.75	61.50
94	74.75	68.00	62.75
100	88.00	80.00	74.75
105	94.75	86.75	80.00
110	105.50	97.50	90.75
115	118.75	108.00	101.50
120	140.00	126.75	120.00
125	153.50	140.25	133.50
130	167.00	153.75	147.00

Discount 90 and 15 per cent. on single and 90 and 20 per cent. on double.

An additional 10 per cent. will be charged for all glass more than 40 inches wide. All sizes over 52 inches in length, and not making more than 81 united inches, will be charged in the 84 united inches bracket. All glass 54 inches wide or wider, not making more than 115 united inches, will be charged in the 120 united inches bracket.

WESTERN PRICE LIST.

SINGLE.

United Inches.	AA.	A.	B.
25	$32.00	$26.75	$25.50
34	33.50	28.00	26.75
40	36.00	30.50	28.80
50	37.50	31.75	29.50
54	38.75	32.75	30.00
60	40.00	34.75	31.00
70	42.75	38.50	33.75
80	48.75	44.50	38.50
84	52.00	47.50	41.75

DOUBLE.

United Inches.	AA.	A.	B.
25	$42.75	$37.50	$35.50
34	46.75	41.50	38.75
40	52.00	45.50	41.50
50	56.00	49.50	46.00
54	57.50	50.75	46.75
60	58.75	52.00	47.50
70	62.75	56.00	50.75
80	68.00	61.50	55.50
84	69.50	62.75	56.75
90	73.50	66.75	61.50
94	74.75	68.00	62.75
100	88.00	80.00	74.75
105	94.75	86.75	80.00
110	105.50	97.50	90.75
115	118.75	108.00	101.50
120	140.00	126.75	120.00
125	153.50	140.25	133.50
130	167.00	153.75	147.00

Discount 90 and 30 per cent. on single and double.

An additional 10 per cent. will be charged for all glass more than 40 inches wide. All sizes over 52 inches in length, and not making more than 81 united inches, will be charged in the 84 united inches bracket. All glass 54 inches wide or wider, not making more than 116 united inches, will be charged in the 120 united inches bracket.

OPIUM

Opium, cs.	7.30 @	7.35
jobbing lots	7.35 @	7.40
powdered	8.30 @	8.40
granular	8.40 @	8.50

MORPHINE

Morphine, bulk ℔ oz.	4.70 @	4.85
oz. vials	4.75 @	4.90
¼-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes	4.95 @	5.10
½-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes	5.00 @	5.15

The inside prices apply to 50-oz. lots in one delivery or in equal monthly shipments of not less than 25 ounces each within 60 days.

CODEINE

Codeine, alkaloid, bulk ℔ oz.	5.75 @	5.90
ounces	5.80 @	5.95
eighths	6.00 @	6.15

Sulphate 25c. and phosphate 50c. per oz. less than pure. The inside prices apply to 10-oz lots, in one delivery.

QUININE

Quinine, 100-oz. tins ℔ oz.	26 @	—
50-oz. tins	26½@	—
25-oz. tins	27 @	—
5-oz. tins	28 @	—
1-oz. tins	31 @	—
German outside	Nominal	
Java	Nominal	
Amsterdam	Nominal	
Cinchona, sulphate	7 @	8
Cinchonidia, sulphate	16 @	18

SUNDRY DRUGS AND MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Acetanilid, C. P., in bbls.	21½@	22
Acetphenetidin ℔ lb.	80 @	82½
Acetone	10½@	11½
Agar agar	37 @	50
Alcohol, 188 proof ℔ gal.	2.50 @	2.52
190 proof, U. S. P.	2.52 @	2.54
cologne spirit, 190 proof	2.55 @	2.57
ref. wood, 95 per cent.	45 @	47
97 per cent.	50 @	53
purified	80 @	—
denatured, 180 proof	33 @	35
188 proof	34 @	36
Aloin ℔ lb.	65 @	70
Ambergris, black ℔ oz.	12.00	@15.00
gray	22.50	@27.50
Ammonia, carb., domestic ℔ lb.	8 @	8¼
foreign	8 @	8¾
Amyl acetate ℔ gal.	1.55 @	1.60
Antimony, needle, fine powder	8 @	

Areca nuts	4½	5
Balm of Gilead buds	24	25
Barium, chlorate	13	13½
chloride	Nominal	
nitrate	5⅝	6
Bay rum, Porto Rico	1.55	1.60
St. Thomas	2.95	3.00
Bismuth, citrate	2.50	2.55
salicylate	1.60	1.65
subcarbonate	2.10	2.15
subgallate	1.65	1.70
subnitrate	1.80	1.85
Blue pill	40	44
Borax, crystals, in bags	3⅝	4¼
barrels	4¼	4½
Bordeaux mixture, paste	3½	6
powder	7	10
Bromide, ammonium	49	50
potassium crystals	39	40
sodium	45	46
Bromine, bulk	30	35
Burgundy, pitch	4	4½
Caffeine	3.65	3.75
Calomel, American	60	66
English	58	60
Camphor, monobromated	1.00	1.10
Cantharides, Chinese	Nominal	
powdered	1.60	—
Russian	2.00	2.10
powdered	2.25	2.50
Carbon, bisulphide	6½	8
Cassia, fistula	6½	7
Castile soap, white, pure	11½	12½
Marseilles	8	10
green, pure	8¾	9½
ordinary	6½	8
mottled, pure	7¼	9
ordinary	6¼	7
Castor oil, No. 1, bbls	8½	8¾
cases	9	9¼
No. 3	8	8¼
Chalk, precipitated, light, casks.. ℔ lb.	4	4½
heavy	3	3½
Chloral hydrate	31	43
Chloroform	19	24
Civet	1.50	2.00
Cocaine, hydrochloride, bulk	2.60	3.10
Cocoa butter, 12-lb. boxes.. ℔ lb.	33¼	35
bulk	31½	33
Codliver oil, Newf'dland.. ℔ bbl.	—	—
Norwegian	17.50	20.00
Colocynth apples, Spanish.. ℔ lb.	18	20
Trieste, all whole	19	20
pulp, U. S. P.	23	24
Corn syrup, 42 deg.... ℔ 100 lbs.	2.06	—
sugar, pure food.. ℔ 100 lbs.	2.00	—
Corrosive sublimate, crystals	51	61
powdered	51	57
Cumarin, refined	3.10	3.35
Creosote, beechwood	53	55
Cuttlefish, Trieste	14	14½
French	12½	13
jewelers', large	70	75
jewelers', small	50	52
Dragon's blood, mass, ordinary	25	27
reeds	47	48
Epsom salts, dom..... ℔ 100 lbs.	1.00	1.10
foreign	1.00	1.10
Ergot, Russian	54	55
Spanish	70	75
Ether, U. S. P., 1900	18	24
washed	18	27
U. S. P., 1880	22	28
Eucalyptol	75	80
Formaldehyde, 40 per cent	8½	9½
Fusel oil, crude	1.10	1.15
refined	1.60	1.65
Gelatine, silver ℔ lb.	26	29
gold	35	37
Glycerine, C. P., in bulk... ℔ lb. drums and bbls. added.	19¾	—
C. P., in cans	20¾	—
dynamite, drums included	19	19¼
soap lye, loose	13	13¼
saponification, loose	14¾	15
Grains of Paradise	15	16
Guaiacol, liquid	1.70	1.80
Guarana	1.90	2.00
Haarlem oil....... ℔ gross bottles	1.67	1.70
Hops, New York, 1913 prime. ℔ lb.	41	43
Pacific Coast, 1913 prime	24	25
Hydrogen peroxide	4.00	9.00
Hypophosphite, lime	52	54
potash	57	59
soda	57	59
Iceland moss	5¼	6
Iodine, resublimed	3.55	3.60
Iodoform	4.00	4.05
Irish moss, ordinary	6	7
bleached	8	15
Isinglass, Russian	3.50	3.75
American	71	76
Kola nuts, West Indian	8½	9
Licorice, mass, Greek	10	13
Spanish	16½	20
stick, domestic	16½	20
foreign	24	35
Lithia, carb	65	70
Lupulin	1.75	2.00
Lycopodium	38	40
Magnesia, carb	5¼	6
Manna, large flake	85	90
small flake	39	42
sorts	—	60
Menthol	3.00	3.10
Mercury, bisulphate	42	46
Mercurial ointment, 33⅓ per cent	35	36
50 per cent	45	46
Milk powder	11	13
Morphine, diacetyl ℔ oz.	5.50	5.95
Musk, pods, Cab	8.00	8.50
Tonquin	13.00	15.00
grain, Cab	12.00	15.60
Tonquin	16.00	19.00
druggists'	16.00	16.50
synthetic ℔ lb.	1.75	3.00
Myrbane oil	6¼	7
Naphthaline balls	2.35	2.50
flakes	2.35	2.50
Nitrate of silver	35½	37½
Nux vomica	4	5
powdered	7½	8
Petrolatum, bbls., light amber	3	3½
cream	4⅝	6
lily white	7	9
snow white	10	11
Phosphorus	45	1.00
Pilocarpine ℔ oz.	4.00	5.00
Poppy heads ℔ lb.	25	55
Precipitate, red	75	80
white	75	80
Potash, permanganate	9¾	10
cyanide, bulk	19	23
iodide, bulk	2.95	3.00
Quicksilver, jobbing lots	52	54
Russian white paraffine oil, technical ℔ gal.	30	45
pharmaceutical	40	65
Resorcin ℔ lb.	80	85
Rochelle salts	17½	18
Saccharine	1.15	1.25
Salicine, bulk	3.75	3.85
Salol, bulk	55	57½
1-lb. bottles	75	77
½-lb. bottles	80	82
¼-lb. bottles	1.00	1.02
Santonine, crystals, bulk	28.70	29.20
powdered	29.20	29.70
Seidlitz mixture	14	14½
Soda benzoate, granular ℔ lb.	23¾	24
powdered	24¾	25
nitrite	5¾	[illegible]
salicylate	27	28
Soluble cotton	80	1.00
St. John's bread	2¾	3
Strontia, nitrate	7¼	8
Strychnine crystals, bulk.. ℔ oz.	46	56
1-oz. vials	51	61
⅛-oz. vials	71	81
Styrax	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar of milk, powdered	12	13
Sulphur roll	[illegible]	[illegible]
flour	2.00	2.40
flowers	2.20	2.00
Tamarinds ℔ lb.	4½	5
Tamarinds ℔ keg.	2.75	3.00
Tartar emetic, in casks.... ℔ lb.	22½	23
Thymol	2.10	2.15
Vanillin ℔ lb.	33	34
Venice, turpentine, art	8½	9
true	23½	25

ACIDS

Benzoate, true ℔ oz.	11¼	12
ex toluol ℔ lb.	23	24
Boric crystals	7	8
powdered	7¼	8
Carbolic, crystals, drums	7½	8½
bottles, pound	13	14
Citric, crystals, domestic	53	53½
Phosphoric, S. G., 1,750	20	24½
S. G., 1,710	19½	24
Pyrogallic	1.30	1.40
Salicylic	22½	23
Tannic, phar. bulk	50	51
U. S. P., bulk	55	56

BALSAMS

Copaiba, South American... ℔ lb.	41	42
Para	44	45
Fir, Canada	11.00	12.00
Oregon	85	1.00
Peru	1.50	1.60
Tolu	50	52½

BARKS

Angostura ℔ lb.	14½	18
Bayberry	5	5½
Black haw of root	17	18
of tree	4½	5
Buckthorn, true	16	18
Canella, alba	8	10
Cascara sagrada	8	10½
Cascarilla quills, long	22	24
quills, medium	18	19
siftings	11	12
Cinchona, red, quills	20	23
broken	12	18
yellow, quills	18	28
broken	Nominal	
Condurango	12½	14
Cottonroot	6½	7
Cramp	6½	7
Dogwood, Jamaica	5	6
Elm, bundles, select	17	19
grinding	9	9½
Lemon peel	6¼	7
Mezereon	9	10
Oak, red	8	9
white	5	6
Orange peel, bitter, Curacao, ¼s	4	5
sweet, Malaga, ribbons	8	10
quarters	Nominal	
sweet, Trieste	6	7
Prickly ash, Southern	14	16
Northern	14	16
Pomegranate	12	13
of fruit	6	7
Quebracho	10	11
Sassafras, ordinary	12	15
select	16	18
Simarubra	11	12
Soap, whole	9	10
cut	10½	11
crushed	9¾	10
Tonga	40	43
Wahoo of root	42	50
of tree	15	18
Wild cherry	7	8
Witch hazel	3½	4
White pine	4	5
White poplar	3½	4

BEANS

Calabar ℔ lb.	35	38
St. Ignatius	18	20
Tonka, Angostura	1.50	1.60
Para	Nominal	
Surinam, crystallized	1.10	1.15
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	4.00	5.00
cuts	3.12½	3.50
Bourbon	3.37½	4.00
South American	3.50	3.75
Tahiti, white label	Nominal	
green label	2.25	2.35

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary ℔ lb.	38	40
XX	42	44
powdered	42	44
Fish (coculus indicus)	3½	4
Juniper	3¼	4
Laurel	5	6
Prickly ash	25	30
Saw palmetto	10	12
Sloe	10	17

ESSENTIAL OILS

Almond, bitter ℔ lb.	5.50	6.50
artificial	40	45
sweet true	50	60
peach-kernel	25	28
Amber, crude	12	14
rectified	32	34
Anise	1.60	1.65
Bay	2.40	2.50
Bergamot	5.10	5.15
Bois de rose	4.00	4.50
Cade	16	20
Camphor, light color, heavy gravity	13	14
Japanese, white	12½	13
Cassia, 75@80 per cent. technical	82½	85
lead free	97½	1.07½
lead free, U. S. P.	1.17½	1.22½
redistilled	1.30	1.40
Cedar leaf	60	65
wood	14	16
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	6.50	14.00
Citronella, Ceylon	48	49
Java	1.25	1.30
Cloves, cans	1.00	1.10
bottles	1.05	1.10
Copaiba	1.00	1.10
Coriander	5.50	7.50
Croton	90	1.00
Cubeb	2.90	3.00
Erigeron	1.30	1.40
Eucalyptus, Australian	45	50
Fennel seel, sweet	1.90	2.00
Geranium, Turkish	3.50	—
rose, Africa	4.75	5.00
Bourbon	3.65	3.75
Ginger	4.25	4.40
Gingergrass	1.75	2.00
Hemlock	50	55
Juniper berries, rectified	75	1.00
twice rectified	85	1.00
wood	23	25
Lavender flowers	3.75	4.00
spike	90	1.10
garden	52½	70
Lemon	2.10	2.25
Lemongrass	1.05	1.10
Limes, expressed	3.25	3.50
distilled	75	80
Linaloe	3.75	4.00
Mace, distilled	70	75
expressed	75	80
Malefern	1.90	2.20
Mustard, natural	3.50	4.00
artificial	1.25	1.30
Neroli, petale	51.00	55.00
bigarade	40.00	50.00
Nutmegs	70	75
Orange	2.20	2.40
Origanum	17	45
Patchouli	4.00	4.85
Pennyroyal, American	1.75	2.00
French	1.05	1.25
Peppermint, tins	3.75	4.00
bottles	4.60	4.75
Petit grains, French	4.75	5.00
South American	3.25	3.50
Pimento	1.70	2.00
Pine needles	36	38
Rose, natural ℔ oz.	10.00	12.00
artificial	2.00	3.00
Rosemary flowers, French ℔ lb.	70	75
Trieste	55	60
Safrol	30	31
Sandalwood, East India	4.75	5.10
West India	1.15	1.25
Sassafras, natural	55	60
artificial	24	26
Savin	1.80	1.90
Spearmint	3.40	3.50
Spruce	45	55
Tansy	4.25	4.50
Thyme, red, French	1.30	1.40
white, French	1.40	1.50
Wintergreen (sweet birch)	1.45	2.00
synthetic	27½	30½
leaf (gaultherial)	4.25	4.50
Wormseed, Baltimore	1.40	1.50
Wormwood	3.50	3.75

FLOWERS

Arnica ℔ lb.	12	14
Calendula, German	40	43
Chamomile, Roman	14	16
German, true	Nominal	
Hungarian, old crop	20	22
Clover tops	8	9
Elder	14	15
Insect, open	18	20
closed	32	34
powdered flowers and stems	14	16
powdered, flowers	22	40
Lavender, ordinary	20	22
select	28	31
Linden	35	—
Poppy, red	40	45
Saffron, American	50	55
Valencia	11.50	11.75

MEDICINAL AND OTHER GUMS.

Aloes, Curacao, cases	8¾	9
in gourds	9½	10
Barbadoes, true	1.25	—
Cape	9	10
Socotrine	22	23
Arabic, firsts	25	35
seconds	19	23
thirds	15	25
fourths	14	16
sorts, amber	10	10½
white	15	16
Ammoniac, tears	20	25
Asafoetida	25	1.20
Benzoin, Siam	1.50	2.00
Sumatra	34	40
Camphor, Am., ref'd bbls., bulk	—	44½
cases of 100 blocks	—	45
squares of 4 ozs	—	45½
16s, in 1-lb. cartons	—	46
24s and 32s, in 1-lb. cartons	47½	48
foreign, refined	44½	48
Chicle	60	65
Euphorbium	12	14
Galbanum	60	70
Gamboge, pipe	67½	70
broken	65	67½
Guaiac	27	30
Kadaya, whole	9	17
powdered	15	22
Kino	22	35
Mastic	60	62
Myrrh, select	16	20
sorts	15	16
siftings	13	15
Olibanum, siftings	4½	5
sorts	9½	10
tears	10	12
Sandarac	19	20
Scammony, resin	1.75	2.00
Aleppo	2.50	2.75
Virgin	3.50	6.50
Senegal, picked	14	22
sorts	11½	12½
Spruce	85	1.15
Thus ℔ 280 lbs.	9.00	10.00
Tragacanth, Aleppo, firsts.. ℔ lb.	1.20	1.30
seconds	80	90
thirds	65	75
sorts	30	35
Turkey, firsts	85	90
seconds	60	70
thirds	40	50

HERBS AND LEAVES

Aconite ℔ lb.	7	8
Bay, true	10	15
Buchu, short	1.45	1.50
long	1.30	1.35
Belladonna	50	55
Cannabis indica, tops	1.60	1.65
Chiretta	14	16
Coca, Huanoco	30	—
Truxillo	25	—
Coltsfoot	6	6½
Conium	6	6½
Damiana	8	9
Deer tongue	7¼	8
Digitalis	7½	8½
Eucalyptus	4	4½
Euphorbia pilulifera	14	15
Grindelia robusta	5	6
Henbane, German	15	19
Russian	7	9
Henna	14	16
Horehound	6¾	7
Jaborandi	14	15
Laurel	3⅜	3⅝
Lobelia	9½	10
Matico	25	30
Marjoram, German	18	21
French	10	10½
Pennyroyal	4	5
Peppermint, American	11	12
German	42	45
Pichi	12	13
Pulsatilla	30	35
Prince's pine	8	10
Rose, red	1.50	1.75
Rosemary	3	4
Rue	3½	9
Sage, stemless	4	4¼
grinding	3	3½
Savory	3⅞	4½
Skullcap, U. S. P.	30	32
Senna, Alex., whole leaf	35	38
half leaf	30	33
siftings	13	16
Tinnevelly	7	9
pods	6	7
Spearmint, American	15	25
Stramonium	7½	8½
Thyme	4¾	5
Uva ursi	3¼	4
Witchhazel	5	5½
Wormwood, foreign	7	7½
Yerba santa	8	9

ROOTS

Aconite, German ℔ lb.	13	15
Alkanet	6	6½
Althea, whole	16	18
cut	22	24
Angelica, German	18	20
American	15	16
Arnica, Montana	40	45
Arrowroot, Bermuda	45	50
St. Vincent, bbls	8½	9
Belladonna atropa	10	11
Berberis aquifolium	11	12
Bitter	24	28
Blood	9	9½
Blueflag	13	15
Bryonia	12	—
Burdock	7	8
Calamus, bleached	23	25
unbleached	9	10
Cohosh, black	4	4½
blue	5	6
Colchicum	11	12
Colombo	6	7
Culvers	14	17
Dandelion, German	10½	11
Doggrass	6½	7
Echinacea	22	24
Elecampane	6½	7
Galangal	8	9
Geranium	4	5
Gelsemium	5	6
Gentian	6¼	6¾
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	8	11
bleached	15	16
Ginseng, wild Southern	6.00	6.25
Northwestern	6.25	7.00
Eastern	6.25	7.00
cultivated	5.00	5.50
Golden seal	4.50	4.75
powdered	5.15	5.25
Hellebore, white	9	10
black	6	6½
powdered, white	10	11
Hydrangea	5	5½
Ipecac, Cartagena	1.42½	1.45
Rio	2.00	2.10
Jalap	13	20
Kava kava	18	20
Lady slipper	24	25
Licorice, in bales	4½	5½
selected, bundles	9	11
Lovage, American	30	50
German	22	25
Manaca, true	60	70
Mandrake	11	13
Musk, Russian	12	13
Orris, Florentine, bold	19	20
small	17	18
Verona	14	15
fingers	75	—
Pareira brava	14	16
Pellitory	20	22
Pink, true	65	75
Pleurisy	15	16
Poke	5½	6
Rhatany	11	13
Rhubarb, Canton	40	42½
Shensi	—	80
high dried	14	15
clippings	19	20
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	45	50
Mexican	32	33
Senega, Southwestern	50	60
Northwestern	60	65
Southern	Nominal	
Serpentaria	42	44
Skunk cabbage	10	12
Snake, Canada	14	35
Spikenard	10	12
Squaw vine	8	9
Squills, white	4	5
Stillingia	6	7
Stone	6	7
Unicorn, false (helonias)	50	55
true (aletris)	26	30
Valerian, Belgian	9	10
German	15	16
English	25	30
Wild yam	6	6½
Yellow dock	6	7
Zodeary	4½	5

SEEDS

Anise, Italian	12	12½
Spanish	10	10½
star	20	20½
Canary, Sicily	6½	7
Smyrna	5.80	5.85
South American	5.70	5.80
Caraway	7.80	8.00
Cardamoms, bleached	1.30	1.75
decorticated	1.15	1.30
Celery	18	19
Colchicum	20	21
Conium	9	10
Coriander, natural	4¼	5
bleached	5	6
Cumin, Malta	9	9½
Morocco	8½	9
Dill	8½	9
Fennel, German, large	10	12
small	8	8½
Italian	7	7½
Roumanian	Nominal	
Flax ℔ bbl.	10.00	10.25
ground ℔ lb.	5¼	6¼
Foenugreek	3	3½
Hemp, Manchurian	2½	3
Russian	2⅝	3
Larkspur	25	30
Lobelia	25	27
Millet, natural	1.90	2.20
hulled	4¼	4¾
Mustard, Bari, brown	6	6¼
California, brown	5	5½
German, brown	4¼	4¾
Sicily, brown	5¾	6¼
Trieste, brown	6	6½
English, yellow	6	6¼
German, yellow	4	4¾
Parsley	20	21
Poppy, Dutch	6¼	6½
German	5¾	6¼
Pumpkin	12	15
Quince	60	70
Rape, English	5¾	6¼
German	4¼	4¾
Sabadilla	15	16
Stavesacre	10	11
Stramonium	8	8½
Strophanthus, Kombe	40	42
Hispidus	38	40
Sunflower, striped	3½	4
Worm, Levant	38	39
American	9½	10

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1 ℔ lb.	17¾	18
shortstick ℔ lb.	10½	11
Batavia No. 2	9½	11
No. 1, Saigon rolls	29	30
China, cs	7½	8
broken extra	5⅜	5½
buds	11½	12
Chillies, Japan	13½	14
Mombassa	14½	15
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 1	30	31
No. 2	29	30
No. 3	26	27
Cloves, Amboyna	26	26½
Zanzibar	15	15¼
Penang	28½	29
Ginger, Cochin, "A, B, C"	6¼	6½
Cochin "D"	5¼	5½
Africa, No. 1	4⅞	5
Japan	5¼	5½
Mace, Banda	64	64½
Penang, No. 1	61	62
Penang, No. 2	56	57
No. 2 Batavia	49	50
Nutmegs, 105s to 110s	13½	13¾
75s to 80s	15	15¼
grinding	13½	13¾
Paprika, Hungarian	29	32
Spanish	16	19
Pepper, black, Singapore	11¼	11½
Acheen	10¾	11
Aleppy	11¼	11½
Lampong	10¾	10⅞
Tellicherry	11½	11⅝
white, Singapore	19	19¼
Penang	17	17¼
Pimento	4⅛	4¼

WAXES

Bayberry	27	30
Beeswax, white pure	47½	50
yellow, crude	39	40
yellow, refined	40	41
Candelilla	22	24
Carnauba, Flor	50	51
No. 1	45	46
No. 2, regular	42½	43
No. 2, North Country	32	33
No. 3	33	33½
North Country	28¼	29
Ceresin, yellow	12	22
white	14	28
Japan	11¼	11½
Montan, crude	6½	7½
bleached	24	25
Ozokerite, crude, brown	21	22
green	25	30
refined white	[illegible]	[illegible]
refined yellow	[illegible]	[illegible]

Paraffine	— @	—
120@122 m. p.	3¼@	3¼
122@124 m. p.	3½@	3¾
124@126 m. p.	3½@	3¾
128@130 m. p.	3½@	3¾
refined, domestic, 120 m. p.	4¼@	4¾
125 m. p.	4¾@	5
130 m. p.	5¼@	5½
135 m. p.	6¼@	6½
refined, foreign, 125 m. p.	4½@	4¾
130 m. p.	5 @	5¼
135 m. p.	5½@	6
140 m. p.	6 @	6¼
Spermaceti, block	29 @	30
cakes	30 @	31

HEAVY CHEMICALS

Alkali, 48 per cent., in bags, f. o. b. works ... ℔ 100 lbs.	67½@	72½
light 58 per cent., in bags, f. o. b. works on the basis of 48 per cent.	57½@	62½
Bleach, over 35 per cent.	1.20 @	1.30
Salt cake, glassmakers', bulk	55 @	65
Soda, bicarb., English	2¾@	3
American, f. o. b. works	1 @	1.10
Soda caustic, domestic, f. o. b. works, in drums, 60 per cent.	1.55 @	1.60
70@76 per cent., in drums, f. o. b. works, on the basis of 60 per cent.	1.42½@	1.47½
powdered or granulated, 76 per cent.	2 @	2¼
Sal soda, American	60 @	80
Sulphide of soda, 30 per cent crystals, in barrels	1½@	1¾
60 per cent. fused or broken, iron barrels	2¼@	2½

ACIDS

Acid, acetic, 28 p. c., in bbls	1.50 @	1.65
glacial acetic, 99½ per cent., carboys	7¾@	8¼
hydrofluoric, 30 per cent., in bbls. ℔ lb.	3 @	3½
48 per cent., in carboys	6 @	6½
52 per cent., in carboys	6½@	7
lactic acid, 22 per cent	1.90 @	2.00
oxalic, in casks	7¼@	7½
sulphuric, 60 deg.	85 @	1.00
66 deg.	1.00 @	1.10
battery acid, carboys	1 @	1¼
oleum	1¼@	1½
muriatic, 18 deg., in carboys	1.15 @	1.65
20 deg.	1.30 @	1.65
22 deg.	1.45 @	1.75
Aqua fortis, 36 deg. in carboys	3¾@	4½
38 deg.	4 @	4¼
40 deg.	4¼@	4¾
42 deg.	4¾@	5
nitric, 30 deg., in carboys	3½@	4¼
38 deg.	4¼@	4½
40 deg.	4½@	4¾
42 deg.	4¾@	5¼
tartaric crystals	— @	30¼
powdered	— @	30½

MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICALS

Acetate of lime ℔ 100 lbs.	1.50 @	1.55
Acetate of lead, brown broken	7¼@	7½
white crystals	9½@	9¾
white broken	8¾@	9
Alum, lump	1.75 @	2.00
ground	1.85 @	2.00
powdered	2¾@	3
Anhydrous ammonia	— @	25
Antimony, needle, glassmakers' grade	3¾@	4
Antimony, oxide	6 @	6½
Aqua ammonia (in dms.), 16 deg. ℔ lb.	2¼@	2½
18 deg.	2¾@	3
20 deg.	3¼@	3½
26 deg.	4¾@	5¼
Ammoniac, sal, gray	5⅞@	6¼
granulated, white	6¼@	6½
lump	10 @	10½
Argols	2¾@	19
Arsenic, white	3 @	3¼
red	5¾@	6½
Arsenate of lead	4¾@	5¼
Barium chloride	32.00 @	32.50
Brimstone, crude, long ton	22.00 @	22.50
Carbonate of copper	13¼@	15
Carbon, tetrachloride, in drums	7¾@	7½
Cream tartar, crystals ℔ lb.	— @	23¾
powdered, 99 per cent	— @	24
Chlorate of soda, f. o. b. works	7¼@	8
Chloride of calcium ℔ 100 lbs.	60 @	65
Copperas, in barrels	65 @	75
Glauber's salt, in barrels	60 @	75
Nitrate of lead	8½@	8¼
Potash, chlor., crys., f.o.b. works	7¼@	7¾
powdered	7½@	8
carb., calcined, 80@85 p. c.	3 @	3½
calcined, 96@98 per cent	4½@	4¾
hydrated, 80@85 per cent	3¾@	4¾
caustic, 90 per cent	4.35 @	4.65
Saltpeter, crude	4¾@	5
refined	4¾@	5¾
Sulphate, alumina, low grade	90 @	1¼
high grade	1¼@	1¾
Sulphite of soda, crystals	2¼@	2¾
dry powdered	5¼@	6
Tin, oxide	35 @	37
Blue vitriol	4.65 @	4.75
Zinc, carbonate	8½@	9
chloride	4½@	4¾
sulphate	2.35 @	2.65

AMMONIATES

Ammonia, sulph., foreign, prompt	2.57½@	—
futures	2.60 @	—
Ammonia, sulph., domestic, spot	2.57½@	—
futures	2.60 @	—
Fish scrap, drier, 11 p. c. ammonia and 14 p. c. bone phosphate, f.o.b. fish works. ℔ unit	3.00 &	10
wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, 3 p. c. phosphoric acid, delivered	— @	—
Ground fish guano, imported, 10 and 11 p. c. ammonia and 15-17 p. c. bone phosphate, c. i. f. N. Y., Balto. or Phila	— @	—
Tankage, 11 p. c. and 15 p. c. f. o. b. Chicago	2.60 &	10
Tankage, 10 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago, ground	2.85 &	10
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago, ground	2.85 &	10
Tankage, concentrated, f. o. b. Chicago, 14 to 15 per cent., f. o. b. Chicago	3.00 &	10
Garbage, tankage, f.o.b. Chicago	9.00 @	—
Sheep manure, concentrated, f. o. b. Chicago ℔ ton	13.00 @	—
Hoofmeal, f. o. b. Chicago ℔ unit	2.60 @	2.70
Dried blood, 12-13 p. c. ammonia, f. o. b. New York	3.00 @	—
Chicago	2.87½@	—
Nitrate of soda, 95 p. c. spot ℔ 100 lbs.	2.07½@	—
futures, 95 p. c.	2.12½@	—

PHOSPHATES

Acid phosphate ℔ unit	45 @	50
Bones, rough, hard ℔ ton	22.50 @	24.00
soft steamed unground	21.50 @	22.00
ground, steamed, 1¼ p. c. ammonia and 60 p. c. bone phosphate	20.00 @	21.00
ditto, 3 and 50 p. c.	23.50 @	24.00
raw, ground 4 p. c. ammonia and 50 p. c. bone phosphate	28.50 @	30.00
South Carolina phosphate rock, kiln dried, f. o. b. Ashley River	3.50 @	3.75
Florida land pebble phosphate rock, 68 per cent, f. o. b. Port Tampa, Fla.	3.00 @	3.25
Florida high grade phosphate hard rock 77 per cent., f. o. b. Florida ports	5.75 @	6.25
Tennessee phosphate rock, f. o. b. Mt. Pleasant, domestic, 78@80 p. c. ℔ ton	5.00 @	5.50
75 p. c. guaranteed	4.75 @	5.00
68@72 p. c.	4.25 @	4.50

POTASHES

Muriate of potash, 80-85 per cent., basis 80 per cent., in bags	39.07 @	—
Muriate of potash, min. 95 per cent., basis 80 per cent., in bags	40.75 @	—
Muriate of potash, min. 98 per cent., basis 80 per cent., in bags	41.65 @	—
Sulphate of potash, 90-95 per cent., basis 80 per cent., in bags	47.57 @	—
Double manure salt, 48-53 per cent., basis 48 per cent., in bags	25.04 @	—
Manure salts, min. 20 per cent., K_2O, in bulk	13.58 @	—
Hardsalt, min. 16 per cent., K_2O, in bulk	10.87 @	—
Kainit, min. 12.4 per cent., K_2O, in bulk	8.36 @	—

PYRITES

Spanish crude, unwashed fines, per unit, averaging 48@52 p. c. of sulphur, ex ship	10½@	11
Spanish smalls, washed fines	10½@	11
Furnace size lump ore, washed, averaging 48@52 p. c. of sulphur	— @	13
Spanish lump, washed	— @	13
Furnace size, high grade, practically non-arsenical; less than 1-16 p. c. arsenic	13 @	13¾
Lump, unbroken, Spanish ore	— @	13½
Domestic concentrates, f. o. b. mill	8 @	8½

DYESTUFFS

Acetate of soda ℔ lb.	3¾@	4½
Acid, picric, kegs	50 @	55
tannic, commercial	35½@	37
crystals	58 @	65
Albumen, egg	40 @	70
blood	19 @	25
Alizarine, red	15½@	½
Alumina, chloride	1.80 @	2¼
Aniline oil	10½@	11
salts	8¾@	9
Annatto, fine	32 @	35
seed	7 @	7½
Antimony salt, 75 per cent	14 @	14½
65 per cent	11½@	12½
47 per cent	9¾@	10
Bichloride of tin, 50 deg.	11¼@	11¾
Bichromate of potash	6¾@	7
Bichromate of soda	4¾@	4¾
Bisulphate of soda, not incl. pkg.	75 @	1.37½
Carmine of indigo	60 @	70
Cochineal, Teneriffe, silver	— @	—
rosy black	—@	45
gray black	48 @	50
Fine Madras	50 @	55
Cudbear, French	12 @	15
concentrated	23 @	28
English	7¾@	10
Cutch, bales	5 @	6
boxes	— @	—
slabs	— @	—
Dextrine, imported potato	6 @	7
British gum	3.12 @	3.23
domestic potato	5½@	7
Divi-divi ℔ ton	45.00 @	55.00
Flavine ℔ lb.	40 @	60
Fustic, stick ℔ ton	12.00 @	23.00
young root	— @	45.00
Gambier, spot, ex store ℔ lb.	4¼@	4½
cube No. 1	5¾@	6
cube No. 2	— @	—
Hypo. of soda, bbls. ℔ cwt.	1.30 @	1.50
kegs	1.40 @	1.60
Indigo, Bengal, low grade ℔ lb.	67½@	—
medium	— @	75
high grade	80 @	95
Kurpahs	50 @	60
Guatemala	65 @	80
Madras	58 @	65
J. (synthetic)	18 @	20
Indigotine	95 @	1.80
Logwood, stick ℔ ton	15.00 @	20.00
roots	11.00 @	14.00
Madder, Dutch ℔ lb.	12 @	14
French	— @	—
Myrobolanes	27 @	34
Muriate of tin, 36 deg. ℔ lb.	11 @	11½
52 deg.	17 @	17½
Nitrate of iron, commercial	1½@	1¾
true	4 @	4½
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	16 @	16½
Chinese	15 @	15½
Persian berries	15 @	—
Phosphate of soda, com.	2.10 @	2.30
Prussiate of soda	8¾@	9
Prussiate of potash, yellow	12¼@	12¾
red	21 @	23
Quercitron ℔ ton	22.00 @	25.00
Sago flour ℔ lb.	2¾@	2¾
Salts of tartar	5 @	7½
Silicate of soda, liquir	65 @	1.50
crystals	2 @	2¾
Soluble oil, 50 per cent	6½@	10
5@85 per cent	11 @	12
Starch, corn, pearl	2.00 @	2.20
potato	5¼@	5¾
rice	7 @	8
wheat	4¾@	5¼
Stannate of soda	17 @	—
Sumac, Sicily No. 1 (29 per cent. tannic acid) shipment	— @	—
28 p. c. tannic acid, spot	62 @	—
28 p. c. tannic acid, shpts	— @	—
Tartar emetic	—@	21½
Tin crystals	26 @	—
Turmeric, Madras	4½@	4¾
Aleppy	4¼@	4½
Pubna	5½@	5¾
China	3½@	4¾
Cochin, bulbs	— @	—
Turkey red oil	6¼@	10
Zinc dust	5¾@	6

CHIPPED DYEWOOD

Barwood ℔ lb.	2 @	2¼
Camwood	6 @	7
Fustic	1½@	3
Hypernic	2 @	3
Logwood	1¼@	1¾
Red sanders	3 @	3

EXTRACTS

Archil, double ℔ lb.	8 @	10
concentrated	14 @	15
Barberry, French	22 @	28
Chestnut	3¾@	4
Oak	3 @	3½
Hemlock	3¾@	3¾
Fustic, solid	8 @	11
liquid, 51 deg.	6 @	8
Gall	12 @	15
Indigo	8 @	12
Logwood, solid	8 @	12
liquid, 51 deg.	5 @	10
42 deg.	4 @	6
crystals	10 @	15
Quebracho, solid	4¾@	5¼
51 deg.	3½@	4
42 deg.	2¾@	3
Quercitron	2¾@	4
Palmetto	2¾@	3¼
Persian berry	12 @	14
Sumac	6 @	6½

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

The prices or the following principal articles at the close of the market on the corresponding date of the three previous years will be of interest:—

CHEMICALS.	1913.	1912.	1911.
Bleaching powder, over 35 p. c., 100 lbs.	$1.25	$1.40	$1.17½
Brimstone, crude, dom.	22.00	22.00	22.00
Caustic soda, 60 p. c.	1.57½	1.70	1.80
Caustic soda, 76-78 p. c.	1.47½	1.60	1.70
Sal soda, Am.	.60	.60	.60
Soda, bicarb., Am.	1.00	1.00	1.00
Soda, alkali, 48 p. c.	.65	.72½	.80
Soda nitrate, 95 p. c., spot	2.47½	2.45	2.15
Cream tartar, crystals.	.23¾	.23¾	.28½
Muriate of Potash, 80 p. c. 2,000 lbs.	38.65	38.55	38.05
Chlorate of potash, crystals, f. o. b.	.08¼	.08¼	.08¼
Kainit, min., 12.4 p. c., 1.16 p. c. arsenic	8.45	8.45	8.25
PAINTS.			
White lead in oil	.06¾	.07¼	.07¼
Litharge, Am. powdered	.06½	.07	.05½
Paris green, bulk, kgs.	.12	.12	.13
Orange, mineral, Am.	.08¼	.08¼	.08¼
Venetian red, English	1.15	1.15	1.15
Venetian red, American	.75	.75	.75
Barytes, white prime, foreign	19.00	18.50	18.50
Whiting, commercial	.45	.42	.45
DRUGS.			
Opium, cs. ℔ cs.	5.85	6.20	6.30
Morphine, bulk ℔ oz.	4.20	4.45	3.70
Quinine, 100-oz. tins	.21½	.19½	.14
Alcohol, 190 U. S. P.	2.47	2.56	2.52
Borax crystals, bbls.	.04	.03¾	.03¾
Beans, tonka, Angostura	5.00	5.50	4.50
Cuttlefish, Trieste	.15	.13	.15
Cubeba, ordinary	.40	.40	.42
Glycerine, C. P., bulk	.19¼	.20	.22¾
Oil, castor, bbls., No. 1	.09¾	.10	.10½
Oil, cassia, technical	.85	.85	.87½
Oil, codliver, Nor.	23.50	20.00	32.00
Oil, peppermint, bottles	3.30	3.35	3.25
Oil, sassafras, natural	.60	.62½	.70
Quicksilver	.57	.60	.70
Asafœtida	.30	.70	1.00
Gum arabic, sorts, amber	.08	.08	.08
Camphor, ref., bbls., Am.	.42½	.44	.45
Shellac, D. C.	.27½	.20	.22
Senna, Alex., natural	.37	.21	.20
Senega root, N'western	.80	.62	.50
Ipecac, Rio	2.00	2.35	2.00
Jalap	.20	.22	.30
Canary seed, Smyrna	.05½	.03½	.03¼
Caraway seed	.05¾	.07¾	.05¼
Mustard seed, Cal. brown	.05	.06¼	.06¼
Rapeseed, German	.04½	.05¼	.04
OILS.			
Cottonseed prime yellow summer	.08¾	.06¾	.06¼
Olive, yellow, denatured	.85	.70	.85
Cocoanut, Ceylon lb.	.12½	.08¾	.09
Lard, prime winter	.95	.85	.75
Linseed, 5-bbl. lots	.48	.72	.87
Sperm, bleached winter, cold test, 38 deg.	.72	.72	.82
Whale, bleached, winter	.52	.52	.58
City linseed cake, domestic ℔ ton	25.00	32.50	32.00
Spirits of turpentine	.38½	.47	.54
DYESTUFFS.			
Bichromate, potash	.06¾	.07¾	.07¾
Cochineal, Teneriffe, S.	..	.27½	.27½
Cutch	.04¾	.05	.08
Gambier, lb.	.04¾	.05½	.06
Indigo, Bengal, h. gde.	.80	.80	.80
Prussiate potash, yellow	.16	.14	.13¼
Starch, corn, bags	1.92	2.55	1.95
Sumac, Sicily, 28 p. c.	69.00	52.00	50.00

Postal Authorities Offer New Regulations on Mailing of Poisons.

Though not as liberal in its allowances as had been hoped in some quarters of the manufacturing and wholesale drug trade, a new regulation, far more specific in its definitions of "poisonous substances," which may be admitted to the mails, has just been prepared and submitted to the drug and chemical trades of the country by Second Assistant Postmaster General Joseph Stewart and is meeting with the approval of a majority of shippers of these articles. Section 217 of the United States Criminal Code prohibits the mailing of all kinds of poison and "all articles and compositions containing poison," but provides that "the Postmaster General may permit the transmission in the mails, under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe as to preparation and packing of any articles which are not outwardly or of their own force dangerous or injurious to life, health or property" and, in accordance with the authority thus conferred upon him, the Postmaster General has promulgated regulations relating to the admissability to the mails of medicines and anesthetic agents, when inclosed in packages and properly labeled. Hitherto, however, these regulations have been so indefinite in their description of the articles which may thus be mailed as to create considerable doubt in the minds of shippers of these goods. The proposed regulation, which is to be substituted for paragraph 4 under Section 472 of the Postal Regulations, has been drafted in response to a general appeal for a more definite ruling on the mailability of medicinal preparations and sanitary articles which was voiced especially at the outset of this year by the Drug Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation.

The proposed new regulation, which in many respects goes far toward clarifying the ambiguous and almost unintelligible wording of the present regulation, reads as follows:—

4. Poisonous substances used for sanitary or medecinal purposes or in the arts and sciences which are not outwardly or of their own force dangerous or injurious to life, health or property, and not in themselves unmailable (see Sections 454 and 480) may be admitted to the mails for transmission in the domestic mails when inclosed in containers made of metal, wood, papier-mache or similar materials, in such manner as to render impossible the escape of any of the contents: Provided, That the article mailed bears the label or superscription of the manufacturer thereof, or dealer therein, or of the licensed physician, dentist or veterinarian preparing or prescribing the same and that there be written or printed on such label and on the outside wrapper of the package the word "Poison" in plain letters in red ink, and also that the name and address of the sender shall appear on the outside wrapper of the package: Provided further, That no preparation of cocaine, its salts or derivatives, or any preparations containing any of them or any preparation of coca leaves, shall be admitted to the mail: Provided further, That no preparation containing more than one of the following substances in the amount stated, viz., two grains of opium or its equivalent of an opium preparation, one-fourth of a grain of morphine, one-fourth of a grain of heroin, one grain of codeine, or any salt or derivative of any of them in one fluid ounce, or, if solid or semi-solid preparation, in one avoirdupois ounce, shall be admitted to the mails.

The Drug Trade Section, which has been asked to approve the proposed regulation, has not yet reached any decision on this subject as its members are not united in their indorsement or disapproval of the suggested paragraph defining the articles which may be admitted to the mails. Some of its members had hoped for a more liberal ruling and are rather disgruntled at the limitations in the contemplated regulation while at a loss to understand the meaning of the prohibition against the mailing of preparations "containing more than one of the following substances in the amount stated." Presumably this prohibition is intended to prevent the mailing of compounds in which two or more of the derivatives of opium have been employed, but as the incompatibility of these substances prevents the making of such preparations, the Drug Trade Section's members, who object to this prohibition, contend that it is virtually meaningless. Even before the attempted prosecution of a prominent domestic pharmaceutical manufacturer for mailing 500 tablets containing one-twenty-fourth of a grain each of heroin, last February had focused the attention of the drug trade upon the need for a more explicit ruling on the medicinal preparations which may be mailed, the Drug Trade Section had proposed to the postal authorities the following regulation:—

Medicinal preparations which contain poison in sufficient quantity and form, in combination with other ingredients, to be used exclusively as a curative or remedial substance, and which are not dangerous or injurious to life, safety, health or property, may be admitted to the mails for transmission in the domestic mails when enclosed in packages, in conformity with the conditions prescribed in Section 474: Provided, That the article mailed bears the label or superscription of the manufacturer thereof or dealer therein, or of the licensed physician, pharmacist, dentist or veterinarian preparing or prescribing the same.

The Drug Trade Section's proposed regulation would admit virtually all medicinal preparations intended for use exclusively for curative or remedial purposes, while the regulation suggested by the Postmaster General, through the Second Assistant, expressly excludes cocaine and all preparations thereof or of its derivatives and admits to the mails only the opium and opium derivative articles which are exempted from the provisions of the Harrison bill and Boylan law. The present indefinite regulation follows:—

Medicines and anesthetic agents which are not outwardly or of their own force dangerous or injurious to life, health or property, and not in themselves unmailable (see Sections 480 and 497), may be admitted to the mails when enclosed in packages in conformity with the conditions prescribed in Section 496: Provided, That the terms "medicines" and "anesthetic agents" shall not be construed to mean poisons: Provided further, That the article mailed bears the label or superscription of the manufacturer thereof, or dealer therein, or of the licensed physician, surgeon, dentist or veterinarian preparing or prescribing the same.

In response to inquiries for an interpretation of the term "poisons" in the existing regulation, the general superintendent in the office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General has hitherto stated that "medicines containing small proportions of poison may be sent in the mails, but medicines containing a sufficient quantity of poison as to render the compound a poison are not mailable." For example, he has added, "strychnine, although intended for use as a medicine, is not admissible to the mails, but the usual compound of iron and strychnine is mailable."

At a meeting of a special committee of the Drug Trade Section, held last Tuesday afternoon, for the purpose of considering the proposed regulation, no conclusion was reached as to whether the Section would approve the paragraph or suggest further changes in it and it was therefore decided to hold another meeting for this purpose this Tuesday, July 14.

Cottonseed Cake-Meal Rates Charge.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Washington, July 10, 1914.

A charge against rates on cottonseed cake and meal from Oklahoma points to rate points along the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road in extending from Kansas to Minnesota, Nebraska and Colorado, is contained in a complaint filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Cottonseed Crushers' Association of Oklahoma. The complaint in this case is that the rates are unreasonable compared with rates on cottonseed products from points in Tennessee and Arkansas to similar destinations in the States above mentioned.

Canal Requisitions.

The following requisitions for supplies for the Panama Canal have been received by the general purchasing officer at Washington. Bids will be called for in the ordinary course within the next few days:—

9,000 gallons carbolic acid.
135,000 pounds resin.
24,300 pounds caustic soda.

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DRUG MARKET

Unless otherwise specified, our prices are those prevailing in the New York Market, and are for large quantities. Complete prices current will be found on pages 39, 40 and 41, and table of contents on page 23.

Saturday Noon, July 11, 1914.

Considerable improvement was noted in the buying movement in the drug market at the outset of the week, when an accumulation of purchasing orders temporarily withheld by the Independence Day holiday reached importers and other handlers of the leading commodities here, but within the last few days business in all except a few lines has diminished until it is now reaching only mid-summer proportions, with consumers taking merely enough to meet immediate requirements. Aside from a further sharp uplift of opium prices, due to continued unfavorable reports on the harvesting of the gum and crop outlook in Turkey, price changes have been of little consequence, embracing a further cut in quotations for soda salicylate and salicylic acid and numerous further concessions in botanical drugs, inspired by a desire on the part of many holders to encourage buying operations and thereby convert at least a portion of their stocks into cash.

Among the lowered prices are those for corn syrup and corn sugar, small flake manna, menthol, nitrate of silver, thymol, Java citronella oil, wormwood oil, cut althea root, German dandelion root, Mexican sarsaparilla root and German poppy seed, while chief among the advanced figures have been those for Norwegian codliver oil, crude fusel oil, wild cherry bark, Zanzibar and Amboyna cloves and No. 1 Africa ginger.

Of considerable interest to shippers of pharmaceuticals and proprietary remedies containing so-called "poisons" has been the issuance by the Post Office Department at Washington, D. C., of a proposed regulation modifying the United States Criminal Code's prohibition of the sending of all poison and substances containing poison through the mails. Although not as liberal in its allowances as that suggested by the Drug Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, the new regulation is a decided improvement over the present one, which is so ambiguous and indefinite in its definition of the poison-content articles admissible to the mails as to be practically unintelligible. The regulation proposed by the Post Office Department will permit the mailing of substances containing the minimum quantities of opium and its derivatives which are exempted from the provisions of the Harrison bill and Boylan law, but expressly prohibits the mailing of preparations of cocaine, its salts or derivatives and all preparations containing any of them as well as all preparations of coca leaves.

The principal changes which have been made in prices within the week follow:—

ADVANCED.	DECLINED.
Opium, gum, 20c.; powdered and granular, 30c.	Menthol, 5c.
Codliver oil, 50c.	Corn syrup, 1½c.
Fusel oil, crude, 5c.	Corn sugar, 1c.
Wild cherry bark, 1c.	Manna, small flake, 3c.
Cloves, Zanzibar, ½c.; Amboyna, 2½c.	Nitrate of silver, ¾c.
Thymol, 10c.	Soda salicylate, 3c.
Citronella oil, Java, 10c.	Salicylic acid, 2½c.
Peppermint oil, 5c.	
Wormwood oil, 25c.	
Althea root, cut, 2c.	
Dandelion root, German, ½c.	
Sarsaparilla root, Mexican, 1c.	
Poppy seed, German, ¼c.	

Less important price changes will be found in the drugs section of the wholesale prices current tables, beginning with opium quotations or in the following paragraphs:

OPIUM.

Additional advices from the producing regions of Turkey and other sections where the gum of medicinal quality is obtained have told of a continuance of heavy rainfalls in these districts within the week and these reports have been accompanied by stories of serious losses of the milky substance from the incised poppy plants which has been washed out of the receptacles placed under the plants by gatherers and of a resultant curtailment of this year's yield, necessitating a lowering of the estimates on the 1914 yield by at least 1,000 cases. New York importers and other large handlers of the gum have advanced their prices again. The latest marking up of quotations for the gum, which was raised 15c. at the close of the previous week, has amounted to 30c. further and has made the revised asking figures $7.30 for druggists' quality gum in cases and $7.35 in jobbing quantities. The powdered and granular grades have been marked up similarly, making their total uplift for the week 30c. and their revised quotations $8.30 for the former grade and $8.40 for the latter. It is still thought possible to obtain the powdered and granular descriptions in some quarters of the local market at $8.20 and $8.30 respectively, on an order in hand, but these figures are not quoted openly, nor to every prospective buyer. The primary markets in Turkey report an advance of 6d. further at the close of the week and a further upward movement is looked for there, as the recent advance has inspired extensive buying in those centers. Only a moderate purchasing movement is yet reported here.

By cable, our correspondents in the primary markets have advised us at the close of the week as follows:—

Smyrna, July 10, 1914.

Sales of 112 cases of gum have been made here within the week at 15s.@17s. 9d. for the new, and at 16s.@18s. 9d. for the old. The market is now very strong and advancing. Arrivals to date have amounted to 473 cases, as compared with 615 cases for the corresponding period of last year.

Constantinople, July 11, 1914.

There have been sales here within the week of ten cases of gum at 16s. 6d. Arrivals to date have amounted to 73 cases, as compared with 131 cases for the corresponding period of last year.

By mail, our correspondents in Smyrna have advised us as follows:—

Smyrna, June 27, 1914.

The demand continued active and this has brought about a further advance in prices. Quotations include for rich manufacturing 16s. 2d. to 16s. 4d. per pound, with buyers The stock of old opium is now reduced to 600 cases.

Arrivals of new crop have begun to come down and the quality looks so far quite good. The yield is supposed to exceed 7,500 cases in Asia Minor and Macedonia.

The political agitation now reigning contributes in keeping prices up.

MORPHINE.

Despite the latest sharp advance in the cost of opium, manufacturers of this derivative continue to offer their output on a bulk basis of $6.40 per ounce in fifty-ounce lots, in one delivery, or in equal monthly shipments within sixty days. A fair demand is noted for this product.

CODEINE.

No reflection of the most recent marking up of prices for opium has yet been noted in manufacturers' quotations for this derivative, which is on a bulk basis of $5.75 per ounce for the alkaloid and nitrate forms, in ten-ounce lots, in one delivery. A moderate demand is reported for this commodity.

QUININE.

Both German and American manufacturers of the salts continue to hold their output strongly on a bulk basis of 26c. in 100-ounce tins, while outside lots of the Amsterdam, German and Java sulphate are likewise being firmly maintained by second hands in the local market at substantially the same level, in view of the continued strength manifested in the Amsterdam and other foreign markets as a result of the unabated observance of the terms of cinchona bark price-maintenance agreement by Java bark growers and European salts markers. The next big public offering of the salts will occur this week, when 50,000 ounces of Java salts, of British pharmacopœial qual-

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Powd. Black Antimony	Quince Seed
Phosphoric Acid	Lac Sulphur
Levant Worm Seed	Socotrine Aloes
Barbadoes Aloes	Papain
Florentine Orris Root	P. & S. Licorice
Eucalyptus Leaves	Cannabis Indica
Short Buchu Leaves	Henna Leaves
Larkspur Seed	Sabadilla Seed
Grains Paradise	Rosemary Leaves
Rhubarb Root	Agar Agar
Russian Licorice Root	Oil Poppy Seed
Spanish Saffron	Spanish Olive Oil
Norway Tar	Salad Oil, Italian
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ity, will be placed on sale at the Amsterdam salts sale, scheduled for Thursday, July 16, and the next Amsterdam bark auction of druggists' quality will be held in that center on Friday, July 17, preceding which by one day there will be the usual monthly takings by European manufacturers of manufacturing quality bark at an average price of at least 6.20 Dutch cents per unit. The next London bark auction will be held on July 21.

SUNDRY DRUGS AND MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

COCOA BUTTER.—Although a fractionally higher unit was realized at the latest Amsterdam auction of this commodity, held last Tuesday, domestic holders have made no change in the prices asked by them for this article, which they are still offering in bulk at 31½@33c. and in the form of wrapped fingers in twelve-pound boxes at 33¼@35c. Virtually all (99 per cent) of the 306½ tons offered at the Amsterdam sale were marketed at an average price of 79½ Dutch cents per half kilo, on the basis of one well known brand, as compared with 79 Dutch cents at the June auction and with 80 Dutch cents at the May sale.

Results at the monthly Amsterdam auctions during the last five years on the basis of the Van Houten brand follow:—

COCOA BUTTER.

[Dutch cents per pound.]

	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
January	60	86	72½	73½	77½
February	62	84	80½	76	85
March	60	85	85	77½	82½
April	61	84	74	77	81
May	60	82	73	73	80
June	60	105	78	76½	79
July	61	103	86½	78½	79½
August	62	102	82	78½	..
September	66	102	74	66½	..
October	67	98½	75	79½	..
November	75	80	72½	83	..
December	85	73	78	80	..

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holders have stiffened slightly in their views of late, in recognition of the firm situation in Norway, where leading refiners are refusing to sell under $17 per barrel, f. o. b. that country, for new oil, equivalent to $18.50, landed here without the addition of handling charges and a margin of profit for the dealer. The minimum figure named by local holders has been raised from $17 to $17.50 for some brands, while up to $20 is still being asked for other brands. Final returns on the oil yield in Norway for 1914 have been epitomized within the week as reaching 9,600 hectoliters for the Lofoten region and 57,200 hectoliters for all Norway, as compared with 6,000 hectoliters for Lofoten and 48,300 hectoliters for all Norway in 1913; 12,000 hectoliters for Lofoten and 76,000 hectoliters for all Norway in 1912, and 8,000 hectoliters for Lofoten and 43,500 hectoliters for all Norway in 1911.

Our correspondent in Aalesund has advised us as follows:—

Aalesund, June 23, 1914.

Finmarken is closing, and owing to stormy weather no work is being done. Further statistical figures, therefore, will not be given this year.

The prospects for a rich fishing in Finmarken were exceptionally good at the opening of the season, but large herds of seals interfered with the operations, and the livers turned gradually leaner, while the contrary course is usually experienced. Should the seals reappear in still larger numbers during the coming fall and winter, it will prove disastrous to all fishing. The mere thought of this eventuality has already the effect that large stocks are being withheld from the market this year.

The present position is firm with an upward tendency.

CORN SYRUP.—For the purpose of stimulating the recently flagging buying movement, leading producers of this commodity have lowered their prices 10c, making their revised quotation for the 42-degrees mixing variety $2.06 per 100 pounds. Corn sugar prices have been reduced even further, the lowering of the quotation for this product amounting to 15c. and making the revised asking figure for the pure food kind $2 per 100 pounds.

FUSEL OIL.—A slightly firmer view of the crude oil situation is now being taken by leading domestic manufacturers and the prices of these interests have been advanced 5c. to $1.10@1.15, as to amylic alcohol content, at their distilleries, although the demand has reached only small proportions of late. No offers of foreign crude oil have been made within the interval, but reports from the other side tell of a strengthening tendency. The previously mentioned offers were made on a basis of $34@36 per 100 kilos, f. o. b. countries of production. Refined oil continues to be offered by domestic refiners at $1.60 and amyl acetate at $1.55.

GLYCERINE.—In the absence of more than a light demand for any of the grades of this commodity, domestic producers are becoming inclined to name relatively low figures for their output and the crude grades as well as the refined descriptions are now available at materially lower levels than recently. Thus, prime grades of soap lye are being offered in carload lots at 13@13¼c., naked, but in less than carload lots the quotations for this grade are a quarter to half a cent higher. Similarly, prime descriptions of the saponification grade are available in some quarters as low as 14¾c. in carload lots, naked, while 15c. is being asked by a few holders for such quantities, and in less than carload lots the prices named for this variety are a quarter to a half-cent more. The dynamite grade, though generally held at a minimum of 19½c., is being offered occasionally at 19c., and the C. P. grade, while quoted by almost all the leading refiners at 19¾c. in drums, is being offered in some instances at 19½c.

Our correspondents in Paris and Dusseldorf have advised us as follows:—

Paris, June 26, 1914.

The Continental glycerine market continues calm, but only for 1914 shipments, for which there are more sellers than buyers. As for 1915 shipments, the demand is larger than the supply.

The saponification grade has been dealt in at 162.50 francs, although sellers are still holding out for 167.50 francs.

The soap lye grade is offered at 145 francs, but 2.50 francs less may be accepted.

For 1915 shipments buyers are offering 165 and 145 francs, respectively, for the saponification and soap lye grades.

All the above prices are per hundred kilograms and include new iron drums and call for payment at 90 days' sight, cost and freight, New York.

Imports of crude by districts for May, 1914, furnished by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in Washington, D. C., are set forth as follows:—

Districts.	Pounds.	Value.
Maryland	32,057	$4,808
Massachusetts	87,433	12,637
New York	1,106,913	138,317
Philadelphia	560,400	68,041
New Orleans	584,084	74,458
El Paso	129,600	15,593
San Francisco	33,937	4,987
Ohio	122,190	16,965
Rochester	67,076	9,602
St. Lawrence	35,541	3,465
Omaha	62,026	8,038
Totals	2,821,257	$356,911

MANNA.—Although the stocks of the small flake description recently offered by the assignee for a local house in financial straits have been absorbed, most local holders are now quoting this variety at prices 3c. below those hitherto reached, the revised quotation being 39@42c., as to quality. Large flake goods continue to command 85@90c. and sorts 60c.

MENTHOL.—Despite evidence of considerable confidence in the maintenance of present prices for this article as far ahead as this fall, New York importers and other holders have lowered their prices for spot lots to the extent of 5c. and are now offering them on a basis of $3 for cases and at $3.10 for jobbing quantities. Purchases of September-October deliveries have been made within the interval, however, at substantially the figure named for case lots of spot goods and for shipments from Japan of the January-February-March variety, which are the earliest offered from the country of production, nothing under 9s. 9d. is now being considered, a bid of 9s. 6d. having been refused. Exports from Japan for April are reported to have reached 40,355 kin, valued at 275,605 yen.

Drugs, Insert After Menthol.

Official returns of exports of menthol crystals from Japan for the four months ending April 30, 1914, and of the two previous years, follow:—

Four months.	Quantity, kin.	Values, yen.
1914	164,659	1,160,006
1913	105,950	1,466,955
1912	65,047	676,386

The following shows the distribution to this country:—

Four months.	Quantity, kin.	Values, yen.
1914	44,020	320,952
1913	13,853	194,643
1912	14,676	158,305

NITRATE OF SILVER.—In recognition of a lowering of the cost of bar silver within the interval, domestic manufacturers of this derivative have reduced their prices to the extent of three-quarters of a cent and are now offering their output on a basis of 35½c. in 500 to 1,000-ounce lots.

SODA.—Salicylate has been reduced to the extent of 3c. by both domestic and foreign houses, in consequence of increasing competition among the German and American manufacturers, so that revised quotations are 27c. in 100-pound lots and 28c. in bulk. Contracts are now being offered for 100-pound lots and more over a period of four months, with the usual protection. Other descriptions of soda remain unchanged.

THYMOL.—Prices for their ajowan seed product have been lowered 10c. within the week, despite reports of a poor outlook for this year's yield of the seed, and local holders are generally offering it at $2.10@2.15, as to quality, in the hope of stimulating the buying movement.

ACIDS.

CITRIC.—Although more liberal arrivals of this acid have been recorded within the last fortnight, so-called "outside" lots are still commanding 64c. Domestic manufacturers offer to quote their output sparingly to regular customers at 53c. for the crystals

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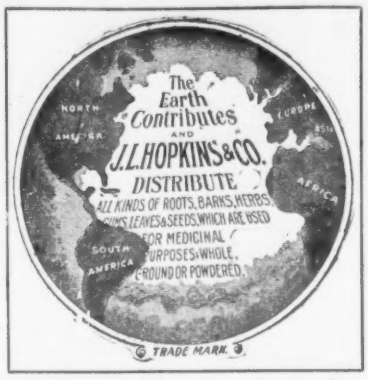

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SALICYLATE.—Increasing competition between foreign and domestic manufacturers has resulted in a reduction of prices amounting to 2½c. within the interval, making revised quotations 22½c. for 100-pound lots and 23½c. in bulk. Contracts are being entered by the makers for 100 pounds or more covering a period of six months, with the usual protection against a further decline.

BALSAMS.

COPAIBA.—Though the so-called "Hamburg" goods continue to be offered as low as 40c., the genuine South American balsam is still commanding a minimum of 41c., while 42s. is being asked in some quarters for this grade. The Para balsam is still being quoted at 44@45c.

BARKS.

WILD CHERRY.—A growing scarcity of this bark has inspired local holders to raise their prices a cent to a revised quotation of 7@8c., as to quality.

BERRIES.

JUNIPER.—A seasonable demand is reported for these berries on the part of gin distillers and other large consumers and ordinary grades are still being quoted at 3¼c., while good to superior qualities are bringing 3½c. and 4c.

BEANS.

VANILLA.—Although the arrivals at this port from Vera Cruz, including the cargo of the steamship Antonio Lopez, consisting of 496 cases, have amounted to almost 1,000 cases within the last ten days, New York operators as well as the curers in the Mexican producing regions continue to hold firm views on the situation in consequence of the known requirements of the extract makers and the fact that all of the most recently arrived beans have had to pay the Mexican government's war revenue export tax of two pesos per kilo, equal to about 40 American cents per pound. While this export tax was suspended from April until the beginning of this month, most of the beans shipped from Papantla and Gutierrez-Zamora, a few days prior to July 1, were assessed with this tax by the revolutionists, who are in control of these districts, and it is now believed that the few cases of beans still remaining in curers' hands in these regions will be subject not only to this assessment by the rebels but will also be taxed again to the same extent when they reach Vera Cruz. In view of this heavy impost, which is thus likely to be collected twice in some instances, the curers are very firm in their ideas, especially as the outlook for the new crop is poor and a noteworthy shortage in the 1914-1915 yield is generally feared as a result of the long-continued and now unabated revolutionary activities in the producing district. The recent intensely hot weather has augmented ice cream and soda water consumption to such an extent as to force the supply makers to call heavily upon the extract makers for stocks of their extract and has consequently depleted the stocks of the latter interests, with the result that they are now beginning to buy extensively of beans. Local importers continue to ask $4@5 for their whole beans, according to brand, and are still asking $3.12½@3.50 for cuts.

Bourbons continue to be strongly maintained by the Paris-Bordeaux operators who still control the available stocks in France as well as the bulk of the new crop output on the islands of production, and who are still holding prices at previously-mentioned levels in the belief that the new crop will prove small and poor in quality. New York operators continue to hold spot stocks of these beans at $3.37½@4, as to quality.

Our correspondent in Paris has advised us as follows:—

Paris, June 27, 1914.

As shipments of beans from the producing colonies for the 1913-1914 crop have now come to an end, it is possible to consider the results of the last campaign. Prices paid during the last year for the green beans have been much too high, and there has been a heavy resultant loss in speculations therein which, in the case of Guadaloupe beans, has reached 10 francs per kilo on the cured beans. During the year the market has declined gradually and prices are actualy from 5 to 10 francs per kilo, according to quality, below the levels reached at the corresponding time last year.

Searching for the causes of this decline in prices, it is found that the plantations have been extended from year to year, and the output thereby augmented in far greater proportions than consumption; hence the accumulation of unsold stocks have become larger every year at a time when the new crop has arrived upon the market. Furthermore, as a large amount of the beans has reached the French markets in poor condition, because of defective curing, it has been necessary to sell at at almost any price. Other factors which have combined to weaken the market have been noted in the commercial and financial depression in the United States and the unsatisfactory state of affairs in other consuming countries, which have created a deplorable situation and one which has exerted a noteworthy curtailment upon consumption of expensive products. Sage advice for the colonial planters might well be summarized as follows: —"Avoid planting and harvesting only one product; plant with some limitation, and do not be overconfident that it is only necessary to plant and harvest vanilla beans in order to be assured of finding a buyer." For failure to observe such instructions, the planters have seen the yield of beans on the islands continually increasing at the expense of proper curing and prices.

South Americans are still in scanty supply here and strongly maintained by local operators at $3.50@3.75 for 1913-1914 and 1912-1913 Guadaloupe goods.

Tahitis are in only fair supply on the Pacific Coast and in the local market despite the arrival from Papeete at San Francisco of 390 tins last Thursday. This arrival which is exceptionally light for this season of the year, when the new beans should be coming in freely, has been almost completely absorbed and only a few comparatively small lots are now available there or here. The local market continues bare of the white label beans, which are being firmly held in San Francisco, and for the green label beans holders here continue to quote $2.25@2.35.

SHELLAC.

The tone of the general situation during the week has been fairly steady, but there have been no developments of featuring interest. Calcutta displayed indications of a wobbly tendency early in the interval, but closed on a more staple basis. Limited offers of regular and out-of-condition goods for primary shipment have been in evidence, but there has been little to quicken local buying interest. The chances for so-called "free" shipments at this season arriving in marketable condition are almost nil, while the slight concessions for out-of-condition goods are generally regarded as offering no incentive to buy.

London closed on an unchanged ba-

(Continued on page 48.)

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INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES.

The tone of the general industrial situation has undoubtedly improved with the entry upon the second half of the year. Standing sharply in the lead of the more encouraging portents is the increasing promise of bountiful high-grade crops, operating to noteable advantage in the general expansion of buying powers, with relieving effort upon the country's financial affairs. Latest advices are favorable on the harvesting of crops in nearly all sections. Contributing to the better sentiments has been the more liberal attitude of the Federal administration in the recognition of business interests in its proposed legislation bearing upon commercial and industrial affairs. Confidence has been expressed in an early decision in the Eastern freight rate case, which is calculated to go far toward an adjustment of normal business conditions. The net surplus of idle cars on the lines in this country and Canada on July 1, amounted to 219,542, representing a decrease of 12,789 in two weeks. The corner in the slackness of the steel industry is believed to have been turned, and the volume of business booked during June is said to have surpassed that of any previous month this year; encouraging prospects that the second half of the year will compensate for the shortage over the first half. Fewer failures were reported during June than for any previous month this year. The reverses last month numbered 1,161, as against 1,221 in May and 1,857 in January, the highest for six months. In June, 1913, there were 1,145 failures. The current June's total liabilities were, however, exceptionally heavy, $57,882,264, the Claflin suspension alone involving about $40,000,000.

The Royal Petroleum Company, in connection with its annual report, has issued a summarized balance sheet of the California Oilfields, Ltd., the concern taken over last year by the Dutch-Shell combine. This statement shows that the California company's net profits for 1913 amounted to $682,762, as compared with $659,714 the previous year. The company paid a dividend of 5 per cent. on its £400,000 issued capital stock, leaving a profit and loss surplus for 1913 of $806,730.

The balance sheet of the La Corona Company, the Mexican subsidiary of the Royal Dutch Company, as of Dec. 13, 1913, shows cash in hand and at bankers of $1,157,200. This concern has a capital of 5,000,000 florins, or about $2,100,000.

The Royal Dutch Company directors state that in Mexico the company had obtained during 1913, 20,000 acres of land, while a short time ago the Corona company's holdings were increased by obtaining extensive territories in the State of Tamaulipas, to the north of Tampico.

The Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij, which paid for 1912, 19,950,000 florins, was reported to be in a position to pay 31,500,000 florins, representing 22½ per cent. on its capital of 140,000,000 florins. "The Anglo-Saxon Company has during the last year reaped part of the profits of the important capital expenditures. That company now pays for the past year £870,000, as against £645,000 in 1912."

Accompanying the annual report of the Mexican Petroleum Company, E. L. Doheny, president, presents a lengthy statement to shareholders regarding the history of the company, its present position in Mexico and the effect of disturbed governmental conditions, covering the following details:—

The last year has not been one of propitious events for the Mexican petroleum companies. The market was limited during the earlier half by reason of the shortage of ocean transportation facilities, and during the latter half by reason of the tying up of such a large portion of the railways of Mexico. Nevertheless, the balance sheet submitted herewith shows an earning as large as was expected a year ago.

The pesent, though apparently cloudy and uncertain, shows evidence o the nearness of a future brightening by auspicious events which portend the establishment of peace and order in the Republic of Mexico.

During 1913 the company's total sales were 12,325,228 barrels, for which was received $7,115,092.

American Cotton Oil's fiscal year, which ends with August, will, it is believed, signify nothing unusual in the way of earnings. Last year the balance for the common was equivalent to 3.3 per cent., and it is estimated that this year's earnings will run close to last year's, possibly slightly less. Returns made to its cotton bureau so far this year lead the management to take a somewhat optimistic view of the 1914 cotton crop outlook than is generally held.

Savoy Oil Company has declared monthly dividend of 2 per cent., payable July 20 to stock of record July 13. This is the same rate as was declared for the month of June.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical will, it is expected, show net profits equal to between 3 and 4 per cent. on the common stock, for its fiscal year ended June 30. This compares with net for the common in 1913 of ½ of 1 per cent. and 3.2 per cent. in 1912. It should be the best showing since 1910, when the balance for the common went above 10 per cent. One fact contributing to the betterment in profits has been the very good showing of the Southern Cotton Oil Company. This subsidiary, all of whose stock is in the Virginia Company treasury, earned about $400,000 more in the June 30 year than in the 1913 period.

The National Licorice Company has declared a dividend of 2 per cent. on its common stock.

DRUG MARKET.

(Continued from page 46.)

sis, 63s. for spot T. N. and 62s. 6d. for August, as compared with the previous week's close. August, however, was reported at 64s. early in the interval. The December option was quoted at 64s. 6d. London mail advices regarded prospects for any material change in fundamental conditions as very remote. The August liquidation loomed up as a factor of significant bearing. There was little promise expressed in the unloading any great part of the burdensome stocks in London for Continental or American account. Lower prices were said to have operated to an expansion of consuming business. Total landings of shellac in London for November to July amounted to 37,378 chests, against 28,429 chests for the same period last year. Deliveries were 28,157 and 36,275 chests, respectively.

The local market has developed a firmer tone for T. N., free supplies of which are being materially lowered, with no prospect for replenishment for several months. Early May shipments which were booked in the anticipation of avoiding the blocky months have been rather disappointing, running to caught and matted. There is no shading of 14½c. for bags on spot, while cases are held at 14¾@15c. There have been intimations of lower prices for bleached under the unusual competition, but the ruling range at the close was 18½@19c., and sales were reported at the inside figure. A fair volume of business has been generally reported. The City of Bristol is due during the week, with 8,742 packages, chiefly orange, for the local trade. She has 900 packages for Boston.

Shellac finds little favor with home dealers, but there is a more lively inquiry from the Continent, more especially for fine orange, which, as we have more than once remarked, appears exceedingly attractive at current prices. Naturally the trade, where it exists, will buy now on every drop; past experience teaches us that with T. N. on a basis of 60s. private stocks invariably accumulate. Unfortunately, judging from the way lac is coming down from up-country, Calcutta will be able to meet any ordinary demand, and London will be left with its burden of stock, for some time to come at any rate. It is easy for the optimist to say that it is impossible to buy c. i. f. and sell delivery against it at a profit, that counts for nothing; the inexorable fact remains that it is impossible to buy delivery and compete with Calcutta price for shipment to the Continent or New York, wherein lies the only chance of reducing stock here. We shall undoubtedly see small fluctuations one way or the other from time to time as bears come in to cover, but it is useless shutting one's eyes to the fact that the consumptive demand, so far as this country is concerned, is at a very low ebb, and any rise under existing conditions can only be of very short duration. Railway receipts for week ending May 30, according to Capital, total 496 tons, against 218 tons for the corresponding period of last year.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

BERGAMOT.—Only a light inquiry is now reported for this Messina essence and, as no special activity has been noted of late in this oil in the Sicilian markets, local holders continue to offer most brands at $5.10, while still maintaining one well-known brand at $5.15.

Our correspondent in Messina has advised us as follows:—

Messina, June 23, 1914.

Holders of this oil are impressed with the idea that there has been quite enough falling away in prices this year, and are seizing every opportunity to get better prices. So far there has been everything against them. But with the awakening in oil of lemon, which virtually governs the markets here, a better demand is looked for and this will be seized upon to force prices up to a level more consonant with the ideas of holders.

CAMPHOR.—A fair inquiry for this oil is reported on all sides and prices for all the grades continue to be well maintained at previously-mentioned figures. Exports from Japan for April are reported to have amounted to 281,720 kin, valued at 38,873 yen.

Exports of camphor oil from Japan for the first four months of 1914 and of the two preceding years, follow:—

Four months.	Quantity, kin.	Values, yen.
1914	591,819	81,460
1913	413,835	82,691
1912	536,787	114,278

CITRONELLA.—Though the Ceylon grade continues to be very strongly maintained at 48c. in drums and 49c. in cans, because of unabated scarcity and a seasonablly active demand, the Java description is being offered at a concession of 10c., at $1.25 in some quarters, in view of slightly more liberal supplies. In other quarters of the local market, however, $1.30 is still being asked.

LEMON.—As the speculative operations for a rise of the fruit growers' syndicate in Sicily appear to have failed of late in holding the primary markets for this Messina essence at the relatively high figures reached in the recent recovery from the year's low levels, New York importers are becoming disinclined to raise their prices again, especially as the demand for the oil is still far from active. The local operators in one well-known brand have reduced the prices asked for this brand to the extent of 10c. to $2.25, while other brands continue to be offered at $2.10.

Our correspondent in Messina has advised us as follows:—

Messina, June 23, 1914.

During the rise in price which has taken place since the beginning of this month there has been a surprising lack of a good foreign demand. It was anticipated that, as soon as the rise was started here by speculators, foreign buyers would fall over each other to get in for their remaining requirements, and thus keep the market going upwards of their own accord. At first this did not appear at all. Buyers kept out of the way and the few who got in have every reason to congratulate themselves. But, when prices rose in the region of 7s. 6d. to 8s., they began to think again of their needs, and thus there have been several foreign orders at prices which were poohpoohed three weeks ago. The present finds the market comfortably full of foreign business, with speculators waiting for the demand to slacken before coming to the rescue with higher prices.

ORANGE.—In the absence of more than a light demand for this Messina essence, prices remain unchanged, with most brands being offered at $2.20 and one well-known brand at $2.40.

Our correspondent in Messina has advised us as follows:—

Messina, June 23, 1914.

Oil of sweet orange and its half-brother, oil of bitter almond, have very slowly followed oil of lemon, and prices have gone up to the extent of a penny or so, without much business being put through.

PEPPERMINT.—In recognition of the bright outlook for a good-sized yield of this oil this year, local holders have reduced their prices again, to the extent of 5c. further, and are now offering most brands as low as $3.75, in tins, though still asking up to $4 for a few brands in such containers. The only brand prepared in bottles continues to be strongly held, however, at $4.60@4.75, and a good demand is still reported for this case oil. Spot stocks of all brands continue light.

One of our correspondents in the Michigan territory has advised us as follows:—

July 3, 1914.

It is worth while once more to comment upon the fine crop of peppermint which is growing this season. There is every prospect that the crop will be quite early and the moist condition of the ground makes it almost sure that there will also be two cuttings on all the older fields. This should bring the growing crop up to over 50,000 pounds and will give all a chance to lay in a stock of cheap oil if they are careful not to be in too great a hurry about buying.

Exports of peppermint oil from Japan for the first four months of 1914 and the two previous years follow:—

Four months.	Quantity, kin.	Values, yen.
1914	169,030	527,239
1913	152,432	604,709
1912	83,420	300,095

WORMWOOD.—A concession of 25c. has been made within the week in prices asked for this oil, in consequence of more liberal offerings and a desire on the part of many holders to convert at least a part of their supplies into cash at a time when the demand is slackening.

FLOWERS.

SAFFRON.—Only a moderate demand is now reported for the so-called "American" flowers, which are in fair supply here, and local holders are offering this description more freely at 50@55c. The Spanish or Valencia flowers are being firmly held at $11.50@11.75.

MEDICINAL AND OTHER GUMS.

CAMPHOR.—A fair "pick-up" business is now reported by American refiners in all grades of the domestic refined gum which continue to be firmly maintained on a bulk basis of 44½c. in barrels. There is still a marked scarcity of many of the sizes of the Japanese refined gum which are likewise being strongly held at substantially the same levels as the domestic refined descriptions. Exports of camphor from Japan for April are reported to have amounted to 216,951 kin, valued at 196,514 yen.

Details of exports of gum camphor from Japan for the four months ending April 30, 1914, and of the two previous years follow:—

Four months.	kin.	yen.
1914	913,043	815,067
1913	927,088	863,177
1912	1,175,607	1,079,261

The following shows the distribution to this country:—

	Kin.	Yen.
1912	154,649	138,965
1913	257,134	220,222
1912	218,705	185,358

HERBS AND LEAVES.

JABORANDI.—In recognition of the recently replenished spot supplies and in the hope of stimulating buying operations, local holders have reduced their prices to the extent of a cent, making their revised quotation 14@15c., according to quality.

STRAMONIUM.—As spot stocks have been augmented of late, prices have been lowered, to the extent of a half cent, and local holders are now offering at 7½@8½c., as to quality.

ROOTS.

ALTHEA.—Cut root is being offered 2c. lower than a week ago as a result of a recent moderate replenishing of spot stocks. The revised quotation for this description is 22@24c. Whole root, however, is still being offered at 16@18c.

DANDELION.—More liberal offerings of the German root, which have been made of late, have induced local holders to lower their prices to the extent of a half cent to 10½@11c.

GOLDEN SEAL.—As spot stocks of this root have recently been materially replenished with spring dug gatherings, local holders have lowered their prices to a considerable extent and are now offering the whole root at $4.50@4.75, and the powdered grade at $5.15@5.25.

SARSAPARILLA.—The Mexican or Tampico description is now in more plentiful supply here, and is therefore being offered at a further concession of a cent in some quarters, at 32@33c., as to quality. The Honduras description, however, is still being firmly maintained at 45@50c., as to quality and holder.

STILLINGIA.—A concession of a half cent has been made of late in the prices asked for this root, which is now being offered at 6@7c., in the hope of encouraging buying operations.

SEEDS.

CANARY. — Latest advices from Turkey tell of a further stiffening of the primary markets for the Smyrna seed, but no additional uplift of prices either for this variety or for the South American seed has occurred of late, and local holders continue to offer these descriptions at 5.80@5.85c. and at 5.70@5.80c., respectively. The Sicily seed is still being offered at 6½@7c.

Our correspondent in Smyrna has advised us as follows:—

Smyrna, June 27, 1914.

The stock of old crop gum is now quite insignificant and prices stand firm at 22s. 6d. per hundredweight, c. i. f. for prompt delivery, while October delivery of new crop gum may be contracted for at 19s. 6d.

The crop is generally expected to attain 100,000 bags, but the continuous rains during the last few days are beginning to produce uneasiness as to the ultimate result.

(Continued on page 34.)

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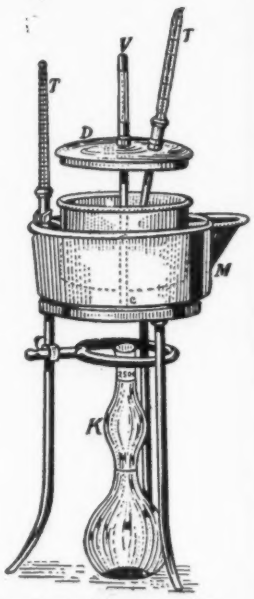

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GREEN BOOK FOR BUYERS

ANNOUNCEMENT

WE have concluded to advance the date of publication of the second issue of our 1914 Green Book for Buyers to September fifteenth, in response to numerous requests from subscribers, who feel that the dates of publication should be March and September instead of January and July.

The next issue of our Green Book for Buyers, therefore, will be ready for distribution September fiifteenth, and a copy of it will, in accordance with our custom, be furnished to each subscriber of the OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER.

A Limited Number of Copies of January, 1914, Issue on Hand

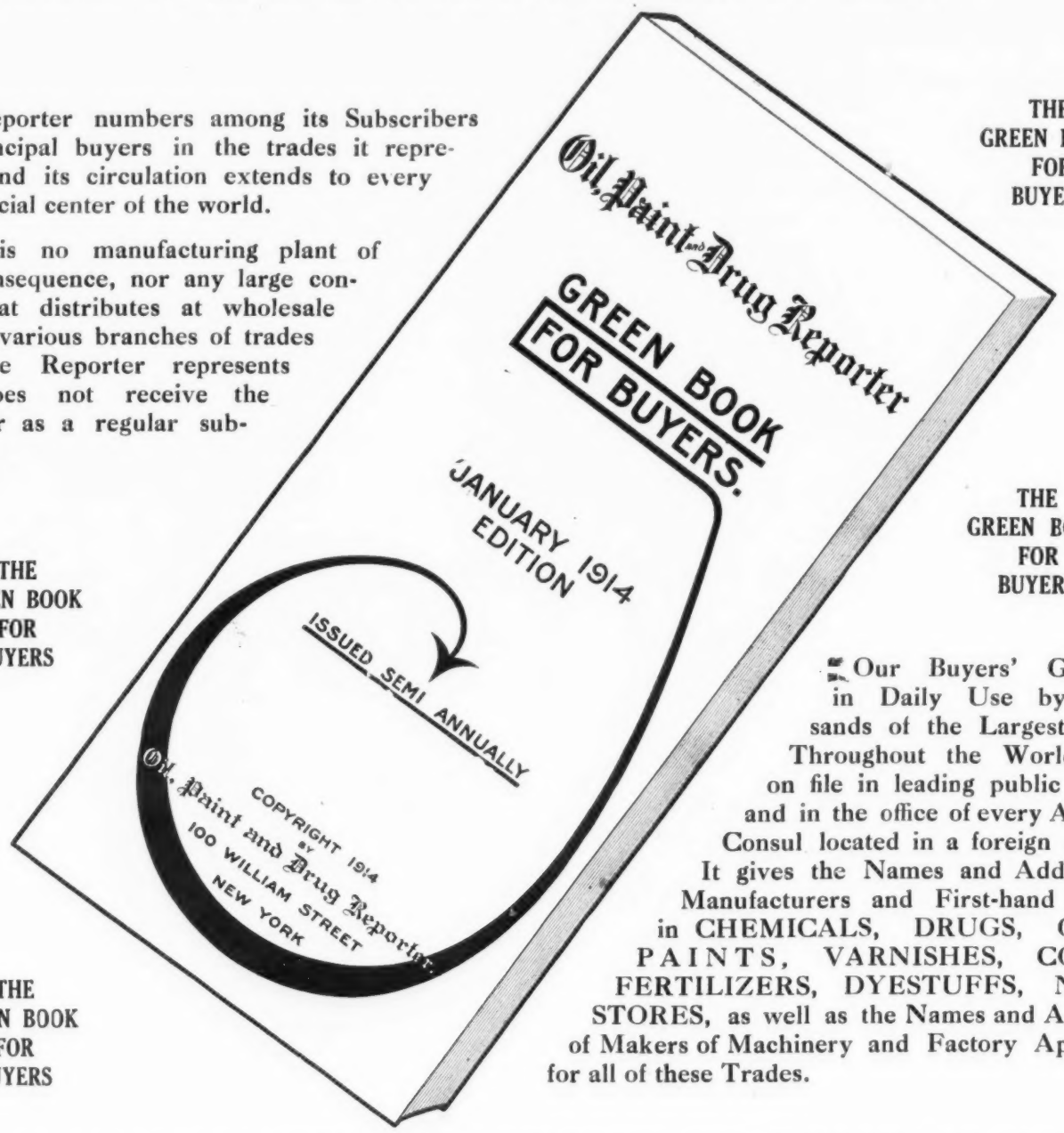
We have a limited number of copies of the January issue on hand, and any subscriber or advertiser who may desire additional copies should notify us at once. The price of additional copies is fifty cents each.

The Green Book renders an additional service to our subscribers and our advertisers at no extra cost, and it serves the purpose of directing the trade of our subscribers to our advertisers.

The Reporter numbers among its Subscribers the principal buyers in the trades it represents, and its circulation extends to every commercial center of the world.

There is no manufacturing plant of any consequence, nor any large concern that distributes at wholesale in the various branches of trades that the Reporter represents that does not receive the Reporter as a regular subscriber.

THE GREEN BOOK FOR BUYERS



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It will be necessary to advertise in the Reporter on a six months or yearly contract to secure representation in this book. A two-inch space will entitle you to five listings; four inches, six listings; six inches, eight listings; eight inches, ten listings; ten inches, twelve listings; a quarter page, fourteen listings; a half page, twenty-eight listings; a full page, fifty-six listings. The price of these spaces per issue on yearly contracts will be: 2-inch space, $3.00; 4-inch space, $5.00; 6-inch space, $7.50; 8-inch space, $9.00; one-quarter page, $13.00; one-half page, $24.00; one page, $39.00.

OIL PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER, 100 William Street, NEW YORK

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

For the Week Ending July 10, 1914.

Imports Entered for Consumption at NEW YORK

ACIDS—2 cs, Merck & Co, Minnewaska, London
2 cs, Merck & Co, Bremen, Bremen
ACETIC—150 demjs, P H Petry & Co, Manhattan, Antwerp
CARBOLIC—80 pkgs, National Aniline & Chem Co, Baltic, Liverpool
16 cks, 4,480 lbs, Lehn & Fink, Baltic, Liverpool
50 cks, 5,600 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Baltic, Liverpool
90 pkgs, National Aniline & Chem Co, Minnewaska, London
30 bbls, 12,998 lbs, White Tar Co, Francisco, Hull
134 drs, Heyden Chem Works, Kroonland, Antwerp
15 drs, 4,191 lbs, Hoffman-La Roche Chem Works, Potsdam, Rotterdam
17 dms, 5,622 lbs, White Tar Co, Manhattan, Antwerp
CITRIC—20 cks, 2,240 lbs, Eastern Drug Co, Minnewaska, London
20 kgs, 2,240 lbs, J A Van Brundt & Co, Minnewaska, London
40 cks, 4,409 lbs, Lehn & Fink, Prest Lincoln, Hamburg
30 kgs, 3,307 lbs, C B Richard & Co, Prest Lincoln, Hamburg
20 kgs, 2,240 lbs, Merck & Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
20 cks, 2,205 lbs, R F Downing & Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
200 kgs, 22,046 lbs, Merck & Co, Posillipo, Messina
FORMIC—55 cks, 22,046 lbs, Chas Bischoff & Co, Inc, Batavia, Hamburg
GLYCEROPHOS—1 cs, Schering & Glatz, Batavia, Hamburg
LACTIC—20 cks, 10,190 lbs, Chas Bischoff & Co, Inc, Potsdam, Rotterdam
OXALIC—40 cks, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
PHOSPHORIC—205 demjs, Mallinckrodt Chem Works, Manhattan, Antwerp
25 cbys, 2,475 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Mexico, Havre
PHTALIC—5 bbls, 1,655 lbs, Badische Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
7 cks, 4,184 lbs, Heller & Merz Co, K Aug Viet, Hamburg
STEARIC—100 cs, 11,000 lbs, National Aniline & Chem Co, Patria, Marseilles
10 cs, 2,640 lbs, Davies, Turner & Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
TARTARIC—17 bbls, 5,610 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Franz Josef I, Trieste
10 bbls, 2,756 lbs, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Franz Josef I, Trieste
50 cks, 11,023 lbs, American Express Co, Venezia, Marseilles
ACETATE, BENZYLE—2 cs, Ungerer & Co, La Savoie, Havre
ACETYLCHLORIDE—2 cks, 184 lbs, Schieffelin & Co, Dacia, Hamburg
ALBUMEN, EGG—40 cs, 1,998 lbs, J J Garvin & Co, Batavia, Hamburg
ALIZARINE—2 cks, 2 cwt, National Aniline & Chem Co, Minnewaska, London
19 bbls, 6,550 lbs, Badische Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
17 cks, Farbwerke-Hoechst Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
10 cs, Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
25 bbls, 10,485 lbs, Badische Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
ALUMINA, SULPH—67 cks, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
AMMONIA, CARBONATE—25 cks, 3,920 lbs, Stanley Jordan & Co, Baltic, Liverpool
10 cks, 50 cwt, J L & D S Riker, Adriatic, Liverpool
MURIATE—64 cks, 19 tons, 19 cwt, Wing & Evans, Baltic, Liverpool
SULPH—2,076 bgs, 447,567 lbs, W W Thomas & Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
AMMONIAC SAL—32 bbls, 22,110 lbs, Philip Bauer & Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
ANILINE COLORS—1 kg, Read Holliday & Sons, Ltd, Baltic, Liverpool
15 pkgs, 5,741 lbs, Read Holliday & Sons, Ltd, Baltic, Liverpool
239 pkgs, Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
11 cks, American Dyewood Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
5 bbls, John Campbell Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
45 pkgs, 21,432 lbs, Geigy-ter Meer Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
19 pkgs, 10,634 lbs, Geigy-ter Meer Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
7 bbls, 3,968 lbs, National Aniline & Chem Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
5 cks, 2,750 lbs, Commonwealth Color & Chem Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
29 pkgs, 11,573 lbs, Heller & Merz Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
40 cks, 17,700 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
2 cks, 1,000 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
5 cks, 2,299 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
20 cks, Read Holliday & Sons, Ltd, Adriatic, Liverpool
11 dms, 1,106 lbs, W F Sykes & Co, Mexico, Havre
23 cks, 2,257 lbs, W F Sykes & Co, Mexico, Havre
DYES—18 kgs, Cassella Color Co, Bremen, Bremen
455 pkgs, Cassella Color Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
12 kgs, 1,200 lbs, Cassella Color Co, Kronpr Wm, Bremen
SALTS—10 bbls, 5,766 lbs, Geigy-ter Meer Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
19 cks, Berlin Aniline Works, Potsdam, Rotterdam
ANTHRACENE DYES—17 pkgs, 1,958 lbs, Badische Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
17 pkgs, 7,052 lbs, Badische Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
10 kgs, 1,200 lbs, Badische Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
ANTIMONY—1 ck, R F Downing & Co, Minnewaska, London
10 kgs, R F Downing & Co, Minnewaska, London
COMPOUNDS—10 cks, T D Downing & Co, Minnewaska, London
60 cks, 13,227 lbs, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Germania, Marseilles
5 cks, R F Downing & Co, Minnewaska, London
5 cks, R F Downing & Co, Minnewaska, London
SALT—6 cks, 1,592 lbs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Bremen, Bremen
8 cks, 4,406 lbs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Bremen, Bremen
10 cks, 4,400 lbs, Alpers & Mott, Kronpr Wm, Bremen
SULP—95 cks, Wakem & McLaughlin, Floride, Havre
ARSENIC—100 cks, 22,045 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, K Aug Viet, Hamburg
BALSAM, COPAIBA—49 cs, 3,938 lbs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Denis, Para
BARK, CINCHONA—290 bls, 5,497 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Potsdam, Rotterdam
MANGROVE—1,500 bgs, 168,000 lbs, Gravenhorst & Co, Aragonia, Singapore
BARIUM BINOXIDE—157 drs, 40,321 lbs, J Bene, Galileo, Hull
37 drs, 43,263 lbs, Oakland Chem Co, Galileo, Hull
CARBONATE—300 bgs, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
DIOXIDE—54 drs, 6,653 lbs, P C Kuyper Co, Francisco, Hull
98 drs, 110,830 lbs, Oakland Chem Co, Francisco, Hull
BARYTES—(Bulk) 1,564,200 lbs, American Metal Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
478 pkgs, 155,58 lbs, Gabriel & Schall, Bremen, Bremen
Bulk, 1,561,200 lbs, American Metal Co, Niew Amsterdam, Rotterdam
BAY RUM—20 bbls, 960 gls, Lehn & Fink, San Juan, San Juan
BEANS, TONKA—32 bgs, 25 cwt, C W Jacob & Allison, Baltic, Liverpool
TONKA—6 cs, 650 lbs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Minnewaska, London
2 cs, 198 lbs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Denis, Para
VANILLA—19 cs, 1,754 lbs, A Chiris, Floride, Havre
19 cs, 1,040 lbs, Geo Lueders & Co, La Savoie, Havre
4 cs, 246 lbs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
31 cs, 5,691 lbs, H Marquardt & Co, Guantanamo, Vera Cruz
4 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Antonio Lopez, Vera Cruz
BENZALDEHYDE—5 cs, 826 lbs, White Tar Co, Manhattan, Antwerp
4 cs, 440 lbs, C E Sholes, Manhattan, Antwerp
10 cks, 1,100 lbs, National Aniline & Chem Co, Manhattan, Antwerp
BENZYL BENZOATE—2 cs, Ungerer & Co, La Savoie, Havre
BERLIN BLUE—15 cks, 3,527 lbs, Felix Fezzandie, Batavia, Hamburg
BISMUTH—5 cs, 1,500 lbs, E R Squibb & Sons, Minnewaska, London
8 bbls, 2,204 lbs, Merck & Co, Minnewaska, London
2 bbls, 4 cwt, Hendricks Bros, Minnewaska, London
BLEACHING POWDER—110 cks, 61,730 lbs, J L & D S Riker, Baltic, Liverpool
62 cks, 49,526 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
121 cks, 111,026 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
43 cks, 57,490 lbs, Arnold Hoffman & Co, Adriatic, Liverpool
BONE CHAR—17 cks, 11,629 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
BRISTLES—8 cs, 1,760 lbs, F H Cone, Floride, Havre
8 cs, 1,296 lbs, O J Teeple, Minnewaska, London
26 pkgs, 3,670 lbs, Davies, Turner & Co, Minnewaska, London
8 cks, 4,583 lbs, F H Cone, Kronpr Wm, Bremen
BRONZE METAL CLIPPING—15 cs, 7,199 lbs, Baer Bros, Bremen, Bremen
LEAVES—1 cs, John Campbell & Co, Bremen, Bremen
1 cs, John Campbell & Co, Batavia, Hamburg
POWDER—15 cs, Gerstendoerfer Bros, Bremen, Bremen
12 pkgs, 1,540 lbs, G W Sheldon & Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
3 pkgs, B Ullmann & Co, Bremen, Bremen
3 cs, 1,855 lbs, Bronze Powder Works, Bremen, Bremen
2 cs, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen, Bremen
16 pkgs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Bremen, Bremen
12 cs, 3,116 lbs, Aug Stauff, Bremen, Bremen
8 cs, 2,835 lbs, Gestendoerfer Bros, Bremen, Bremen
24 cs, Baer Bros, Bremen, Bremen
CAFFEINE—14 cs, Merck & Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
CASEIN—200 bgs, 44,093 lbs, T M Duche & Sons, Floride, Havre
CASSIA—785 pkgs, 66,573 lbs, Frame & Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
CHALK—(Bulk) 1,015 tons, J F Whitney & Co, Floride, Havre
CHEMICALS—78 pkgs, Merck & Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
1 bbl, Merck & Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
28 pkgs, Merck & Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
40 cks, 5,000 lbs, Lehn & Fink, Prest Lincoln, Hamburg
CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS—462 cks, J H Rhodes & Co, Baltic, Liverpool
5 cs, Thomas Meadows & Co, Minnewaska, London
2 cks, National Aniline & Chem Co, Minnewaska, London
1 kg, D Hydemann, Minnewaska, London
8 kgs, Dingelstadt & Co, Minnewaska, London
1 cs, 3,175 ozs, McKesson & Robbins, Minnewaska, London
30 kgs, 3,000 lbs, Badische Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
7 cs, 298 lbs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Bremen, Bremen
22 pkgs, Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
11 cs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, K Aug Viet, Hamburg
3 cs, H Lieber & Co, K Aug Viet, Hamburg
16 cks, 5,948 lbs, F L Kraemer & Co, Bremen, Bremen
20 cks, 8,818 lbs, Davies, Turner & Co, K Aug Viet, Hamburg
65 cks, 28,660 lbs, Davies, Turner & Co, Batavia, Hamburg
10 cks, 3,360 lbs, Davies, Turner & Co, Batavia, Hamburg
PREPARATIONS—5 cs, Farbwerke-Hoechst Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
192 cks, Farbwerke-Hoechst Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
5 cks 1,268 lbs, H A Kiep & Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
2 cs, 300 lbs, Hoffman-La Roche Chem Works, Oceanic, Southampton
2 cs, Hoffman-La Roche Chem Works, Oceanic, Southampton
3 pkgs, 59 lbs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Bremen, Bremen
10 demjs, 550 lbs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Bremen, Bremen
6 cs, Hoffman & Kropff Chem Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
10 cs, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
SALTS—26 cks, 12,916 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
6 cks, 4,620 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
1 cs, 110 lbs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Bremen, Bremen
1 cs, 110 lbs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Bremen, Bremen
6 cks, 3,427 lbs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Bremen, Bremen
CHILLIES—100 bgs, 22,176 lbs, H W Peabody & Co, Coniston Water, Bombay
CHROME COLORS—2 cs, G A & E Meyer, Floride, Havre
7 pkgs, G Siegle Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
YELLOW—8 cks, Robt Gaire & Co, K Aug Viet, Hamburg
CHROMIUM, HYDROX—62 cks, 56,544 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
HYDROXIDE—70 cks, Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
CLAY—100 bgs, 22,046 lbs, A B Ansbacher & Co, Manhattan, Antwerp
50 cks, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
BLUE—170 cks, 229,900 lbs, E Thiele, Kroonland, Antwerp
300 cks, 298,540 lbs, E Thiele, Potsdam, Rotterdam
CLOVES—1 pkgs, 368 lbs, Whittall & Co, Birkenfels, Colombo
COAL TAR PREPARATIONS—31 bbls, 11,027 lbs, Badische Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
21 bbls, 3,240 lbs, Badische Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
1 cs, 100 lbs, Badische Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
8 cks, Farbwerke-Hoechst Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
2 kgs, Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
9 cs, 900 lbs, Badische Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
2 cks, Schering & Glatz, Batavia, Hamburg
COCOABUTTER—24 bbls, 4,322 lbs, American Express Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
12 cs, 2,640 lbs, Lehn & Fink, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
COLORS—3 cs, P C Kuyper & Co, Prest Lincoln, Hamburg
10 cs, M L Eckstein & Co, Floride, Havre
3 cks, John Campbell & Co, Baltic, Liverpool
2 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Baltic, Liverpool
3 pkgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Baltic, Liverpool
6 cs, Farbwerke-Hoechst Co, Floride, Havre
1 cs, C T Smith & Co, Baltic, Liverpool
2 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Minnewaska, London
8 cs, J A Munkelt, Minnewaska, London
1 cs, Favor, Ruhl & Co, La Savoie, Havre
13 cks, European Color & Chem Co, Potsdom, Rotterdam
137 cks, Farbwerke-Hoechst Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
25 cks, Farbwerke-Hoechst Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
25 cks, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Potsdam, Rotterdam
27 pkgs, R F Downing & Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
3 cs, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen, Bremen
2 cs, G A & E Meyer, Oceanic, Southampton
2 cs, F B Vandegrift & Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
22 cs, A H Ringk & Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
27 cs, A H Ringk & Co, Bremen, Bremen
31 cks, J W Coulston & Co, Bremen, Bremen
1 cs, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen, Bremen
9 cks, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen, Bremen
12 cks, Chas Bischoff & Co, Inc, Bremen, Bremen
1 cs, Chas Bischoff & Co, Inc, Bremen, Bremen
25 bbls, 9,336 lbs, Badische Co, K Aug Viet, Hamburg
73 cks, L Dejonge & Co, K Aug Viet, Hamburg
1 cs, L Dejonge & Co, K Aug Viet, Hamburg
7 pkgs, 1,894 lbs, Felix Fezandie, Mexico, Havre
COAL TAR—93 bbls, 19,887 lbs, Badische Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
264 bbls, 65,080 lbs, Badische Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
169 pkgs, 25,330 lbs, Badische Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
PIGMENTS—2 cs, G Siegle Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
5 bbls, 2,183 lbs, Badische Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
10 bbls, 4,368 lbs, Badische Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
1 cs, 220 lbs, Felix Fezandie, Batavia, Hamburg
CORKS—35 bls, 4,982 lbs, Wakem & McLaughlin, Konig Albert, Naples
17 bls, 2,227 lbs, J Torres, Aquitania, Liverpool
CORKWOOD—345 bdls, 57,865 lbs, Armstrong Cork Co, Appledare, Lisbon
740 bbls, 130,618 lbs, W J Farrell & Co, Appledare, Lisbon
718 bbls, 121,978 lbs, Bucknall, Scholtz & Co, Appledare, Lisbon
CRESOL—8 cks, F Kronler, Manhattan, Antwerp
50 cks, 28,228 lbs, Lehn & Fink, Batavia, Hamburg
CRYOLITH—10 cks, 7,490 lbs, Massee & Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
CUTCH—21 pkgs, 2,620 lbs, C H Demerest, Baltic, Liverpool
CUTTLEFISH BONES—8 pkgs, 138 lbs, Bruen, Ritchie & Co, K Franz Joseph I, Trieste
36 cs, 2,323 lbs, F L Kraemer & Co, Patria, Marseilles
DIVI DIVI—211 bgs, 19,000 lbs, Graham, Hinkley & Co, Commewyne, Paramaribo
DRUGS, CRUDE—36 pkgs, 896 lbs, Peck & Velsor, K Franz Josef I, Trieste
6 cs, Merck & Co, K Aug Viet, Hamburg
2 cs, J W Hampton Jr & Co, Birkenfels, Calcutta
21 cs, 2,223 lbs, Peck & Velsor, K Aug Viet, Hamburg
29 pkgs, Peck & Velsor, Carpathia, Trieste
DUTCH METAL CLIPPINGS—26 cs, 8,658 lbs, Bronze Powder Works, Bremen, Bremen
DYEWOOD EXTRACT—10 cks, 1,102 lbs, Badische Co, Prest Lincoln, Hamburg
20 cs, E Chapal Freres, Floide, Havre
EARTH, FULLER'S—400 bgs, 40 tons, Hammill & Gillespie, Minnewaska, London
SIENNA—10 cks, 3,968 lbs, J W Coulston & Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
EGG YOLK—6 cs, 1,653 lbs, J J Garvin & Co, Prest Lincoln, Hamburg
FERTILIZER—20 cks, A T Boddington, Baltic, Liverpool
32 bgs, 20 cwt, Vaughan Seed Store, Francisco, Hull
25 bgs, 1 ton, Burnett Bros, Francisco, Hull
30 bgs, 3,360 lbs, Stump & Walters, Minnewaska, London
1,000 bgs, 220,000 lbs, W H Stiner & Sons, Prest Lincoln, Hamburg
BONES—516 bgs, 53,552 lbs, A Hulthusen, Minneapolis, London
453 bgs, 88,521 lbs, A D Sims & Co, Port Prince, Port of Spain
157 pkgs, 19,858 lbs, Yglesias, Lobo & Co, Mexico, Havana
29 bgs, 4,098 lbs, Yglesias, Lobo & Co, Mexico, Havana
FLORAL WATER—25 demjs, Lehn & Fink, Patria, Marseilles
FLOWERS, LAVENDER—7 bls, 1,212 lbs, A Chiris, Patria, Marseilles
SAFFRON—1 cs, 220 lbs, Lehn & Fink, Corcovado, Barcelona
FUSTIC—1,141 pcs, 79,800 lbs, E Steiger & Co, Guantanamo, Porto Mexico
GALL NUT, EXTRACT—10 bbls, 5,002 lbs, Geigy-ter Meer Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
GAMBIER—262 cs, Androvette & Townsend, Afghan Prince, Singapore
387 bgs, Androvette & Townsend, Afghan Prince, Singapore
414 pkgs, L Littlejohn & Co, Afghan Prince, Singapore
131 pkgs, L Littlejohn & Co, Afghan Prince
264 cs, L Littlejohn & Co, Afghan Prince, Singapore
260 cs, L Littlejohn & Co, Afghan Prince, Singapore
1,239 pkgs, L Littlejohn & Co, Afghan Prince, Singapore
GELATINE—215 pkgs, 20,748 lbs, Paul Puttmann, Potsdam, Rotterdam
40 cs, 10,254 lbs, Paul Puttmann, Potsdam, Rotterdam
247 cks, 67,556 lbs, C B Richard & Co, Francisco, Hull
25 cs, 2,800 lbs, Habicht, Braun & Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
GINGER—15 bbls, 1,650 lbs, J B Maxfield & Co, Santa Marta, Kingston
GLASS, PLATE—7 cs, 4,481 sq ft, Vogeley & Lackmann, Kroonland, Antwerp
4 cs, 1,781 sq ft, Holbrook Bros, Potsdam, Rotterdam
1 cs, 629 sq ft, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
2 cs, 210 sq ft, J Kahn, Kroonland, Antwerp
10 cs, 1,757 sq ft, Semon, Bache & Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
1 cs, 8 sq ft, Semon, Bache & Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
5 cs, 2,957 sq ft, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co, Adriatic, Liverpool
7 cs, 4,250 sq ft, Semon, Bache Co, Manhattan, Antwerp
WINDOW—25 cs, 3,639 lbs, B Griffin, Baltic, Liverpool
200 cs, 1,000 lbs, Semon, Bache & Co, Baltic, Liverpool
30 cs, 3,586 lbs, Semon, Bache & Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
289 cs, 17,340 lbs, L Solomon & Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
429 cs, 32,175 lbs, L Solomon & Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
19 cs, 2,974 lbs, Semon, Bache & Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
500 cs, 25,000 lbs, R Schroeder & Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
79 cs, 13,404 lbs, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
155 cs, 14,890 lbs, Semon, Bache & Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
111 cs, 7,814 lbs, G Gennert, Manhattan, Antwerp
1,259 cs, 101,104 lbs, Semon, Bache & Co, Manhattan, Antwerp
GLUE—2999 bgs, 22,046 lbs, United German, Australian & Hungarian Glue Fact, Prest Lincoln, Hamburg
131 bgs, 10,192 lbs, Milligan & Higgins Glue Co, Baltic, Liverpool
400 bgs, 44,800 lbs, Gardiner, Lucas & Co, Baltic, Liverpool
40 bgs, 4,480 lbs, Milligan & Higgins Glue Co, Francisco, Hull
100 bgs, 3 tons, Milligan & Higgins Glue Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
200 bgs, 22,016 lbs, Bridgetts & Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
35 bgs, 5,880 lbs, Milligan & Higgins Glue Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
300 bgs, 33,598 lbs, E S Kuh & Valk Co, K Aug Viet, Hamburg
1 cs, 110 lbs, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen, Bremen
40 bgs, 5,696 lbs, Hirsh, Stein & Co, Galileo, Hull
50 bgs, 11,023 lbs, Milligan & Higgins Glue Co, Mexico, Havre
4 bgs, 441 lbs, R F Downing & Co, Mexico, Havre
STOCK—83 bls, E Chapal Freres, Floride, Havre
549 pkgs, 76,234 lbs, Gardiner, Lucas & Co, Minnewaska, London
450 bgs, 49,555 lbs, Lazard Freres, Floride, Havre
55 bls, 39,116 lbs, Brown Bros & Co, Posillipo, Naples
11 bls, 2,180 lbs, G B Ritchie & Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
GLYCERINE—20 dms, Marx & Rawolle, Floride, Havre
20 dms, 22,316 lbs, C J Schellings, Francisco, Hull
45 dms, 48,395 lbs, Marx & Rawolle, Germania, Marseilles
21 dms, 23,957 lbs, Marx & Rawolle, Minnewaska, London
GREASE, BUFL—8 cs, 567 lbs, E H Burr, Floride, Havre
WOOL—200 bbls, 72,439 lbs, Swan & Finch Co, Bremen, Bremen
50 bbls, 18,402 lbs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Bremen, Bremen
GUM—76 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Coniston Water, Bombay
83 bgs, 13,612 lbs, F B Vandegrift & Co, Kaloma, Colombo
ARABIC—2 cs, 584 lbs, Bruen, Ritchie & Co, K Franz Josef I, Trieste
65 bgs, 22,449 lbs, Arnold, Cheney & Co, Coniston Water, Bombay
50 bgs, 15,878 lbs, Stanley, Jordan & Co, Coniston Water, Bombay
75 bgs, 27,888 lbs, Bernard, Judae & Co, Coniston Water, Bombay
300 bls, 110,995 lbs, T M Duche & Sons, Coniston Water, Bombay
168 bgs, 37,092 lbs, National Aniline & Chem Co, Coniston Water, Bombay
360 pkgs, 134,238 lbs, Thurston & Braidich, Coniston Water, Bombay
120 bgs, 44,594 lbs, H Helde, Coniston Water, Bombay
280 pkgs, 106,929 lbs P E Anderson & Co, Coniston Water, Bombay
900 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Adriatic, Liverpool
BENJAMIN—1 cs, 101 lbs, Bruen, Ritchie & Co, Minnewaska, London
COAL—15 cs, D Heydemann, Minnewaska, London
24 bgs, 3,920 lbs, W H Scheel, Minnewaska, London
13 bgs, 2,233 lbs, Toch Bros, Kroonland, Antwerp
200 cs, L C Gillespie & Sons, Aragonia, Singapore
147 cs, W H Scheel, Aragonia, Singapore
331 bgs, Standard Varnish Works, Aragonia, Singapore
177 cs, 354 cwt, S Winterbourne & Co, Aragonia, Singapore
197 pkgs, 421 cwt, S Winterbourne & Co, Aragonia, Singapore

118 pkgs, 24,533 lbs, O G Hempstead & Sons, Aragonia, Singapore
50 pkgs, O G Hempstead & Sons, Aragonia, Singapore
55 bgs, 9,075 lbs, L C Gillespie & Sons, Manhattan, Antwerp
67 bgs, 11,088 lbs, G W S Patterson & Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
65 baskets, 10,488 lbs, Otto Isenstein & Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
DAMAR—75 cs, 10,200 lbs, L C Gillespie & Sons, Aragonia, Singapore
148 pkgs, 250 cwt, S Winterbourne & Co, Aragonia, Singapore
198 bgs, 300 cwt, A Klipstein & Co, Aragonia, Singapore
KAURI—133 pkgs, 13 tons, 6 cwt, S Winterbourne & Co, Minnewaska, London
203 pkgs, 19 tons, 12 cwt, Paterson, Boardman & Knapp, Minnewaska, London
138 pkgs, 209 cwt, Aug Stauff, Minnewaska, London
21 cs, 5,065 lbs, G W S Patterson, Kroonland, Antwerp
KADAYA—133 bgs, 189 cwt, Northan Warren, Coniston Water, Bombay
137 bgs, 23,016 lbs, Thurston & Braidich, Coniston Water, Bombay
KORDOFAN—100 bgs, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Coniston Water, Bombay
OLIBANUM—10 cs, 2,820 lbs, National Aniline & Chem Co, K Franz Josef I, Trieste
25 cs, 62 cwt, J L Hopkins & Co, Coniston Water, Bombay
12 cs, 3,360 lbs, Seabury & Johnson, Coniston Water, Bombay
RESIN—2 cs, 224 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Minnewaska, London
STYRAX—1 cs, 83 lbs, Bruen, Ritchie & Co, K Franz Josef I, Trieste
TRAGACANTH—18 pkgs, 26 cwt, 2 drs, A Klipstein & Co, Minnewaska, London
134 bgs, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Coniston Water, Bombay
15 cs, 4,485 lbs, F Bredt & Co, K Franz Josef I, Patras
153 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Minnehaha, London
9 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Canada, Marsailles
53 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Adriatic, Liverpool
80 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, St Paul, Southampton
8 pkgs, Thurston & Braidich, K Aug Viet, Hamburg
GYPSUM—(Bulk), 948 tons, J B King & Co, Hamburg, Windsor
(Bulk), 952 tons, J B King & Co, Hamburg, Windsor
(Bulk), 2,000 tons, J B King & Co, J B King & Co, Windsor
(Bulk), 2,500 tons, J B King & Co, Glooscap, Windsor
(Bulk), 1,500 tons, J B King & Co, Diana, Windsor
HEROIN—2 cs, 880 oz, Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
INDIGO—100 bbls, 37,400 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Floride, Havre
3 kgs, 300 lbs, Badische Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
150 bbls, 70,704 lbs, Badische Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam

MANGANESE—20 cks, 178 cwt, C Tennant Sons & Co, Baltic, Liverpool
10 cks, 4,617 lbs, C B Reichard & Co, Bremen, Bremen
ORE—28 cks, 18,416 lbs, E Stegemann, Jr, Bremen, Bremen
OXIDE—5 cks, 1,405 lbs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Bremen, Bremen
MANGROVE EXTRACT—500 bgs, 500 cwt, Haley, Hammond & Co, Aragonia, Singapore
MANURE SALTS (Bulk)—1,134,843 lbs, W W Thomas & Co, Bremen, Bremen
4,480 bgs, G W Sheldon & Co, Prest Lincoln, Hamburg
(Bulk), 1,124,149 lbs, W W Thomas & Co, Chemnitz, Bremen
MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS—44 demjs, Geo Lueders & Co, Germania, Marseilles
27 pkgs, Burroughs, Wellcome & Co, Minnewaska, London
36 cs, E Fougera & Co, Minnewaska, London
5 cs, E Fougera & Co, La Savoie, Havre
18 cs, E Fougera & Co, La Savoie, Havre
7 cs, 500 lbs, Lehn & Fink, Philadelphia, Southampton
60 cs, 4,752 lbs, Britt, Loeffler & Weil, Potsdam, Rotterdam
29 cs, 1,146 lbs, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen, Bremen
7 cs, Kronfeld, Saunders & Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
6 pkgs, Schering & Glatz, Batavia, Hamburg
40 cs, S Stern, St Paul, Southampton
MINERAL WATER—100 cs, Lehn & Fink, Philadeplhia, Southampton
MUSK—2 cs, Ungerer & Co, La Savoie, Havre
MYRABOLANES—600 bgs, 109,200 lbs, Gravenhorst & Co, Coniston Water, Bombay
2,160 bgs, 2,969 cwt, Haley, Hammond & Co, Coniston Water, Bombay
1,500 bgs, 2,062 cwt, Marden, Orth & Hastings, Coniston Water, Bombay
3,951 pkgs, Haley, Hammond & Co, Birkenfels, Calcutta
6,261 pkgs, 154,207 lbs, Lunham & Moore, Kaloma, Calcutta
4,000 pkgs, 2,000 cwt, Marden, Orth & Hastings, Birkenfels, Calcutta
4,017 pkgs, 2,008 cwt, Marden, Orth & Hastings, Birkenfels, Calcutta
NAPHTHALINE—149 tcs, 18,649 lbs, National Aniline & Chem Co, Minnewaska, London
NITRO BENZOLE—5 drs, Berlin Aniline Wks, Dacia, Hamburg
NUTMEGS—169 bgs, 23,156 lbs, Frame & Co, Aragonia, Singapore
99 bgs, 8,559 lbs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
73 bbls, 11,609 lbs, Old & Wallace, Minnewaska, London
36 pkgs, 6,677 lbs, Old & Wallace, Potsdam, Rotterdam
25 cs, L Littlejohn & Co, Afghan Prince, Singapore
300 pkgs, 20,000 lbs, L Littlejohn & Co, Afghan Prince, Singapore
NUX VOMICA—66 bgs, 5,935 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Minnewaska, London
24 bgs, 3,586 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Minnewaska, London
296 bgs, 370 cwt, McKesson & Robbins, Coniston Water, Bombay

FUSEL—31 drs, 41,514 lbs, Maas & Waldstein Co, Manhattan, Antwerp
GERANIUM—2 drs, 1,100 lbs, C B Richard & Co, Patria, Marseilles
HAARLEM—5 cs, Kronfield, Saunders & Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
LEMON—10 cs, 2,500 lbs, Geo Lueders & Co, Posillipo, Naples
88 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Carpathia, Messina
100 cs, 2,500 lbs, Geo Lueders & Co, Carpathia, Messina
LILAFLEUR—1 cs, Ungerer & Co, La Savoie, Havre
LUBRICATING—10 bbls, 33 cwt, R S Beston & Co, Minnewaska, London
MACE—6 cs, 300 lbs, Fritzsche Bros, Bremen, Bremen
MIRBANE—5 drs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Manhattan, Antwerp
OLEO RESIN CAPSICUM—1 cs, Ungerer & Co, Minneapolis, London
OLIVE—4 bbls, 150 gls, Chas Friedenberg, Ivernia, Naples
2 bbls, 65 gls, Chas Friedenberg, Konig Albert, Naples
15 bbls, 465 gls, Chas Friedenberg, Ivernia, Naples
3 cs, 100 gls, Chas Friedenberg, Ivernia, Naples
2 cs, 44 gls, Chas Friedenberg, Ancona, Naples
2 bbls, 111 gls, Chas Friedenberg, Ancona, Naples
2 bbls, 58 gls, Chas Friedenberg, Venezia, Naples
20 cks, 1,213 gls, Geo Lueders & Co, Re d'Italia, Genoa
7 bbls, 169 gls, Chas Friedenberg, Konig Albert, Naples
30 drs, 900 gls, E R Squibb & Sons, Germania, Marseilles
5 bbls, 250 gls, Chas Friedenberg, Germania, Marseilles
3 bbls, 160 gls, Chas Friedenberg, R de Italia, Naples
2 bbls, 58 gls, Chas Friedenberg, R de Italia, Naples
5 bbls, 125 gls, Chas Friedenberg, Posillipo, Messina
2 bbls, 58 gls, Chas Friedenberg, San Georgio, Messina
5 bbls, 218 gls, Chas Friedenberg, Re d'Italia, Genoa
2 bbls, 55 gls, Santin & Borea, Posillipo, Palermo
5 cks, 197 gls, Chas Friedenberg, Posillipo, Palermo
16 cks, 465 gls, Chas Friedenberg, Posillipo, Palermo
2 bbls, 110 gls, Chas Friedenberg, Ticania, Marseilles
2 bbls, 40 gls, Chas Friedenberg, Posillipo, Naples
4 bbls, 131 gls, Chas Friedenberg, Carpathia, Naples
6 cks, 175 gls, Chas Friedenberg, Verona, Palermo
2 bbls, 75 gls, Chas Friedenberg, Carpathia, Messina
4 cks, 150 gls, F Labate, Carpathia, Messina
ORANGE—20 cs, 1,000 lbs, Gillespie Bros & Co, Prins Joachim, Kingston
1 cs, 25 lbs, Geo Lueders & Co, Carpathia, Messina

ORCHILL LIQUID—35 cks, 16,009 lbs, W F Sykes & Co, Mexico, Havre
PAINT—6 cs, W H S Lloyd, Minnewaska, London
PARIS GREEN—25 cs, Rahtjen American Comp Co, Minnewaska, London
WHITE—380 bgs, 760 cwt, J Lee Smith & Co, Francisco, Hull
PEPPER, BLACK—120 bgs, 22,397 lbs, J W Phyfe & Co, Aragonia, Singapore
59 bgs, 11,200 lbs, C E Armstrong, Aragonia, Singapore
2 pkgs, 288 lbs, Whittall & Co, Birkenfels, Colombo
30 bgs, 5,025 lbs, J H Recknagel & Sons, Afghan Prince, Singapore
200 bgs, 56,000 lbs, L Littlejohn & Co, Afghan Prince, Singapore
166 bgs, 22,420 lbs, L Littlejohn & Co, Afghan Prince, Singapore
134 bgs, 22,550 lbs, L Littlejohn & Co, Afghan Prince, Singapore
368 bgs, 38,990 lbs, L Littlejohn & Co, Afghan Prince, Singapore
PERSIAN BERRY EXTRACT—10 bbls, 5,372 lbs, Geigy-ter Meer Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—(Bulk), 1,680,000 gals, Standard Oil Co, San Jeronino, Tuxpan
27,000 bbls, 8,910,000 gals, Standard Oil Co, Osage, Tampico
35,500 bbls, 1,485,930 gals, Standard Oil Co, Norman Bridge, Tampico
PHENOLPHTALEIN—15 cs, 3,000 lbs, Hoffmann-La Roche Chem Works, Oceanic, Southampton
PITCH, STEARINE—25 bbls, 9,960 lbs, Moore & Munger, K Aug Viet, Hamburg
30 cks, F Rosener Co, Batavia, Hamburg
PLUMBAGO—320 bgs, 71,808 lbs, C B Richard & Co, Patria, Marseilles
84 bbls, 7,136 lbs, Paterson, Boardman & Knapp, Birkenfels, Colombo
102 bbls, Paterson, Boardman & Knapp, Birkenfels, Colombo
94 bbls, 56,473 lbs, H J Baker & Bro, Birkenfels, Colombo
199 bbls, 63 tons, 10 cwt, C B Richard & Co, Kaloma, Colombo
POTASH, BICARBONATE—40 cks, 22,046 lbs, Lehn & Fink, Potsdam, Rotterdam
CARBONATE—27 pkgs, 3,556 lbs, Arnold, Hoffman & Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
1 ck, 257 lbs, G Gennert, Potsdam, Rotterdam
MURIATE—2,800 bgs, 562,482 lbs, W W Thomas & Co, Bremen, Bremen
840 bgs, 167,640 lbs, Mutural Chem Co, Prest Lincoln, Hamburg
500 bgs, American Express Co, Prest Lincoln, Hamburg
2,240 bgs, 448,000 lbs, W W Thomas & Co, Pr Fred Wm, Bremen
560 bgs, 133,873 lbs, W R Grace & Co, Pr Fred Wm, Bremen
PRUSSIATE—18 cks, 18,975 lbs, A B Ansbacher & Co, Patria, Marseilles
29 pkgs, 22,387 lbs, National Aniline & Chem Co, Minnewaska, London
SULP—2,240 bgs, 447,973 lbs, American Shipping Co, Prest Lincoln, Hamburg
POTATO FLOUR—20 bgs, 403,651 lbs, F Behrend, K Aug Viet, Hamburg
50 bgs, 10,880 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam

CREAM OF TARTAR. TARTARIC ACID.

GUARANTEED 99½—100 Per Cent. Pure.

TARTAR CHEMICAL COMPANY 135 William Street, NEW YORK.

2 kgs, 200 lbs, Badische Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
130 cks, Farbwerke-Hoechst Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
2 cks, 1,000 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
EXTRACT—5 cks, 4,317 lbs, John Campbell & Co, Adriatic, Liverpool
IRON, OXIDE—25 cks, J W Coulston & Co, Wells City, Bristol
14 cks, Katzenback & Bullock Co, Baltic, Liverpool
36 cks, 28 cwt, Richie, Pives & Co, Baltic, Liverpool
5 cks, 3 cwt, Richies, Pives & Co, Baltic, Liverpool
18 cks, 12,008 lbs, C T Smith & Co, Baltic, Liverpool
19 cks, 11,200 lbs, J W Coulston & Co, Adriatic, Liverpool
2 cks, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
LACTERINE—100 bgs, 22,000 lbs, Atterbury Bros, Floride, Havre
267 bgs, 44,055 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Floride, Havre
LEAVES, BUCHU—1 bale, 204 lbs, Bruen, Ritchie & Co, Minnewaska, London.
10 bales, 2,819 lbs, F B Ross & Co, Minnewaska, London
2 bales, 403 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Minnewaska, London
4 bales, 1,117 lbs, Eimer & Amend, Minnewaska, London
5 bls, 1,279 lbs, Eimer & Amend, Oceanic, Southampton
10 bls, 2,321 lbs, G L Foster, St Paul, Southampton
LAUREL—50 cs, 5,710 lbs, Van Loan & Co, Patria, Marseilles
SAGE—255 bales, 109,668 lbs, Old & Wallace, K Franz Josef I, Trieste
SENNA—1 bale, 346 lbs, Bruen, Ritchie & Co, Minnewaska, London
50 bales, P H Petry & Co, Aragonia, Singapore
THYME—65 bgs, 11,238 lbs, John Kissock & Co, Germania, Marseilles
LIME—53 cs, 24,372 lbs, Geo Zucker & Co, Manhattan, Antwerp
CHLORIDE—61 bbls, 49,429 lbs, F A Reichard, Mexico, Havre
CITRATE—34 cks, 43,218 lbs, Citro Chem Co, Posillipo, Messina
91 cks, 111,418 lbs, Chas Pfizer & Co, Posillipo, Messina
LOGWOOD, EXTRACT—5 cks, 2,407 lbs, W F Sykes & Co, Francisco, Hull
MACE—50 cs, 6,800 lbs, T Greidanus, Potsdam, Rotterdam
4 cs, L Littlejohn & Co, Afghan Prince, Singapore
MAGNESIA, CARBONATE—17 cs, 1,700 lbs, Amermann & Patterson, Francisco, Hull
CITRATE—200 cs, G Ceribelli & Co, Verona, Genoa
MAGNESITE—228 bgs, 55,292 lbs, American Ref Co, Kaiser Franz Josef I, Trieste
CALCINED—450 cks, 202,202 lbs, H J Baker & Bro, Potsdam, Rotterdam
MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE—96 drs, 24 tons, 19 cwt, Hammill & Gillespie, Adriatic, Liverpool
115 cks, 111,687 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Batavia, Hamburg
312 cks, H J Baker & Bro, Batavia, Hamburg

400 bgs, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Kaloma, Colombo
OIL, ALMOND—10 cs, 1,120 lbs, J B Horner, Patria, Marseilles
15 cs, Ungerer & Co, Minneapolis, London
ANILINE—6 drs, 6,936 lbs, National Aniline & Chem Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
ANTHRACINE—260 cks, 122,563 lbs, T D Downing & Co, Manhattan, Antwerp
ATONONE—1 cs, Ungerer & Co, La Savoie, Havre
BERGAMOT—1 cs, Ungerer & Co, La Savoie, Havre
BETAFOL—1 cs, Ungerer & Co, La Savoie, Havre
BOIS DE ROSE LINALOL—1 cs, Ungerer & Co, La Savoie, Havre
CITRONELLA—6 drs, 6,732 lbs, C L Hulsking, Minnewaska, London
CLOVES—5 carboys, Ungerer & Co, Minneapolis, London
COCOANUT—145 cks, 223,418 lbs, American Express Co, Minnewaska, London
2,120 drs, 1,764,529 lbs, Philippine Vegetable Oil Co, Boveric, Manila
26 pipes, 500 cwt, Winter, Sons & Co, Birkenfels, Calcutta
28 pkgs, 502 cwt, Welch, Holme & Clark Co, Kaloma, Calcutta
25 pipes, 502 cwt, H W Peabody & Co, Kaloma, Calcutta
72 pipes, Perry Ryer & Co, Kaloma, Colombo
29 pkgs, 55,407 lbs, Marden, Orth & Hastings, Birkenfels, Calcutta
COD—170 bbls, 8,597 gls, Robt Badcock, Stephano, St Johns
CREOSOTE—82 bbls, 34,307 lbs, J Wilckes & Co, Francisco, Hull
400 bbls, 16,000 lbs, National Aniline & Chem Co, Francisco, Hull
200 bbls, 83,772 lbs, Amermann & Patterson, Manhattan, Antwerp
25 demjs, 880 lbs, Amermann & Patterson, Manhattan, Antwerp
CYCLOSIA—1 cs, Ungerer & Co, La Savoie, Havre
ESSENTIAL—5 cs, E Utard, Floride, Havre
1 cs, 58 lbs, Dodge & Olcott Co, La Savoie, Havre
2 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Floride, Havre
5 cs, Geo Lueders & Co, Germania, Marseilles
3 cs, Elson & Brewer, La Savoie, Havre
2 cs, 44 lbs, Geo Lueders & Co, La Savoie, Havre
10 cs, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, La Savoie, Havre
12 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Minnewaska, London
5 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Raynard, Germania, Marseilles
6 cs, 600 lbs, Geo Lueders & Co, Bremen, Bremen
5 cs, 500 lbs, Geo Lueders & Co, Bremen, Bremen
2 cs, 155 lbs, Geo Lueders & Co, Bremen, Bremen
4 cs, 85 lbs, Geo Lueders & Co, Kronpr Wm, Bremen
1 cs, 30 lbs, Geo Lueders & Co, Kronpr Wm, Bremen
11 pkgs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Germania, Marseilles
33 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Bremen, Bremen
1 cs, Ungerer & Co, Germania, Marseilles
EXPRESSED—1 cs, Merck & Co, Minnewaska, London

PALM—16 cks, 22,920 lbs, Welch, Holme & Clark Co, Baltic, Liverpool
80 cks, 56,659 lbs, Colgate & Co, Baltic, Liverpool
54 cks, American Express Co, Baltic, Liverpool
PEANUT—5 cks, 2,010 lbs, Newmann & Schwiers, Floride, Havre
35 drs, 3,725 gals, B S Barnes, Bremen, Bremen
50 cs, 623 gls, Lamont, Corliss & Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
PELARGONIA—1 cs, Ungerer & Co, La Savoie, Havre
PETROLEUM—100 cks, 36,168 lbs, New York Lubricating Oil Co, Manhattan, Antwerp
118 bbls, 5,983 gals, Schliemann Oil & Ceresine Co, Batavia, Hamburg
100 bbls, 35,984 lbs, New York Lubricating Oil Co, Batavia, Hamburg
RAPE SEED—575 bbls, 29,977 gals, Vacuum Oil Co, Baltic, Liverpool
10 cks, 516 gls, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Potsdam, Rotterdam
15 bbls, 837 gls, C L Burton, Francisco, Hull
15 bbls, 777 gls, F B Vandegrift & Co, Francisco, Hull
SOD—20 cks, 8,637 lbs, W H Dumont & Co, Manhattan, Antwerp
THYME—6 cs, 672 lbs, Geo Lueders & Co, Germania, Marseilles
OCHER, POWDERED—50 cks, 37,822 lbs, F B Vandegrift & Co, Patria, Marseilles
50 cks, F B Vandegrift & Co, Patria, Marseilles
33 cks, 46,825 lbs, W A Foster & Co, Patria, Marseilles
300 cks, 214,205 lbs, F A Reichard, Germania, Marseilles
445 cks, J W Coulston & Co, Germania, Marseilles
15 bbls, 11,528 lbs, Gabriel & Schall, Bremen, Bremen
15 cks, Ewing, Fox & Co, Canada, Marseilles
OPIUM—1 cs, 95 lbs, Merck & Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
ORANGE FLOWER WATER—24 cbys, Ungerer & Co, Germania, Marseilles

100 bgs, 21,820 lbs, C Bahnsen, Potsdam, Rotterdam
PUMICE STONE—46 pkgs, 8,818 lbs, C D Stone & Co, Manchester Merchant, Canneto
2,610 bgs, 163,861 lbs, T Van Amringe & Co, Appledore, Lipari
100 bgs, 22,000 lbs, C B Chrystal, Appledore, Catania
4,895 bgs, 31,080 lbs, R J Waddell & Co, Apledore, Catania
4,692 bgs, 183,294 lbs, J H Rhodes & Co, Appledore, Catania
31 cks, 6,160 lbs, C D Stone & Co, Appledore, Catania
PYRITES—(Bulk), 10,609,082 lbs, Naylor & Co, Durant, Huelva
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—5,010 bgs, 553,256 lbs, New York Tanning Extract Co, Semantha, Santa Fe
35,372 bgs, 3,813,101 lbs, New York Tanning Extract Co, Semantha, Santa Fe
4,412 bgs, 1,553,024 lbs, New York Tanning Extract Co, Semantha, Santa Fe
WOOD—1,751 logs, 1,183,644 lbs, New York Tanning Extract Co, Semantha, Santa Fe
3,814 logs, 2,393,160 lbs, New York Tanning Extract Co, Semantha, Santa Fe
QUININE, SULP—20 cs, 20,000 ozs, New York Quinine & Chem Works, Potsdam, Rotterdam
RED LEAD—25 kgs, 2,800 lbs, J Lee Smith & Co, Galileo, Hull
ROCHELLE SALTS—35 bbls, 7,716 lbs, Merck & Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
ROOTS, IPECAC—3 cs, 963 lbs, G Amsinck & Co, Cristobal, Colon
MEDICINAL—166 bls, Murray & Nickell Mfg Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
ORRIS—3 bgs, 661 lbs, Bruen, Ritchie & Co, K Franz Joseph I, Trieste
SAGO FLOUR—371 bgs, 56,000 lbs, P C Kuyper & Co, Aragonia, Singapore
SALTPETER—500 bgs, 112,000 lbs, Ralli Bros, Birkenfels, Calcutta
SATIN WHITE—30 cks, 17,300 lbs, W H Whittaker, Potsdam, Rotterdam
SEEDS, CARDAMOM—1 cs, 84 lbs, Bruen, Ritchie & Co, Minnewaska, London
5 cs, 1,120 lbs, P E Anderson & Co, Coniston Water, Bombay

INNIS, SPEIDEN & Co., Inc., 46 Cliff Street NEW YORK

Established 1816 Incorporated 1906

Branch Offices:

120 W. Kinzie Street, Chicago, Ill. 220 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.

219 S. Front Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Factory . . . . Jersey City, N.J.

Importers—Commission Merchants

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS Domestic Foreign

Special announcement for this week

CARBONATE OF POTASH

9 pkgs, 518 lbs, Whittall & Co, Birkenfels, Colombo
CASTOR—2,800 bgs, 8,960 bus, Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, Coniston Water, Bombay
1,358 bgs, 4,481 lbs, Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, Coniston Water, Bombay
1,358 bgs, 4,484 bus, Spencer, Kellog & Sons, Coniston Water, Bombay a
12,901 bgs, 12,547 lbs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Coniston Water, Bombay
MILLET—1,018 bgs, 99 tons, 19 cwt, Keusch, Schwartz & Co, Minnewaska, London
MUSTARD—150 bgs, 15,000 lbs, Wakem & McLaughlin, Pennsylvania, Hamburg
QUINCE—7 bgs, 734 lbs, F B Ross & Co, Minnewaska, London
SHELLAC—7 cs, 15 cwt, Kasebier Chatfield Shellac Co, Minnewaska, London
32 bgs, Marx & Rawolle, Minnewaska, London
50 chests, R F Downing & Co, Birkenfels, Calcutta
50 chests, H W Peabody & Co, Birkenfels, Calcutta
100 bgs, 16,400 lbs, Marx & Rawolle, Birkenfels, Calcutta
200 bgs, 32,800 lbs, Ralli Bros, Kaloma, Calcutta
375 bgs, 42 tons, W A Brown & Co, Kaloma, Calcutta
350 bgs, 57,400 lbs, Berry Bros, Kaloma, Calcutta
25 chests, 2,412 lbs, L C Gillespie & Sons, Kaloma, Calcutta
100 bgs, Kasebier-Chatfield Shellac Co, Kaloma, Calcutta
1,450 pkgs, Rogers & Pyatt Shellac Co, Kaloma, Calcutta
25 chests, 2,412 lbs, L C Gillespie & Sons, Birkenfels, Calcutta
SIZE—100 bgs, 22,400 lbs, John Campbell & Co, Adriatic, Liverpool
SOAP STOCK—100 bbls, 4,986 gls, J Munro & Co, Posillipo, Palermo
100 bbls, J B Dewsnap, Ioannina, Trieste
137 bbls, 7,140 gls, Marden, Orth & Hastings, Giulia, Trieste
SODA ARSENATE—10 cks, 4 tons, 18 cwt, A Klipstein & Co, Francisco, Hull
CARBONATE—2 cks, 473 lbs, G Gennert, Potsdam, Rotterdam
HYDROSULF—55 pkgs, 5,535 lbs, Badische Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
NITRATE—17,085 bgs, 35,821 qtls, W R Grace & Co, Cincha, Antofagasta
NITRITE—15 cks, 12,024 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
PHOSP—76 cks, 37,699 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
PRUSSIATE—10 cks, 22,000 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
30 cks, 24,061 lbs, C Tennant, Sons & Co, Manhattan, Antwerp
SULF—5 cks, 2,063 lbs, Lehn & Fink, Potsdam, Rotterdam
3 pkgs, 660 lbs, G Gennert, Potsdam, Rotterdam
SPONGES—21 bales, Leousi, Clonney & Co, Algonquin, Turks Island
STEEL WOOL—45 bls, Buhene Steel Wool Co, Kroonland, Antwerp
SULPHUR—29 bbls, Oetrichs & Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
167 bbls, Arnold, Hoffman & Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
SULPHUR, COPPER—59 cks, J W Hampton, Jr, & Co, Baltic, Liverpool
STARCH—200 bgs, 22,400 lbs, H Kohnstamm & Co, Oceanic, Southampton
BURNT—50 cs, 10,000 lbs, Heymann & Fischer, Minnewaska, London
SUGAR OF MILK—170 bbls, Merck & Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
TALC—150 bgs, 33,069 lbs, F A Reichard, Verona, Genoa
TAMARINDS—4 bbls, 1,000 lbs, Kurstiner & Co, Gulana, St Martin
TAPIOCA—398 bgs, L Littlejohn & Co, Afghan Prince, Singapore
390 bgs, L Littlejohn & Co, Afghan Prince, Singapore
167 bgs, L Littlejohn & Co, Afghan Prince, Singapore
FLOUR—250 pkgs, 54,225 lbs, Rutger, Bleecker & Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
53 bgs, 11,200 lbs, Abe Stein & Co, Aragonia, Singapore
293 bgs, 56,938 lbs, Rutger, Bleecker & Co, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
238 bgs, 55,999 lbs, Rutger, Bleecker & Co, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
250 bgs, 53,960 lbs, Rutger, Bleecker & Co, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
1,000 bgs, 215,841 lbs, Rutger, Blaacker & Co, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
550 bgs, 113,337 lbs, Rutger, Bleecker & Co, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
TARTAR, CRUDE—106 cks, 61,486 lbs, Tartar Chem Co, Patria, Marseilles
107 bgs, 31,100 lbs, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Minnewaska, London
172 bgs, 29,365 lbs, Tartar Chem Co, Germania, Marseilles
275 bgs, 75,435 lbs, Chas Pfizer & Co, R de Italia, Naples
76 cks, 23,706 lbs, Tartar Chem Co, Germania, Marseilles
270 pkgs, 83,014 lbs, Tartar Chem Co, Re d'Italia, Naples
36 cks, 55,567 lbs, Tartar Chem Co, Posillipo, Messina
TURMERIC—401 bgs, 501 cwt, Old & Wallace, Germania, Marseilles
ULTRAMARINE—6 pkgs, 3,341 lbs, Badische Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
11 pkgs, 5,148 lbs, F A Meyer, Potsdam, Rotterdam
10 bbls, 2,000 lbs, E M & F Waldo, Kroonland, Antwerp
VARNISH—18 pkgs, 300 gals, A E Louderback & Co, Minnewaska, London
VENETIAN RED—202 bbls, 50 tons, J Lee Smith & Co, Adriatic, Liverpool
WAX, BEES—2 cs, 250 lbs, Huttinger & Struller, Allemannia, Port de Paix
49 bgs, 6,817 lbs, W R Grace & Co, Chincha, Valparaiso
25 bgs, 5,149 lbs, W A Foster & Co, Mexico, Havana
2 cks, 405 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Minnewaska, London
5 pkgs, 924 lbs, Schutte, Lunemann & Co, Alcanquih, Azua
MINERAL—110 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, K Aug Vict, Hamburg
200 bgs, 40,080 lbs, Standard Wax & Importing Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
PARAFFINE—200 bgs, 44,528 lbs, Fontana & Co, Prest Lincoln, Hamburg
300 bgs, 50,292 lbs, Moore & Munger, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
300 bgs, 50,400 lbs, Moore & Munger, Potsdam, Rotterdam
320 bgs, 44,800 lbs, Union Wax & Paper Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 22,000 lbs, Davies, Turner & Co, K Aug Vict, Hamburg
VEGETABLE—3 bls, 400 lbs, H Mann & Co, Allemania, Port de Paix
WHITE LEAD—41 cks, 208 cwt, J Lee Smith & Co, Minnewaska, London
ZAFFER—10 cks, 1,213 lbs, J C Wiarda & Co, K Aug Vict, Hamburg
ZINC, CHLORIDE—1 ck, 486 lbs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Bremen, Bremen
DUST—150 cs, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
OXIDE—60 bbls, F B Vandegrift & Co, Patria, Marseilles
40 bbls, Katzenback & Bullock Co, Patria, Marseilles
50 bbls, G A & E Meyer, Floride, Havre
50 cks, 22,046 lbs, Gabriel & Schall, Potsdam, Rotterdam
75 cks, J A & W Bird & Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
45 cks, J W Coulston & Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
168 cks, 90,832 lbs, Nairn Lino Co, Minnewaska, London

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK IN TRANSIT TO OTHER CITIES.

Albany.

ALIZARINE—5 cks, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
ANILINE COLORS—18 cks, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
11 cks, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
2 cks, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
31 cks, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
8 cks, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
5 cks, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
41 cks, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
12 cks, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
6 cs, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
SALTS—14 cks, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
7 cks, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
ANTHRACENE DYES—1 cs, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS—7 cks, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
COLORS—12 cks, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
CHROME—5 cks, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
SULF—1 cs, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
2 cs, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam

Baltimore.

FERTILIZER, DRIED BLOOD—2,043 bgs, St Fillans, Buenos Aires
MEAT MEAL—2,739 bgs, St Fillans, Buenos Aires
TANKAGE—607 bgs, St Fillans, Buenos Aires
ROOTS, LICORICE—1,550 bales, Aspinet, Hong Kong
MANGANESE, ORE—(Bulk), 7,050 tons, American, Rio Janeiro

Boston.

OIL, OLIVE—100 bbls, Lucia, Trieste
100 bbls, Lucia, Trieste
50 bbls, Lucia, Triest
100 bbls, Lucia, Trieste
SOAP STOCK—100 bbls, Lucia, Trieste
100 bbls, Lucia, Trieste
SUMAC—210 bgs, Lucia, Palermo
1,050 bgs, Lucia, Palermo
1,400 bgs, Lucia, Trieste
210 bgs, Lucia, Trieste

Buffalo.

CHEMICALS—85 pkgs, Manhattan, Antwerp
CREOSOTE—3 gals, Galileo, Hull
OIL, LINSEED—65 bbls, Minnewaska, London

Camden, N. J.

ROOTS, LICORICE—11,023 bales, Aspinet, Hong Kong
2,450 bales, Aspinet, Hong Kong

Chicago.

OCHER, POWDERED—50 cks, Canada, Marseilles
OIL, PALM—16 pkgs, Baltic, Liverpool
SOAP STOCK—10 bbls, Lucia, Trieste
TALC—300 bgs, Moltke, Genoa

Philadelphia.

GLUE STOCK—100 bales, Lucia, Trieste
534 bales, Lucia, Trieste
HERBS, CRUDE—9 bales, Lucia, Trieste
110 bales, Lucia, Trieste
LEAVES, MEDICINAL—5 bales, Lucia, Trieste
10 bales, Lucia, Trieste
MAGNESITE—7,834 bgs, Lucia, Trieste
MANGANESE ORE—(Bulk), 4,000 tons, Ourka, Calcutta
(Bulk), 3,758 tons, Ourka, Calcutta
OIL, OLIVE—25 bbls, Lucia, Trieste
25 bbls, Lucia, Trieste
SEEDS, MEDICINAL—35 bgs, Lucia, Trieste
8 bgs, Lucia, Trieste
SOAP STOCK—100 bbls, Lucia, Trieste
100 bbls, Lucia, Trieste
100 bbls, Lucia, Trieste
100 bbls, Lucia, Trieste
50 bbls, Lucia, Trieste
60 bbls, Lucia, Trieste
TALC—200 bgs, Lucia, Trieste

Pittsburgh.

BRONZE METAL CLIPPINGS—6 cs, Bremen, Bremen

Providence.

ALIZARINE—30 cks, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
5 cs, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
40 cks, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
3 cks, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
6 cks, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
15 cks, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
ANILINE COLORS—3 cs, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
10 cs, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
2 cs, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
17 cks, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
7 cks, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
9 cks, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
4 cks, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
18 cks, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
COLORS, CHROME—6 cks, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
3 cks, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam
SULF—16 cks, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam

St. Louis.

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—8 cks, Kroonland, Antwerp
GUM, COPAL—14 pkgs, Manhattan, Antwerp

Antwerp.

SPONGES—13 bales, Seguranca, Nassau
15 bales, Seguranca, Nassau
10 bales, Seguranca, Nassau
WAX—10 bgs, Santiago, Nassau

Bermuda.

SOAP—20 cs, Baltic, Liverpool

Black River.

SOAP—25 cs, Adriatic, Liverpool

Cuba.

ACID, BORACIC—10 bbls, Columbia, Glasgow

Europe.

WAX—9 bgs, Algonquin, Kingston
11 bgs, Algonquin, Kingston
2 bgs, Algonquin, Kingston
7 bgs, Algonquin, Kingston
5 bgs, Algonquin, Kingston

Falmouth.

SOAP—125 cs, Baltic, Liverpool
5 cs, Baltic, Liverpool
2 cs, Baltic, Liverpool

Genoa.

LOGWOOD EXTRACT—45 cks, Pr Eitel Fred, Kingston
5 cks, Pr Eitel Fred, Kingston

Glasgow.

LOGWOOD EXTRACT—21 cks, Pr Eitel Fred, Kingston

Habana.

CORKS—5 bgs, Parnassos, Lisbon

Hamburg.

PIMENTO—150 bgs, Pr Eitel Fred, Kingston

Hamilton.

SOAP—1 cs, Baltic, Liverpool
2 cs, Baltic, Liverpool
1 cs, Baltic, Liverpool

Havre.

SPONGES—7 bales, Seguranca, Nassau

Kingston.

CORKS—6 bgs, Parnassos, Lisbon
SOAP—25 cs, Adriatic, Liverpool

London.

ROOTS, SARSAPARILLA—2 bales, Pr Eitel Fred, Kingston
2 bales, Pr Eitel Fred, Kingston
WAX—1 bbl, Pr Eitel Fred, Kingston

Manchester.

LOGWOOD EXTRACT—54 cks, Pr Eitel Fred, Kingston
20 cks, Pr Eitel Fred, Kingston
29 cks, Pr Eitel Fred, Kingston

Rotterdam.

LOGWOOD EXTRACT—28 cks, Pr Eitel Fred, Kingston
20 cks, Pr Eitel Fred, Kingston
25 cks, Pr Eitel Fred, Kingston
69 cks, Pr Eitel Fred, Kingston
9 cks, Pr Eitel Fred, Kingston
5 cks, Pr Eitel Fred, Kingston
1 ck, Pr Eitel Fred, Kingston
SPONGES—75 bales, Seguranca, Nassau
105 bales, Seguranca, Nassau

Santiago.

CORKS—9 bgs, Parnassos, Lisbon

Savanilla.

POTASSIUM CYANIDE—10 cs, Columbia, Glasgow

Sav La Mar.

SOAP—20 cs, Adriatic, Liverpool
20 cs, Adriatic, Liverpool
50 cs, Adriatic, Liverpool
30 cs, Adriatic, Liverpool

Shelly Bay.

SOAP—10 cs, Baltic, Liverpool
25 cs, Baltic, Liverpool

St. Georges.

SOAP—17 cs, Baltic, Liverpool
10 cs, Baltic, Liverpool
45 cs, Baltic, Liverpool
110 cs, Baltic, Liverpool
30 cs, Baltic, Liverpool
25 cs, Baltic, Liverpool

Toronto.

CORKS—25 bgs, Parnassos, Lisbon

Vera Cruz.

CORKS—50 bales, Parnassos, Lisbon
35 bales, Parnassos, Lisbon

West Indies.

CLOVES—10 bales, Minnehaha, London
COLORS—1 ck, Minnehaha, London
DRUGS—6 cs, Minnehaha, London
GLUE—1 cs, Minnehaha, London
LEAD, RED—1 ck, Minnehaha, London
WHITE—22 kgs, Minnehaha, London
OIL, FISH—1 bbl, Minnehaha, London
LINSEED—14 bbls, Minnehaha, London
55 drs, Minnehaha, London
50 drs, Minnehaha, London
10 drs, Minnehaha, London
OCHER—2 cks, Minnehaha, London
PAINT—60 kgs, Minnehaha, London
150 kgs, Minnehaha, London
200 kgs, Minnehaha, London
100 kgs, Minnehaha, London
2 cks, Minnehaha, London
75 kgs, Minnehaha, London
40 kgs, Minnehaha, London
28 kgs, Minnehaha, London
1 ck, Minnehaha, London
PEPPER—15 bgs, Minnehaha, London
SHEEP DIP—10 drs, Minnehaha, London
VARNISH—1 cs, Minnehaha, London

WAREHOUSED IN BOND.

New York.

ACIDS, TARTARIC—27 bbls, 7,400 lbs, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, K Franz Josef I, Trieste
40 cks, 22,400 lbs, Dingelstadt & Co, Minnewaska, London
ALCOHOL—10 drs, 1,196 gals, F O Boyd & Co, Prest Lincoln, Hamburg
BEANS, VANILLA—80 cs, 11,878 lbs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Guantanamo, Vera Cruz
39 cs, 7,327 lbs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Guantanamo, Vera Cruz
40 cs, 8,314 lbs, Petro Tremari, Guantanamo, Vera Cruz
12 cs, 3,552 lbs, Thurston & Braidich, Guantanamo, Vera Cruz
40 cs, 7,127 lbs, G Amsinck & Co, Guantanamo, Vera Cruz
61 cs, 11,696 lbs, American Trading Co, Guantanamo, Vera Cruz
5 cs, 1,414 lbs, Fred Probst & Co, Antonio Lopez, Vera Cruz
BRONZE POWDER—5 cs, 2,000 lbs, G Benda, Bremen, Bremen
5 cs, 2,220 lbs, G W Sheldon & Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
CASSIA—40 pkgs, 3,129 lbs, Old & Wallace, Potsdam, Rotterdam
281 cs, 26,666 lbs, Old & Wallace, Potsdam, Rotterdam
77 pkgs, 5,773 lbs, John Kissock & Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
CHILLIES—300 bgs, 28,500 lbs, John Kissock & Co, Konig Albert, Genoa
CORKS—198 bales, 9,643 lbs, F Gutmann & Co, Aquitania, Liverpool
66 bales, 5,313 lbs, F Gutmann & Co, Konig Albert, Genoa
GELATINE—23 cs, 2,445 lbs, P C Zuhlke, Kroonland, Antwerp
13 cs, 3,416 lbs, Rose & Frank, Batavia, Hamburg
GLUE—97 pkgs, 11,061 lbs, W E Miller, Francisco, Hull
GUM, CHICLE—11 bgs, 2,296 lbs, H Marquardt & Co, Guantanamo, Vera Cruz
97 bgs, 17,015 lbs, F A Hearst, Guantanamo, Vera Cruz
8 bales, 1,175 lbs, I Kuhle & Co, Guantanamo, Vera Cruz
35 pkgs, 6,946 lbs, G E Glennie, Guantanamo, Vera Cruz
60 bales, 11,085 lbs, J A Medina & Co, Guantanamo, Vera Cruz
28 bgs, 5,584 lbs, J A Medina & Co, Antonio Lopez, Vera Cruz
LICORICE PASTE—250 cs, 61,416 lbs, H Utard, Germania, Marseilles
MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS—20 cs, M L Eckstein & Co, Kromer Wm, Bremen
OIL, BERGAMOT—10 cs, 250 lbs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Posillipo, Messina
CITRONELLA—5 dms, 2,866 lbs, Geo Lueders & Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
LEMON—2 cs, 100 lbs, Geo Lueders & Co, Carpathia, Messina
OLIVE—22 cks, 2,917 gls, H Krenzler & Co, Germania, Marseilles
10 bbls, 505 gls, Crisafalli Bros, R de Italia, Genoa
3 bbls, 100 gls, Chas Friedenberg, Konig Alocrt, Naples
5 bbls, 170 gls, Chas Friedenberg, Posillipo, Palermo
4 bbls, 120 gals, Chas Friedenberg, Verona, Naples
ORANGE—6 cs, 3 lbs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Posillipo, Messina
ROSEWOOD—7 cks, 684 lbs, Geo Lueders & Co, Floride, Havre
OPIUM—15 cs, 2,537 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Prest Lincoln, Hamburg
PEPPER, BLACK—53 bgs, 16,812 lbs, Old & Wallace, Minnewaska, London
45 bgs, 7,450 lbs, L Littlejohn & Co, Aragonia, Singapore
RED—50 bgs, 5,500 lbs, Old & Wallace, Kroonland, Antwerp
WHITE—154 bgs, 16,867 lbs, Winter, Sons & Co, Minnewaska, London
PUMICE STONE—2,457 bgs, 326,501 lbs, J H Rhodes & Co, Manchester Merchant, Singapore
SEEDS, ANISE—25 cs, 3,333 lbs, C E Armstrong, Karema, Hong Kong
SPONGES—25 bales, Lasker & Bernstein, Saratoga, Havana
231 bales, Lasker & Bernstein, Seguranca, Nassau
WHITE LEAD—120 cs, 24,222 lbs, Felix Fezandie, K Franz Josef I, Trieste

WITHDRAWN FROM BOND.

New York.

AGAR AGAR—5 bls, 200 lbs, Stanley Jordan & Co, Indradeo, Kobe
10 bales, 2,007 lbs, Kasama, Kobe
ANILINE COLORS—20 cks, Berlin Aniline Works, Pennsylvania, Hamburg
4 cks, Berlin Aniline Works, Pretoria, Hamburg
ANTIMONY—10 cs, Erroll, Kobe
450 cs, 100,800 lbs, Karema, Hankow
REGULUS—50 cs, 1,120 lbs, Wray Castle, Canton
13 cks, Louiane, Bordeaux
BALSAM, PERU—10 cs, 1,180 lbs, G Amsinck & Co, Pr Joachim, Colon
BARIUM OXIDE—10 cks, 11,556 lbs, W H Stiner & Sons, Manhattan, Antwerp
BEANS, VANILLA—2 bbls, 134 lbs, Gulana, Basse Terre
1 cs, 182 lbs, Camaguey, Vera Cruz
11 cs, 2,347 lbs, Guantanamo, Vera Cruz
14 cs, 2,559 lbs, Morro Castle, Vera Cruz
2 cs, 387 lbs, Camaguey, Vera Cruz
4 cs, 159 lbs, Guiana, Basse Terre
BERLIN BLUE—6 cks, 2,135 lbs, Felix Fezandie, Kroonland, Antwerp
BRISTLES—6 cs, 789 lbs, Kasama, Shanghai
5 cs, 550 lbs, Indraghiri, Tientsin
3 cs, 330 lbs, Satsuma, Tientsin
1 ck, 272 lbs, Prest Lincoln, Hamburg
3 cs, 330 lbs, Poleric, Tientsin
10 cs, 501 lbs, F H Cone, Pennsylvania, Hamburg
2 cs, 413 lbs, O J Teeple, Olympic, Southampton
5 cs, 1,033 lbs, O J Teeple, St Louis, Southampton
BRONZE POWDER—2 cs, 500 lbs, Kleist, Bremen
9 cs, Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen
2 cs, Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen
1 cs, Pr Fred Wm, Bremen
2 cs, 400 lbs, Geo Washington, Bremen
1 cs, 300 lbs, Pr Fred Wm, Bremen
4 cs, 900 lbs, Barbarossa, Bremen
4 cs, Konig Albert, Bremen
2 cs, G Benda, Roon, Bremen
3 pkgs, 1,200 lbs, B Ullmann & Co, Pr Fred Wm, Bremen
1 cs, G Benda, Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen
2 cs, G Benda, Geo Washington, Bremen
CASSIA—173 bgs, 11,172 lbs, Ryndam, Rotterdam
25 bales, 1,667 lbs, Brilliant, Canton
5 cs, 333 lbs, Indrahuala, Canton
100 cs, 6,664 lbs, Old & Wallace, Ambria, Canton
CHILLIES—2 bgs, 108 lbs, John Kissock & Co, Minnetonka, London
10 bgs, 540 lbs, John Kissock & Co, Minnetonka, London
238 bgs, 28,500 lbs, John Kissock & Co, Konig Albert, Genoa
36 bgs, 2,016 lbs, John Kissock & Co, Atholl, Cochin
CLOVES—1 bale, 134 lbs, Frame & Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
1 bale, 132 lbs, Frame & Co, Potsdam, Rotterdam
8 cs, 2,663 lbs, Indradeo, Penang
COAL TAR PREPARATIONS—28 pkgs, Berlin Aniline Works, Prest Grant, Hamburg
CORKS—25 bales, 2,013 lbs, F Gutmann & Co, Konig Albert, Genoa
28 bales, 2,825 lbs, J Torres, Aquitania, Liverpool
1 bale, 134 lbs, F Gutmann & Co, Alfred Nobel, Lisbon
20 bales, 1,808 lbs, F Gutmann & Co, Minnewaska, London

C. BISCHOFF & CO., Inc.
451-453 Washington Street, NEW YORK, N.Y.
SODIUM SULPHATE
BARIUM NITRATE
BARIUM PEROXIDE
STRONTIA NITRATE
SODIUM PERBORATE
FORMIC ACID
LACTIC ACID
SOLE AGENTS FOR R. WEDEKIND & CO. m.b.H., UERDINGEN ON THE RHINE ESTABLISHED 1885 Manufacturers of CHROME ALUM, etc.

23 bales, 2,130 lbs, F Gutmann & Co, Nord America, Seville
7 cs, J Torres, Baltic, Liverpool
13 bales, 1,235 lbs, J Torres, Cedric, Liverpool
14 bales, 1,234 lbs, J Torres, Caronia, Liverpool
12 bales, 1,079 lbs, J Torres, Carmania, Liverpool
1 bale, 126 lbs, F Gutmann & Co, Isle of Mull, Lisbon
1 bale, 158 lbs, F Gutmann & Co, R B Jornson, Lisbon
GELATINE—10 cs, 2,240 lbs, Amermann & Patterson, Columbia, Glasgow
10 cs, 2,240 lbs, Amermann & Patterson, Columbia, Glasgow
GINGER—90 bgs, 7,290 lbs, Old & Wallace, Cedric, Liverpool
100 bgs, 1,400 lbs, Old & Wallace, Shirley, Singapore
217 bgs, 26,257 lbs, Old & Wallace, Cedric, Liverpool
GLUE—10 bgs, 2,240 lbs, Milligan & Higgins Glue Co, Cotswold Range, Rotterdam
10 bgs, 2,204 lbs, Milligan & Higgins Glue Co, Chicago, Havre
5 cks, 302 lbs, Milligan & Higgins Glue Co, Rochambeau, Havre
125 bgs, 27,558, Milligan & Higgins Glue Co, Prest Grant, Hamburg
10 cs, 7,646 lbs, S Isaacs & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
3 cks, 1,443 lbs, Milligan & Higgins Glue Co, Lapland, Antwerp
20 cks, 2,350 lbs, T M Duche & Sons, Marengo, Hull
20 cks, 7,380 lbs, Colorado, Hull
GUM, CHICLE—12 pkgs, 1,366 lbs, Panama, Colon
6 bgs, 1,104 lbs, Camaguey, Vera Cruz
HUMAN HAIR—5 cs, S Glenby, St Paul, Southampton
3 cs, S Glenby, Minnehaha, London
ISINGLASS—1 bl, 200 lbs, Indradeo, Kobe
LICORICE JUICE—30 cs, 6,997 lbs, Kansan, Rotterdam
MACE—1 cs, 134 lbs, Frame & Co, Alfred Nobel, Rotterdam
6 cs, 1,600 lbs, Frame & Co, Atholl, Cochin
MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS—3 cs, M L Eckstein & Co, Rochambeau, Havre
2 cs, M L Eckstein & Co, Chicago, Havre
10 cs, M L Eckstein & Co, Kaiser Wilhelm II, Bremen
7 cs, M L Eckstein & Co, K Wm der Grosse, Bremen
4 cs, M L Eckstein & Co, K Wm II, Bremen
OIL, ANISEED—15 cs, Atholl, Hong Kong
BERGAMOT—1 cs, 100 lbs, La Provence, Havre
9 cs, 225 lbs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Posillipo, Messina
EUCALYPTUS—50 cs, 2,800 lbs, J F McCoy & Co, Baltic, Liverpool
ESSENTIAL—1 cs, Pretoria, Hamburg
JUNIPER—1 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Oceania, Trieste
LEMON—78 cks, 1,950 lbs, Georgia, Messina
OLIVE—2 bbls, 58 gals, Ivernia, Liverpool
3 bbls, 100 gals, Konig Albert, Naples
5 bbls, 162 gals, Montserrat, Barcelona
40 bbls, 2,926 gals, Celtic, Genoa
10 bbls, 512 gals, Berlin, Bremen
7 cks, 642 gals, Germania, Marseilles
10 cks, 395 gals, Germania, Marseilles
15 bbls, 777 gals, Patria, Marseilles
5 bbls, 255 gals, Patria, Marseilles
2 bbls, 102 gals, Provence, Genoa
10 bbls, 519 gals, Ivernia, Patras
5 bbls, 170 gals, Posillipo, Palermo
5 bbls, 164 gals, Berlin, Genoa
10 bbls, 505 gals, R d'Italia, Naples
5 bbls, 364 gals, Minnewaska, London
5 cks, 460 gals, St Anna, Marseilles
5 bbls, 251 gals, Patris, Piraeus
6 cks, 557 gals, Venezia, Nice
50 bbls, 2,500 gals, Berlin, Genoa
12 bbls, 579 gals, Calabria, Naples
ORANGE—10 cs, 500 lbs, Tagus, Kingston
4 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Posillipo, Messina
SESAME—3 bbls, Canada, Marseilles
OPIUM—23 cs, 3,874 lbs, Ryndam, Rotterdam
PEPPER, BLACK—5 bgs, 464 lbs, L Littlejohn & Co, City of Baroda, Singapore
200 bgs, 22,612 lbs, L Littlejohn & Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, L Littlejohn & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
124 bgs, 22,400 lbs, L Littlejohn & Co, Indradeo, Penang
40 bgs, 5,384 lbs, L Littlejohn & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
15 bgs, 1,390 lbs, L Littlejohn & Co, City of Baroda, Singapore
RED—25 bgs, 2,775 lbs, Moltke, Genoa
PIMENTO—5 bgs, 500 lbs, J E Kerr & Co, Allemannia, Jamaica
POTATO FLOUR—15 bgs, 3,198 lbs, Stein, Hirsch & Co, Niew Amsterdam, Rotterdam
PUMICE STONE—2,457 pkgs, 326,501 lbs, Manchester Merchant, Lepari
SODA, SULP—1 dr, 466 lbs, Cedric, Liverpool
SPONGES—2 bls, Seguranca, Nassau
6 bls, Vigilancia, Nassau
3 bls, Vigilancia, Nassau
2 bls, Seguranca, Nassau
4 bls, Yumuri, Nassau
1 bl, Belvedere, Patras
3 bls, Laura, Patras
1 Argentina, Piraeus
1 bl, Niagara, Havre
3 bls, Athinai, Piraeus
1 bl, Themistocles, Piraeus
5 bls, Vigilancia, Nassau
2 bls, Santiago, Nassau
3 bls, Yumuri, Nassau
3 bls, Seguranca, Nassau
13 bls, Algonquin, Turks Island
7 bls, Seminole, Turks Island
TALC—63 bgs, Europa, Genoa

BOSTON IMPORTS.

ACID, CARBOLIC, CRUDE—80 drs, Parke, Davis & Co, Colorado, Hull
OXALIC—40 cks, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Marquette, Antwerp
ALUM—100 cks, J Russel Marble & Co, Colorado, Hull
CHROME—19 bbls, Marquette, Antwerp
5 bbls, Gustav Martin, Marquette, Antwerp
ASPHALT—30 bbls, Marquette, Antwerp
ANILINE COLORS—14 bbls, F E Atteaux & Co, Marquette, Antwerp
27 cks, Marquette, Antwerp
SALT—7 cks, Read Holliday & Sons, Colorado, Hull
BARIUM BINOXIDE—35 drs, Colorado, Hull
CEMENT—6 bbls, colorado, Hull
CHLORARIUM—25 bbls, Marquette, Antwerp
CHLORIDE—25 drs, Bohemian, Liverpool
COBALT—171 bbls, Marquette, Antwerp
COLORS—9 cks, 2 kgs, Franconia, Liverpool
11 cks, 1 kg, Bohemian, Liverpool
195 pkgs, The Boyer Co, Marquette, Antwerp
SULPHUR—7 bbls, Marquette, Antwerp
CREAM TARTAR—3 cks, Amer Ex Co, Bohemian, Liverpool
DISINFECTANT—10 cks, Sanderson & Son, Colorado, Hull
DYESTUFFS—100 bbls, Marquette, Antwerp
FLOWERS—45 bls, Marquette, Antwerp
FERTILIZER—728 bgs, T J Baker, Marquette, Antwerp
GLASS, WINDOW—70 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, Marquette, Antwerp
896 cs, Boston Plate & W Glass Co, Marquette, Antwerp
1,250 cs, Baring Bros & Co, Marquette, Antwerp
50 cs, J P Morgan & Co, Malquette, Antwerp
952 cs, Marquette, Antwerp
GLUE, STOCK—1,475 bgs, Kidder, Peabody & Co, Marquette, Antwerp
400 bgs, Colorado, Hull
GLYCERINE—30 drs, Marquette, Antwerp
GREASE, WOOL—100 bbls, Marquette, Antwerp
INDIGO—175 cks, Marquette, Antwerp
NATRIUM—5 bbls, Marquette, Antwerp
NITRIT—12 drs, Marquette, Antwerp
OIL—100 bbls, Caronia, Liverpool
100 bbls, Colorado, Hull
CASTOR—65 cks, Amer Ex Co, Marquette, Antwerp
COLZA—6 bbls, Argentine Naval Commission, Franconia, Liverpool
LUBRICATING—1 bbl, Argentine Naval Commission, Franconia, Liverpool
53 bbls, Arzentine Naval Commission, Franconia, Liverpool
50 bbls, Alden Speare's Sons Co, Marquette, Antwerp
OLIVE—1 ck, Argentine Naval Commission, Franconia, Liverpool
67 cs, C F Stiles & Co, Coronia, Liverpool
40 cs, Wm Stearns & Co, Coronia, Liverpool
25 cs, Venuti Di Lucela & Co, Canopic, Naples
2 hf bbls, T Friemberg, Canopic, Naples
2 cs, G Capronette, Canopic, Naples
5 bbls, Antonio Bicchieri, Canopic, Naples
6 bbls, 2 cks, Canopic, Naples
RECOVERED—50 bbls, Franconia, Liverpool
10 bbls W L Macomber & Co Bohemian Liverpool
12 bbls Colorado Hull
ORCHILL—20 cks, J A & W Bird & Co, Franconia, Liverpool
PAINT—25 drs, Fore River Shipbuilding Corp, Bohemian, Liverpool
POTASH—8 cks, Marquette, Antwerp
QUEBRACHO EXT—200 bbls, C A Spencer & Son, Bohemian, Liverpool
ROOTS—20 bls, Marquette, Antwerp
SHELLAC—600 cks, 300 bgs, City of Bristol, Calcutta
SOAP—6 cs, Bohemian, Liverpool
300 cs, Colorado, Hull
SODA—30 bbls, Marquette, Antwerp
FORMIATE—58 bbls, Marquette, Antwerp
TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE—Sanderson & Son, Colorado, Hull
WHITE LEAD—20 kgs, Amer Ex Co, Bohemian, Liverpool
ZINC DUST—50 cks, J A & W Bird & Co, Marquette, Antwerp
50 bbls, E & F King & Co, Marquette, Antwerp

BALTIMORE IMPORTS.

AMMONIA, MURIATE OF—52 cks, 86,754 lbs, B S Barnes, Vedamore, Liverpool
SULPHATE OF—774 bgs, 167,560 lbs, Miller Fertilizer Co, Vedamore, Liverpool
500 bgs, 115,208 lbs, Baltimore Pulverizing Co, Vedamore, Liverpool
500 bgs, 115,328 lbs, Vedamore, Liverpool
1,030 bgs, Oosterdyk, Rotterdam
ACID, PHOSPHORIC—4 cks, 774 lbs, W W Ruth, Main, Bremen
ALUMINA, HYDRATE OF—5 cks, Oosterdyk, Rotterdam
BARYTES—250 bgs, 55,000 lbs, Missouri, Antwerp
500 bgs, Oosterdyk, Rotterdam
BASIC SLAG—2,800 bgs, 558,250 lbs, Nitrate Agency Co, Missouri, Antwerp
BONEMEAL—562 bgs, Oosterdyk, Rotterdam
3,000 bgs, 300 tons, American Agricultural Chemical Co, Vedamore, Liverpool
1,342 bgs, 223,520 lbs, Levering & Levering, Missouri, Antwerp
550 bgs, 110,220 lbs, Clarence Cottman, Missouri, Antwerp
550 bgs, 110,220 lbs, Clarence Cottman, Missouri, Antwerp
MANURE—560 bgs, Oosterdyk, Rotterdam
CHALK—16 bgs, 2,264 lbs, Eli Lilly & Co, Missouri, London
CHEMICALS—200 bgs, Oosterdyk, Rotterdam
CLAY—424 cks, Goebel & Co, Main, Bremen
287 cs, 156,962 lbs, Goebel & Co, Main, Bremen
100 cks, 114,563 lbs, Moor & Munger, Koenigin Luise, Bremen
205 cks, 112,116 lbs, Goebel & Co, Koenigin Luise, Bremen
640,260 tons, G Knowles & Sons, Vedamore, Liverpool
CHINA—798 cks, 399 tons, Baring Bros & Co, Vedamore, Liverpool
COLOR, DRY—1 cs, 136 lbs, Gallagher & Ascher, Koenigin Luise, Bremen
DUNG MATERIAL—1,500 bgs, Oosterdyk, Rotterdam
FERRO MANGANESE—1,496 tons, Crocker Bros, Vedamore, Liverpool
25 tons, C Tennant, Sons Co, Vedamore, Liverpool
25 tons, Rogers, Brown & Co, Vedamore, Liverpool
355 tons, Oosterdyk, Rotterdam
FERTILIZER—3,535 bgs, Oosterdyk, Rotterdam
2,900 bgs, 448,800 lbs, American Agricultural Chemical Co, Main, Bremen
FLINT STONES—370 cs, 132,330 lbs, B. and O., Missouri, Antwerp
FULLER'S EARTH—400 bgs, 90,800 lbs, L A Solomon & Bro, Missouri, London
GLASS, PLATE—5 cs, 7,792 lbs, Semon, Bache & Co, Missouri, Antwerp
WINDOW—57 cs, 8,217 lbs, B S Barnes, Missouri, Antwerp
187 cs, 15,030 lbs, Goldman, Sachs & Co, Missouri, Antwerp
GELATINE—4 cs, 1,177 lbs, Gelatine Products Co, Main, Bremen
3 cs, 941 lbs, Gelatine Products Co, Main, Bremen
2 cs, 429 lbs, Waterproof Gelatine Co, Koenigin Luise, Bremen
8 cs, 1,778 lbs, Waterproof Gelatine Co, Koenigin Luise, Bremen
360 cks, 442,343 lbs, Goebel & Co, Koenigin Luise, Bremen
3 cs, 462 lbs, Waterproof Gelatine Co, Vedamore, Liverpool
GLUE—243 bgs, Oosterdyk, Rotterdam
IRON ORE, RED SLAG—606,576 lbs, B S Barnes, Vedamore, Liverpool
LIME, CARBONATE OF—55 cks, 13,496 lbs, National Aniline & Chemical Co, Vedamore, Liverpool
MILK, DRIED—50 cs, 13,200 lbs, W W Ruth, Main, Bremen
MOLASSINE MEAL—200 bgs, 20,200 lbs, The Molassine Meal Co, Missouri, London
NAPHTHALINE—39 cks, 12,179 lbs, White Car Co, Missouri, Antwerp
NUTMEGS—12 cs, McCormick & Co, Missouri, London
OIL, PALM—240 cks, Vedamore, Liverpool
231 cks, United States Steel Products Co, Vedamore, Liverpool
PAINT, DRY—1 cs, Sherwin-Williams Co, Missouri, London
PEPPER—33 bgs, 4,737 lbs, Gilpin, Langdon & Co, Missouri, London
200 bgs, Oosterdyk, Rotterdam
PHOSPHATE—3,000 bgs, 660,000 lbs, Griffith & Boyd, Missouri, Antwerp
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—30,242 lbs, 1,270,104 gals, Standard Oil Co, Chatham, Tampico
POTASH, HARTSALZ—225,810 lbs, General Manufacturing Co, Main, Bremen
KAINIT—224,497 lbs, General Manufacturing Co, Main, Bremen
152,487 lbs, Miller Fertilizer Co, Main, Bremen
1,551,180 lbs, American Agricultural Chemical Co, Main, Bremen
453,097 lbs, Standard Fertilizer Co, Main, Bremen
1,028 tons, Oosterdyk, Rotterdam
MANURE SALT—1,120 bgs, 224,686 lbs, American Agricultural Chemical Co, Main, Bremen
225,786 lbs, Levering & Levering, Main, Bremen
451,187 lbs, Piedmont-Mt Airy Guano Co, Koenigin Luise, Bremen
5,000 bgs, Oosterdyk, Rotterdam
800 tons, Oosterdyk, Rotterdam
MURIATE OF—280 bgs, 56,210 lbs, Home Fertilizer Co, Main, Bremen
896 bgs, 179,925 lbs, Paul Masson, Main, Bremen
2,240 bgs, 449,755 lbs, German Kali Works, Main, Bremen
1,120 bgs, 224,840 lbs, General Manufacturing Co, Main, Bremen
560 bgs, 112,420 lbs, Levering & Levering, Main Bremen
3,245 bgs, Oosterdyk, Rotterdam
SULPHATE OF—280 bgs, 56,250 lbs, James Bonday, Jr, & Co, Main, Bremen
PYRITES, IRON—4,363 tons, Clarence Cottman, Lord Charlemont, Huelva
SAL AMMONIAC—10 cks, 8,634 lbs, Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co, Vedamore, Liverpool
SEED—110 bgs, Oosterdyk, Rotterdam
DARI—270 bgs, 57,304 lbs, J Bolgiano & Son, Vedamore, Liverpool
CARAWAY—100 bls, Oosterdyk, Rotterdam
WAX, PARAFFIN—230 bgs, 11,230 lbs, Moore & Munger, New York, Vedamore, Liverpool
236 bgs, Oosterdyk, Rotterdam
ZINC PERMANGANATE—1 ck, 141 lbs, W W Ruth, Main, Bremen
WHITE—10 cks, 2,500 lbs, B and O, Missouri, London

PHILADELPHIA IMPORTS.

ACIDS, CARBOLIC—67 drs, Amsteldyk, Rotterdam
AMMONIA, MUR—26 cks, Mongolian, Liverpool
SULPH—507 bgs, Haverford, Liverpool
BARYTES, NITRATE—15 cks, Amsteldyk, Rotterdam
CHALK—11 cks, J. Meyer & Sons, Koenigin Luise, Bremen
CHEMICALS—45 drs, Man Eng, Manchester
16 cks, Koenigin Luise, Bremen
GLUE STOCK—286 bls, Amsteldyk, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Amsteldyk, Rotterdam
GLYCERINE—55 drs, Americans Express Co, Amsteldyk, Rotterdam
10 drs, Haverford, Liverpool
11 drs, American Express Co, Haverford, Liverpool
GLYPSUM, GROUND—16 cks, Hastings & Co, Haverford, Liverpool
MANGANESE—30 cks, J Meyer & Sons, Koenigin Luise, Bremen
FERRO—56 tons, Amsteldyk, Rotterdam
264 tons, Crocker Bros. & Co, Man Eng, Manchester
A lot, Rogers Brown & Co, Haverford, Liverpool
NAPHTHALINE—200 cks, Amsteldyk, Rotterdam
NAPHTHOL, BETA—46 cks, Read, Holliday & Sons, Man Eng, Manchester
NUTMEGS—101 cs, Amsteldyk, Rotterdam
OIL, COD—29 tcs, Mongolian, St Johns
COPRA—900 bbls, Amsteldyk, Rotterdam
OLIVE—50 bbls, Amsteldyk, Rotterdam
PALM—20 cks, Mongolian, Liverpool
35 cks, Haverford, Liverpool
PALM KERNEL—300 bbls, Amsteldyk, Rotterdam
PET LUB—50 bbls, Man Eng, Manchester
SEAL—2 tcs, Mongolian, St Johns
SOD—50 bbls, F S Wolton & Co, Haverford, Liverpool
SULPHUR—25 bbls, Amsteldyk, Rotterdam
OXIDE, IRON ORE—10 cks, Haverford, Liverpool
PAINT, EARTH—60 bbls, G D Wetherill & Co, Man Eng, Manchester
17 cks, Man Eng, Manchester
95 bbls, John Lucas & Co, Man Eng, Manchester
POTASH, MUR—560 bgs, Koenigin Luise, Bremen
POWDER, BLEACHING—132 cks, J L & D S Riker, Man Eng, Manchester
STARCH, POTATO—200 bgs, Amsteldyk, Rotterdam
SODA, PRUSS—31 cks, Haverford, Liverpool
STRONTIA, NITRATE—10 cks, Amsteldyk, Rotterdam
WAX, PARAFFIN—215 bgs, Haverford, Liverpool
ZINC, CHLORIDE—11 cks, Mongolian, Liverpool

NEW ORLEANS IMPORTS.

OIL, CRESSOTE—4,820 tons, Batoum, Newcastle-on-Tyne
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—45 bls, Marawyne, Belize

NORFOLK IMPORTS.

KAINIT—1,231,853 lbs, Hohenfelde, Hamburg
MANURE SALT—1,231,721 lbs, Hohenfelde, Hamburg
PYRITES—4,003 tons, Stanhope, Huelva

SAN FRANCISCO IMPORTS.

BLEACHING POWDER—100 pkgs, Peru, Liverpool
CHEMICALS—68 drs, Peru, Liverpool
COPRA—1,120 sks, President, Suva
SODA, CAUSTIC—70 drs, Peru, Liverpool
POTASH, CAUSTIC—50 drs, Peru, Liverpool
TARTAR—189 sks, Peru, Liverpool
89 sks, Peru, Liverpool

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK.

Week ending July 10.

ACETONE, METHYL—15 drs, $997, Kentucky, Yokohama
ACID, ACETIC—28 bbls, $425, Idaho, Hull
BORIC—100 bbls, 40 cks, 100 kgs, $3,920, Minneapolis, London
50 bbls, 80 cks, $3,920, Idaho, Hull
STEARIC—100 bgs, $1,849, Olinda, Cuba
SULPHURIC—20 drs, $322, Saratoga, Havana
AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS—70 cyls, $2,490, Ps Willem IV, Port Colombia
BONES—252 bgs, $1,382, Bolton Hall, Kobe
CALCIUM CARBIDE—1,200 drs, $4,500, Hermione, Buenos Aires
100 drs, $1,154, Van Hagendorp, Jamaica
40 drs, $122, Colon, Cristobal
90 drs, 40 cs, $596, Bayamon, Pto Rico
800 drs, $2,080, Mindale, Cuba
50 drs, $188, Irish Monarch, Rio Janeiro
450 drs, $1,643, Irish Monarch, Pernambuco
100 drs, $302, Philadelphia, La Guayra
100 drs, $302, Philadelphia, Pto Cabello
200 drs, $750, Hermione, Buenos Aires
20 drs, $76, Allemannia, Barranquilla
400 drs, $1,528, Olinda, Cuba
40 drs, $116, Maracas, Ciudad Bolivar
CHLORIDE—60 drs, $198, Colon, Cristobal
June 26.
CANDLES—100 cs, 800 lbs, $118, Prins Willem IV, Carupano
76 bdls, 4,560 lbs, $467, Mindale, Cuba

J. L. & D. S. RIKER, Inc.,

19 Cedar Street, ... NEW YORK.

Importers' and Manufacturers' Agents.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA OF

The United Alkali Co., Limited, of Great Britain,

FOR THE SALE OF THEIR VARIOUS BRANDS OF

BLEACHING POWDER

June 27.
80 cs, 9,696 lbs, Colon, Cristobal
1,236 cs, 15,750 lbs, $1,407, Bayamon, Pto Rico
July 1.
35 cs, 630 lbs, $89, Philadelphia, La Guayra
100 bxs, $128, Philadelphia, San Juan
14 cs, 180 lbs, $25, Philadelphia, San Juan
17 crts, $437, Baltic, Liverpool
July 2.
50 cs, 900 lbs, $55, Olinda, Cuba
July 3.
125 cs, 2,375 lbs, $178, Camaguey, Cuba
39 bxs, 270 lbs, $38, Pz Joachim, Colon
1,188 cs, 16,650 lbs, $1,443, Yaguez, Pto Rico
25 cs, 250 lbs, $37, Commewijne, Surinam
CANDLE STOCK—100 cs, $1,100, Kaiser Fz Joseph I, Trieste
CARBON BLACK—100 cs, $990, Barbarossa, Bremen
30 bbls, 200 cs, $1,980, Idaho, Hull
100 cs, $900, Caserta, Genoa
50 cs, $450, Isle of Hull, Rotterdam
500 bbls, 100 cs, $6,000, Barbarossa, Bremen
200 bbls, $900, La Lorraine, Havre
CLAY—2,280 bgs, $2,250, Pz Friedrich Wilhelm, Bremen
380 bgs, $275, Ivernia, Fiume
380 bgs, $275, Ivernia, Trieste
700 bgs, $615, Prest Lincoln, Hamburg
1,140 bgs, $825, Barbarossa, Bremen
COPPER SULPHATE—25 bbls, 45 kgs, 20,250 lbs, $916, Saratoga, Havana
36 bbls, $969, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
200 kgs, 44 000 lbs, Hermione, Buenos Aires
20 kgs, $121, Allemannia, Savanilla
FERTILIZER—1,495 bgs, $6,439, Carolina, Pto Rico
500 bgs, $2,630, Berwind, Pto Rico
GLUCOSE—60 bbls, $1,046, Katuna, Brisbane
100 bbls, $2,034, Katuna, Sydney
20 bbls, $869, Brilliant, Copenhagen
1,900 bbls, $29,165, Minneapolis, London
600 bbls, $8,900, Canning, Manchester
15 bbls, $224, Zeeland, Antwerp
220 bbls, $4,074, Wildenfels, Lyttleton
60 bbls, $1,061, Wildenfels, Wellington
50 bbls, $874, Wildenfels, Dunedin
150 bbls, $2,598, Wildenfels, Melbourne
60 bbls, $1,102, Janeta, Adelaide
60 bbls, $1,113, Janeta, Fremantle
65 bbls, $1,032, Frederik VIII, Copenhagen
60 bbls, $917, Aquitania, Liverpool
10 bbls, $169, Ivernia, Beyrouth
60 bbls, $998, Ivernia, Galatz
180 bbls, $6,332, Baltic, Liverpool
GLUCOSE, SOLID, GRAPE SUGAR—100 bxs, $270, Katuna, Sydney
2,923 bgs, $6,928, Minneapolis, London
3,000 bgs, $6,957, Canning, Manchester
100 bxs, $270, Wildenfels, Lyttleton
100 bxs, $288, Wildenfels, Sydney
100 cs, $297, Janeta, Perth
GLUE—8 bbls, $86, Josey, Havana
GRAPHITE—47 bbls, $578, Pz Friedrich Wilhelm, Bremen
18 crts, 10 bxs, $1,525, Idaho, Hull
3 bbls, $45, Virginie, Havre
100 bbls, $1,246, Uranium, Rotterdam
GREASE, LUBRICATING—20 cs, 1,000 lbs, $120, Dalhanna, Beira
75 drs, 3,750 lbs, $84, Dalhanna, Delagoa Bay
375 cs, 27,000 lbs, $1,053, Dalhanna, Delagoa Bay
70 cs, 4,970 lbs, $203, Dalhanna, Algoa Bay
25 bbls, 200 kgs, 100 cs, $745, Dalhanna, Delagoa Bay
5 bbls, 2,455 lbs, $49, Katuna, Brisbane
10 bbls, 5,976 lbs, $124, Katuna, Melbourne
250 cs, 7,500 lbs, $361, Katuna, Sydney
50 cs, $146, Katuna, Brisbane
50 cs, $150, Katuna, Rockhampton
46 cs, 1,800 lbs, $83, Hohenfels, Samarang
200 cs, 26,800 lbs, $583, Hohenfels, Batavia
10 bbls, 170 cs, 13,893 lbs, $535, Hohenfels, Soerabaya
77 bbls, 30,893 lbs, $1,020, Minneapolis, London
30 bbls, 12,582 lbs, $390, Canning, Manchester
10 bbls, 3,842 lbs, $211, Calabria, Palermo
30 bbls, 10,685 lbs, $165, Venezia, Marseilles
10 bbls, 4,081 lbs, $100, Venezia, Marseilles
June 27.
50 kgs, 2,000 lbs, $40, Wildenfels, Dunedin
10 bbls, 4,278 lbs, $85, Wildenfels, Auckland
50 kgs, 5,000 lbs, $115, Wildenfels, Wellington
15 bbls, 6,018 lbs, $113, Kentucky, Shanghai
35 bbls, 125 cs, 29,084 lbs, $391, Kentucky, Yokohama
200 kgs, 22 800 lbs, $400, Saratoga, Havana
50 bbls, 17,493 lbs, $500, Virginie, Havre
June 29.
75 bbls, 24,848 lbs, $623, Janeta, Fremantle
20 bbls, 100 cs, 11,627 lbs, $316, Janeta, Adelaide
20 bbls, 8,749 lbs, $69, Indian Prince, Pernambuco
157 bbls, 68,276 lbs, $5,676, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
July 1.
959 cs, 10 kgs, 37,984 lbs, $2,129, Hermione, Rosario
10 bbls, 4,183 lbs, $150, Hermione, Montevideo
45 bbls, 50 kgs, Hermione, Buenos Aires
40 kgs, 50 cs, 3,370 lbs, $179, Baltic, Liverpool
400 bbls, $2,300, Baltic, Liverpool
355 bbls, 142,162 lbs, $2,801, Baltic, Liverpool
July 2.
5 bbls, 20 cs, 3,985 lbs, $242, Josey, Havana
50 kgs, 5,700 lbs, $100, Olinda, Cuba
July 3.
400 cs, 30,027 lbs, $600, Bolton Hall, Manila
45 bbls, 350 cs, $860, Bolton Hall, Manila
NONEDIBLE—548 tcs, 297,096 lbs, $13,838, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
600 tcs, 218,031 lbs, $10,286, Caserta, Genoa
160 bbls, 67,303 lbs, $2,760, Caserta, Genoa
100 tcs, $2,900, Uranium, Rotterdam
1,000 bbls, 436,803 lbs, $17,336, Re d'Italia, Genoa
SOAP—25 bbls, $514, Camaguey, Cuba
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—90 cs, $320, Vestris, Rio Janeiro
10 cs, $25, Camaguey, Cuba
12 cs, $63, Bolton Hall, Manila
LEAD—6,219 pigs, $22,200, Minneapolis, London
217 pigs, $870, Pz Friedrich Wilhelm, Bremen
1,317 pigs, $17,400, Canning, Manchester
3,835 pigs, $54,925, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
977 pigs, $14,300, Barbarossa, Bremen
LIME ACETATE—808 bgs, $1,605, Canning, Manchester
1,532 bgs, $3,320, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
3,084 bgs, $6,680, Caserta, Genoa
6,273 bgs, $13,140, Isle of Mull, Rotterdam
343 bgs, $740, Frederik VIII, Helsingborg
2,549 bgs, $5,305, Uranium, Rotterdam
1,229 bgs, $2,605, Corcovado, Barcelona
1,708 bgs, $3,685, Prest Lincoln, Hamburg
LINSEED CAKE—818 tons, $26,300, Zeeland, Antwerp
233 tons, $9,340, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
1,191 tons, $30,060, Isle of Mull, Rotterdam
5,423 tons, $149,955, Hortenslus, Ghent
1,395 tons, $33,698, Uranium, Rotterdam
OCHER—291 bbls, $900, Idaho, Hull
OIL, BATCHING—750,000 gals, $43,125, Powhatan, Port Said
CAKE CORN—60 tons, $1,520, Pz Friedrich Wilhelm, Bremen
121 tons, $3,561, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
61 tons, $1,883, Prest Lincoln, Hamburg
60 tons, $2,131, Patria, Marseilles
24 tons, $1,023, Patria, Tunis
CASTOR—10 cs, $72, Carolina, Pto Rico
20 cs, $125, Berwind, Pto Rico
CORDAGE—70 bbls, $421, Zeeland, Antwerp
200 bbls, $1,180, Mindale, Cuba
CORN—75 cs, $439, Dalhanna, Cape Town
43 bbls, 75 cs, $1,390, Dalhanna, Port Natal
25 cs, $177, Vigilancia, Guantanamo
25 cs, $131, Canning, Manchester
50 bbls, $1,445, Calabria, Leghorn
30 bbls, $858, Ivernia, Salonica
25 bbls, $782, Hermione, Buenos Aires
10 bbls, $301, Guiana, Antigua
20 bbls, $579, Guiana, Point-a-Petre
250 bbls, $7,018, Kaiser Fz Joseph I, Trieste
50 bbls, $1,438, Kaiser Fz Joseph I, Venice
5 bbls, 15 cs, $253, Camaguey, Cuba
35 cs, $170, Yaguez, Pto Rico
COTTONSEED—360 bbls, $11,620, Canning, Manchester
125 bbls, $3,835, Calabria, Genoa
150 bbls, $4,625, Calabria, Leghorn
100 bbls, $3,100, Caledonia, Glasgow
70 cs, $515, Pz Sigismund, Santiago
5 bbls, 50 cs, $426, Pz Sigismund, Panama
24 bbls, 135 cs, $1,481, Pz Sigismund, Jamaica
2 bbls, 100 cs, $635, Pz Sigismund, Colon
25 cs, $118, Van Hagedorp, Jamaica
15 cs, $132, Colon, Cristobal
85 cs, $495, Carolina, Pto Rico
55 cs, $285, Berwind, Pto Rico
10 bbls, $298, Saratoga, Havana
85 bbls, $2,545, Ioannina, Constantinople
6 bbls, 40 cs, $537, Mindale, Cuba
100 bbls, $2,500, Venezia, Marseilles
140 bbls, $3,425, Indian Prince, Santos
30 bbls, $903, Indian Prince, Rio Janeiro
30 bbls, $900, Irish Monarch, Rio Janeiro
75 bbls, $2,165, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
7 bbls, 10 cs, $290, Almirante, Kingston
100 bbls, $2,870, Ivernia, Galatz
250 bbls, $7,420, Corcovado, Constantinople
800 bbls, $26,864, Hermione, Buenos Aires
25 bbls, 700 cs, $5,145, Hermione, Montevideo
175 bbls, $5,149, Baltic, Liverpool
5 bbls, $155, Baltic, Sydney
16 bbls, $514, Guiana, Demerara
2 bbls, $75, Guiana, Antigua
6 bbls, 40 cs, $423, Guiana, St Thomas
10 bbls, $297, Guiana, St Lucia
20 bbls, $562, Guiana, Guadeloupe
17 bbls, 90 cs, $1,032, Guiana, Dominica
50 bbls, $1,509, Kais Franz Joseph I, Valetta
200 bbls, $6,000, Kais Franz Joseph I, Galatz
2 bbls, $60, Camaguey, Cuba
50 cs, $355, Banan, Bocas del Toro
22 bbls, 270 cs, $2,097, Pz Joachim, Colon
3 bbls, 55 cs, $465, Pz Joachim, Port Limon
15 cs, $102, Pz Joachim, Acajutla
2 bbls, 25 cs, $255, Pz oJachim, Kingston
45 cs, $295, Maracas, Grenada
2 bbls, $59, Maracas, Port of Spain
45 cs, $320, Maracas, Trinidad
45 cs, $311, Yaguez, Pto Rico
8 bbls, $273, Commewijne, Surinam
61 bbls, $2,098, Commewijne, Demerara
25 bbls, $730, Floride, Bordeaux
25 cs, $130, Brazos, Pto Rico
3 bbls, 20 cs, $288, Advance, Cristobal
10 bbls, 150 cs, $1,550, Mexico, Havana
35 cs, $221, Calamares, Port Limon
30 cs, $210, Calamares, Jamaica
10 bbls, $325, Calamares, Panama
20 cs, $170, Calamares, Kingston
85 cs, $504, Calamares, Port Limon
10 bbls, 25 cs, $365, Calamares, Colon
LARD—25 cs, $137, Dalhanna, Cape Town
12 bbls, $596, Minneapolis, London
20 bbls, $275, Prest Lincoln, Hamburg
LINSEED—10 bbls, $265, Tenadores, Pt Limon
11 bbls, 25 cs, $465, Bayamon, Pto Rico
5 bbls, $138, Carolina, Pto Rico
5 bbls, $134, Berwind, Pto Rico
10 bbls, $278, Mindale, Cuba
10 cs, $71, Almirante, Colon
25 cs, $143, Olinda, Cuba
June 25.
LUBRICATING—204,735 gals, $27,365, Venezia, Marseilles
June 26.
37,285 gals, $4,251, Dalhanna, Cape Town
25,880 gals, $4,445, Dalhanna, Algoa Bay
22,875 gals, $4,452, Dalhanna, Port Natal
2,960 gals, $620, Dalhanna, East London
12,650 gals, $3,643, Dalhanna, Delagoa Bay
2,095 gals, $633, Tenadores, Pt Limon
37,725 gals, $4,748, Katuna, Brisbane
6,100 gals, $364, Katuna, Sydney
10,250 gals, $2,440, Katuna, Melbourne
350 gals, $145, Florizel, St Johns, N F
400 gals, $68, Florizel, Halifax
10,250 gals, $3,389, Hohenfels, Soerabaya
5,095 gals, $1,046, Hohenfels, Samarang
6,155 gals, $1,546, Hohenfels, Batavia
76,250 gals, $8,700, Minneapolis, London
37,525 gals, $5,754, Pz Friedrich Wilhelm, Bremen
108,280 gals, $12,999, Canning, Manchester
45,175 gals, $6,748, Idaho, Hull
500 gals, $148, Calabria, Gibraltar
27,500 gals, $3,225, Calabria, Genoa
2,750 gals, $303, Calabria, Leghorn
46,405 gals, $6,501, Zeeland, Antwerp
26,925 gals, $3,561, Caledonia, Glasgow
920,000 gals, $47,025, Narragansett, London
5,700 gals, $671, Wildenfels, Dunedin
97,240 gals, $17,273, Wildenfels, Sydney
600 gals, $178, Wildenfels, Gisborne
4,935 gals, $759, Wildenfels, Lyttleton
17,015 gals, $1,421, Wildenfels, Wellington
11,110 gals, $2,126, Wildenfels, Auckland
85,125 gals, $13,831, Wildenfels, Melbourne
295 gals, $133, Wildenfels, Hastings
500 gals, $240, Wildenfels, Napier
100 gals, $50, Van Hagendorp, Jamaica
2,425 gals, $846, Colon, Cristobal
12,970 gals, $2,488, Kentucky, Shanghai
5,000 gals, $600, Kentucky, Dairen
20,140 gals, $3,337, Kentucky, Hong Kong
29,595 gals, $5,618, Kentucky, Kobe
27,840 gals, $4,044, Kentucky, Shanghai
500 gals, $81, Kentucky, Tientsin
2,045 gals, $512, Bayamon, Pto Rico
1,350 gals, $305, Carolina, Pto Rico
7,050 gals, $887, Saratoga, Havana
10,850 gals, $1,195, Ioannina, Alexandria
13,275 gals, $1,800, Ioannina, Piraeus
10,025 gals, $2,107, Ioannina, Odessa
19,700 gals, $2,167, Ioannina, Constantinople
9,950 gals, $1,095, Ioannina, Salonica
500 gals, $55, Ioannina, Corfu
3,250 gals, $358, Ioannina, Smyrna
2,000 gals, $220, Ioannina, Mersina
190,355 gals, $27,567, Virginie, Havre
June 29.
34,005 gals, $5,362, Janeta, Fremantle
10,750 gals, $1,183, Janeta, Melbourne
11,480 gals, $2,700, Janeta, Brisbane
26,615 gals, $3,708, Janeta, Adelaide
14,400 gals, $1,514, Janeta, Sydney
7,920 gals, $1,517, Max Brock, Africa W C
9,350 gals, $2,132, Indian Prince, Pernambuco
295 gals, $144, Indian Prince, Bahia
7,180 gals, $2,534, Indian Prince, Santos
7,000 gals, $2,182, Irish Monarch, Rio Janeiro
90,250 gals, $9,928, Provincia, Marseilles
6,250 gals, $250, Provincia, Barcelona
3,000 gals, $330, Rotterdam, Amsterdam
61,015 gals, $8,981, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
4,260 gals, $1,075, Rotterdam, Duisburg
24,200 gals, $4,320, Caserta, Genoa
50,110 gals, $7,840, Caserta, Naples
13,500 gals, $2,774, Bergensfjord, Christiania
2,575 gals, $546, Bergensfjord, Bergen
650 gals, $1,241, Bergensfjord, Christiansund
200 gals, $56, Bergensfjord, Stavanger
4,850 gals, $535, Bergensfjord, Christiania
5,300 gals, $580, Bergensfjord, Aalesund
June 30.
1,980 gals, $364, Almirante, Colon
1,580 gals, $333, Frederik VIII, Odense
750 gals, $135, Frederik VIII, Warsaw
6,070 gals, $583, Frederik VIII, Norkoping
27,115 gals, $5,291, Frederik VIII, Copenhagen
21,485 gals, $2,995, Frederik VIII, Stockholm
1,500 gals, $165, Frederik VIII, Sundsvall
1,250 gals, $138, Frederik VIII, Gefle
2,500 gals, $275, Frederik VIII, Halmstad
10,000 gals, $1,100, Frederik VIII, Stettin
1,000 gals, $110, Frederik VIII, Aalesund
1,250 gals, $138, Frederik VIII, Christiania
4,130 gals, $917, Frederik VIII, Helsingfors
1,145 gals, $201, Frederik VIII, Malmo
930 gals, $187, Frederik VIII, Gothenburg
3,985 gals, $2,390, Aquitania, Liverpool
5,000 gals, $550, Ivernia, Beyrouth
13,960 gals, $2,102, Ivernia, Alexandria
3,500 gals, $385, Ivernia, Beyrouth
2,450 gals, $270, Ivernia, Ancona
9,525 gals, $1,324, Ivernia, Bari
8,500 gals, $935, Ivernia, Port Said
8,450 gals, $1,151, Hamburg, Genoa
July 1.
32,200 gals, $4,684, Uranium, Rotterdam
16,850 gals, $1,926, Corcovado, Constantinople
1,500 gals, $233, Corcovado, Athens
6,325 gals, $1,727, Hermione, Buenos Aires
2,775 gals, $376, Hermione, Montevideo
38,435 gals, $9,058, Prest Lincoln, Hamburg
7,100 gals, Baltic, Liverpool
31,615 gals, $6,579, Baltic, Liverpool
1,955 gals, $1,455, Barbarossa, Bremen
50,965 gals, $8,435, Patria, Marseilles
July 2.
1,255 gals, $566, Guiana, St Thomas
565 gals, $90, Guiana, Barbadoes
4,255 gals, $1,384, Josey, Havana
900 gals, $179, Olinda, Cuba
24,500 gals, $2,695, Re d'Italia, Genoa
6,750 gals, $743, Re d'Italia, Naples
July 3.
3,250 gals, $622, Kaiser Fz Joseph I, Trieste
8,095 gals, $1,019, Kaiser Fz Joseph I, Alexandria
2,000 gals, $433, Kaiser Fz Joseph I, Venice
500 gals, $80, Kaiser Fz Joseph I, Beyrouth
68,895 gals, $13,801, Bolton Hall, Manila
44,820 gals, $7,765, Bolton Hall, Singapore
200 gals, $44, Maracas, Trinidad
495 gals, $166, Maracas, Port of Spain
500 gals, $272, Maracas, Ciudad Bolivar
4,430 gals, $886, Yaguez, Pto Rico
1,230 gals, $391, Commewijne, Demerara
July 8.
200,000 gals, $10,500, Wapello, Avonmouth
1,260,000 gals, $66,130, Comanche, Birkenhead
670,000 gals, $49,373, Comanche, Manchester
MEAL—25 bgs, 3,125 lbs, $33, Guiana, Demerara
125 bgs, 15,625 lbs, $251, Guiana, St Kitts
125 bgs, 15,625 lbs, $290, Guiana, Antigua
300 bgs, 37,500 lbs, $696, Guiana, Barbadoes
10 bgs, 1,250 lbs, $15, Guiana, St Lucia
50 bgs, 6,250 lbs, $102, Guiana, Dominica
15 bgs, 1,875 lbs, $32, Maracas, Trinidad
30 bgs, 3,750 lbs, Commewijne, Demerara
50 bgs, 6,250 lbs, $100, Commewijne, Barbadoes
MUTTON—30 bbls, $992, Ioannina, Jaffa
OLEO—70 tcs, $2,660, Pz Friedrich Wilhelm, Bremen
25 tcs, $1,152, Zeeland, Antwerp
11 tcs, $390, Ioannina, Piraeus
15 bbls, $502, Ioannina, Jaffa
1,235 tcs, $49,264, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
10 tcs, $356, Bergensfjord, Christiania
35 tcs, $2,150, Bergensfjord, Bergen
70 tcs, $3,070, Frederik VIII, Christiania
50 tcs, $1,450, Corcovado, Constantinople
700 tcs, $27,413, Prest Lincoln, Hamburg
150 tcs, $2,854, Barbarossa, Bremen
12 tcs, $439, Josey, Havana
OLIVE—25 tcs, $925, Bergensfjord, Bergen
PAINT—25 cs, $110, Katuna, Fremantle
75 cs, $330, Katuna, Brisbane
50 cs, $220, Katuna, Adelaide
75 cs, $330, Katuna, Melbourne
75 cs, $330, Katuna, Sydney
SALAD—14 bbls, $451, Colon, Cristobal
100 bbls, $3,126, Hermione, Buenos Aires
SEWING MACHINE—200 cs, $700, Bolton Hall, Manila
TALLOW—20 bbls, $900, Virginie, Havre
100 tcs, $3,095, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
OLEO STOCK 100 tcs, $1,260, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
75 tcs, $2,900, Frederik VIII, Copenhagen
50 tcs, $1,735, Prest Lincoln, Hamburg
PAINT 5 cs, 15 kgs, $369, Dalhanna, East London
10 cs, $96, Dalhanna, Pt Natal
10 cs, $59, Dalhanna, Algoa Bay
4 cs, $185, Dalhanna, Cape Town
5 cs, $251, Dalhanna, Delagoa Bay
6 bbls, 7 cs, $692, Tenadores, Pt Limon
10 kgs, $62, Tenadores, Colon
23 cs, $425, Katuna, Melbourne
350 cs, Katuna, Sydney
160 cs, $1,433, Katuna, Sydney
97 cs, $1,848, Katuna, Brisbane
2 cs, $75, Katuna, Rockhampton
3 cs, $47, Ps Willem IV, Port Sucre
2 bbls, 6 cs, $106, Ps Willem IV, Carupano
8 cs, 1 bbl, $161, Florizel, Halifax
6 cs, $172, Florizel, St Johns, N F
16 cs, Vigilancia, Nassau
30 cs, 4 bbls, $411, Vigilancia, Santiago
2 bbls, $55, Vigilancia, Nassau
60 cs, $862, Patria, Marseilles
54 cs, 2 kgs, $501, Minneapolis, London
7 bbls, $215, Idaho, Hull
20 cs, $430, Pz Sigismund, Valparaiso
25 cs, $373, Pz Sigismund, Santiago
145 cs, $1,483, Wildenfels, Sydney
16 cs, $86, Wildenfels, Wanganui
35 cs, $935, Wildenfels, Wellington
44 cs, $832, Wildenfels, Auckland
15 bbls, $295, Wildenfels, Lyttleton
3 cs, $88, Wildenfels, Newcastle
6 cs, $115, Wildenfels, Melbourne
53 cs, $424, Colon, Cristobal
9 bbls, 37 cs, $583, Kentucky, Tientsin
57 cs, $472, Bayamon, Pto Rico
8 cs, 1 bbl, $196, Carolina, Pto Rico
210 bbls, 24 cs, 10 bxs, $1,632, Berwind, Pto Rico
30 bbls, 190 cs, $2,636, Saratoga, Havana
15 bbls, 46 cs, $185, Mindale, Cuba
112 cs, $1,204, Janeta, Perth
75 cs, $550, Janeta, Brisbane
4 bbls, 182 cs, $1,368, Janeta, Adelaide
25 cs, $110, Janeta, Fremantle
9 cs, $115, Janeta, Sydney
25 cs, $198, Indian Prince, Pernambuco
8 cs, $98, Indian Prince, Santos
12 cs, $354, Indian Prince, Rio Janeiro
8 cs, $301, Irish Monarch, Cabadello
7 cs, $113, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
14 bxs, $200, Almirante, Colon
18 cs, 5 kgs, $266, Philadelphia, Pto Cabello
14 cs, $149, Philadelphia, La Guayra
10 cs, $90, Philadelphia, San Juan, P R
10 cs, $119, Hermione, Montevideo
21 cs, $566, Hermione, Buenos Aires
25 bbls, 11 bxs, 8 kits, $646, Allemannia, Hayti
19 cs, $138, Josey, Havana
5 bbls, 11 cs, $823, Olinda, Cuba
30 bbls, $282, Wapello, Avonmouth
40 bbls, $360, Comanche, Birkenhead
10 cs, 3 hf bbls, 45 kits, $636, Banan, Bocas del Toro
32 bbls, 38 cs, 175 bxs, 1 kits, $1,554, Camaguey, Cuba
17 cs, $329, Pz Joachim, Colon
10 kgs, $70, Pz Joachim, Corinto
17 bxs, $113, Pz Joachim, Port Limon
5 cs, $166, Pz Joachim, Mollendo
2 cs, $73, Pz Joachim, Payta
94 cs, 2 bbls, $893, Bolton Hall, Manila
5 bxs, $119, Bolton Hall, Singapore
42 cs, 1 bbl, $260, Yaguez, Pto Rico
PITCH—20 bbls, $67, Tenadores, Colon
25 bbls, $79, Bolton Hall, Manila
POTASH, BICHROMATE—28 cks, 22,284 lbs, $1,299, Kentucky, Yokohama
56 cks, 44,441 lbs, $2,608, Kentucky, Kobe
ROSIN—100 bbls, $849, Katuna, Rockhampton
205 bbls, $2,002, Katuna, Brisbane
50 bbls, $488, Katuna, Adelaide
30 bbls, $260, Katuna, Townsville
20 bbls, $168, Ps Willem IV, Cumana
75 bbls, $763, Wildenfels, Auckland
35 bbls, $281, Kentucky, Shanghai
270 bbls, $2,090, Janeta, Melbourne
245 bbls, $1,930, Janeta, Brisbane
250 bbls, $2,106, Indian Prince, Santos
50 bbls, $5,508, Irish Monarch, Pernambuco
400 bbls, $3,437, Irish Monarch, Rio Janeiro
50 bbls, $411, Almirante, Barranquilla
60 bbls, $530, Philadelphia, La Guayra
150 bbls, $1,350, Re d'Italia, Genoa
50 bbls, $400, Maracas, Ciudad Bolivar
SENECA ROOT—11 bls, $2,765, Prest Lincoln, Hamburg
SOAP—4 cs, $271, Dalhanna, Algoa Bay
2 cs, $55, Dalhanna, East London
7 cs, $472, Dalhanna, Port Natal
3 cs, $75, Tendores, Pt Limon
4 cs, $560, Tenadores, Colon
50 cs, $118, Tenadores, Buenaventura
14 cs, $842, Katuna, Sydney
2 cs, $37, Katuna, Brisbane
2 cs, $250, Katuna, Rockhampton
185 cs, $2,121, Prins Willem IV, Hayti
50 bxs, $100, Florizel, St Johns, N F
16 cs, 15 bxs, $245, Vigilancia, Nassau
6 cs, $81, Minneapolis, Auckland
7 cs, $168, Minneapolis, London
20 bxs, $58, Pz Friedrich Wilhelm, Bremen
1 cs, $327, Vestris, Montevideo
872 cs, $1,533, Pz Sigismund, Colon
1 cs, $20, Pz Sigismund, Jamaica
25 cs, $57, Pz Sigismund, San Juan de Sur
187 cs, $350, Pz Sigismund, Panama
11 cs, $318, Wildenfels, Sydney
7 cs, $80, Wildenfels, Melbourne
8 cs, $170, Wildenfels, Wellington
3 cs, $59, Wildenfels, Dunedin
3 cs, $50, Wildenfels, Lyttleton
3 cs, $83, Wildenfels, Auckland
15 cs, $110, Colon, Cristobal
27 cs, $272, Kentucky, Hong Kong
1 cs, $18, Kentucky, Shanghai
1,201 cs, $4,895, Bayamon, Pto Rico
475 bxs, $1,581, Bayamon, Pto Rico
2,014 cs, 86,855, Carolina, Pto Rico
1,105 cs, $1,067, Berwind, Pto Rico
591 cs, $5,658, Saratoga, Havana
50 bbls, $228, Saratoga, Havana
125 bxs, $1,204, Allemannia, Hayti
50 cs, $218, Mindale, Cuba
18 cs, $466, Virginie, Havre
14 cs, $1,750, Janeta, Adelaide
2 cs, $39, Janeta, Sydney
100 cs, $700, Irish Monarch, Cabadello
4 cs, $135, Ancon, Cristobal
11 cs, $523, Hermione, Montevideo
5 cs, $99, Hermione, Buenos Aires
15 cs, $1,359, Baltic, Liverpool
390 bxs, $1,050, Baltic, Liverpool
55 bbls, 1 cs, $320, Baltic, Liverpool
243 cs, $2,783, Allemannia, Hayti
7 bxs, $32 Allemannia, Hayti
18 cs, $1,087, Josey, Havana
5 cs, $85, Highland Heather, Santos
95 cs, $358, Camaguey, Cuba
6 cs, $355, Pz Joachim, Kingston
977 cs, $1,698, Pz Joachim, Colon
100 cs, $233, Pz Joachim, Buenaventura
20 cs, $788, Bolton Hall, Manila
1,133 bxs, $3,871, Bolton Hall, Manila

(Continued on page 36.)

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New York
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Technical
Chemicals
of Quality

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Soda Ash All tests. Light and Dense. Also Granular Dense, which is most economical for Glassmakers.

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Highest Uniform Quality. Guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drugs Act.

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ZENITH CARBONATING POWDER.

FOR BOTTLERS USE AND MANUFACTURERS OF CARBONATED WATERS.
MORE ECONOMICAL AND PURER THAN MARBLE DUST OR WHITING

CHEMICAL MARKET

Unless otherwise specified, our prices are those prevailing in the New York Market, and are for large quantities. Complete prices current will be found on pages 39, 40 and 41, and table of contents on page 23.

Saturday Noon, July 11, 1914.

Conditions governing the general chemical list have suggested practically routine markets throughout. The distribution into consuming channels has been largely against contracts and the moderate volume of new business placed during the week has been well within the scope of current requirements. Operations of a speculative character are about at a standstill, but in some quarters more hopeful views were expressed over the prospects of normal trade developments by fall. In most of the articles production has been adjusted to meet the slackened demand and there have been no indications that sellers are resorting to keener practices to move stocks. Quotations have ruled generally steady and the only variation in the figures has been a slight advance in nitrate of lead in sympathy with the metal. Expectations are still voiced in a further strengthening of caustic potash. Below is a detailed market report of the principal items of chemical interest, also a summary of the Liverpool, Antwerp and Philadelphia chemical markets.

HEAVY CHEMICALS.

BICARBONATE OF SODA.—General market conditions have undergone no practical change, and the movement into consuming channels is measured chiefly by specifications against contracts. Prices remain on a nominally steady basis, dealers quoting 1c. for bulk in car lots, 1.10c. for kegs f. o. b. works and a premium of 1-5c. is expected on all deliveries in this section, less the usual discount terms.

Imports of bicarbonate of soda into Japan for the four months ending April are recorded as 1,433,606 kin (56,782 yen), as against 2,697,214 kin (107,237 yen) and 1,909,823 kin (75,090 yen) for the corresponding period of 1913 and 1912, respectively.

BLEACHING POWDER.—The market has followed practically routine lines, with trading generally of moderate proportions, but fairly representative of seasonal requirements. Quotations remain at 1.20@1.25c. for spot goods.

CAUSTIC SODA.—A fairly good movement on contract account is generally reported, but new business has been of a relatively light volume. Export trading has shown a slackening tendency of late. Contracts are quoted at 1.42½@1.47½c. on the basis of 60 per cent. for 70@76 per cent. and 60 per cent. at the usual 10c. per 100 pounds advance f. o. b. makers' works; powdered 76 per cent. is held at 2@2½c., according to quantity and seller.

Japanese imports of crude caustic soda for the four months ending April amounted to 6,709,113 kin (414,096 yen), as against 8,135,236 kin (520,812 yen) and 5,567,583 kin (363,165 yen) for the same period in 1913 and 1912, respectively.

SALT CAKE.—There has been nothing to encourage buying interest much in excess of current requirements and the market is without particular character or feature. For car lots .55c. in bulk f. o. b. works continues the ruling basis.

SAL SODA.—A fair volume of new business is reported and with a well sustained outlet on contracts the market retains a firm tone. Sellers quote 60c. and up in barrels f. o. b. distributing point, less the usual discount terms. On spot lots of concentrated sellers quote on the basis of 1½c. and up, according to quantity, seller and terms of sale.

SODA ASH.—There is comparatively little new business passing, but the contract movement is sufficient to assure a steady absorption of available supplies and the market remains on a nominally firm basis. Sellers hold light 58 per cent. at 57½c. per 100 pounds, basis of 48 per cent. in bags; 62½c. basis of 48 per cent. in barrels, carload lots f. o. b. makers' works. The 48 per cent. test is quoted at 67½c. per 100 pounds in bags and 72½c. per 100 pounds in barrels, carload lots f. o. b. makers' works. Less than carload lots are quoted at 5c. per 100 pounds, basis of 48 per cent., over carload quotations.

Imports of soda ash into Japan for the four months ending April amounted to 13,770,181 kin (387,471 yen), comparing with 16,626,169 kin (467,782 yen) and 13,357,165 kin (443,066 yen) for the corresponding period of 1913 and 1912, respectively.

ACIDS.

ACETIC.—With the demand up to normal for this season of the year prices are well maintained by leading sellers. Stocks were not burdensome, and the steady position of the basic material also had a tendency to support values. Spot prices were repeated at 1½@1.65c. for 28 per cent., the inside figure being for car lots. Glacial, 99½ per cent. is held at 7¾c. for round parcels, with small lots quoted up to 8½c.

MURIATIC.—The market underwent no change. Business was along routine lines, and dealers were not inclined to alter quotations. Spot offerings of 18 degrees closed at 1.15@1.85c, in carboys, as to quantity.

NITRIC.—Business done was about up to the average, and the market retained a steady undertone. There was a fair inquiry from makers of explosives. Quotations were repeated on the basis of 3⅞@4½c. for 36 degrees, as to quality and seller.

OXALIC.—While quotations in some quarters were barely steady, the market underwent no actual change in the past week. Most consumers continue to purchase in a hand-to-mouth way only. The general quotation was repeated on the basis of 7¼c. for round lots.

SULPHURIC.—There was a seasonable call on old contracts, but new business continued quiet. Consumers seemed satisfied to take hold in a small way only at former quotations. Dealers ask 85c. for 60 degrees and $1 for 66 degrees, prices representing acid in drum containers. Battery acid is held at 1@1¼c., and oleum at 1¼@1½c. in drums and tank cars.

TARTARIC.—The demand was quiet, and while competition was keen, prices showed no quotable changes. Business noted in the past week was mostly for small lots for prompt shipment. Sellers quote 30¼c. for acid crystals and 30½c. for powdered domestic brands and 30c. for foreign makes. Cream of tartar domestic is quoted at 23¾c. for crystals and 24c. for powdered. Foreign brands are held at 24c. for five-barrel lots.

MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICALS

ACETATE OF LIME.—A seasonable buying movement continues to be reported in this commodity and the general distribution is still considered satisfactory, with Hamburg and Rotterdam users drawing steadily on old contracts. Sellers continue to quote 1.50@1.55c. a pound, according to quantity.

ALUM.—Consumers appear to be taking only enough of this article to meet their most pressing requirements and contracts for future deliveries are being placed in only small volume. Sellers still quote 1.75@2c. for lump; 1.85@3c. for ground, and 2¼@3c. for powdered grades, as to quantity and holder. Sulphate of alumina is likewise being maintained at previously-mentioned levels, including .90@1¼c. for low grades and 1¼@1¾c. for high grades, according to quantity.

ARSENIC. — Foreign competition, though not especially keen, is proving sufficient to hold prices down to 3@3¼c. a pound here. Glass and green color makers are buying very sparingly, as usual at this season of the year. Little interest is now shown in forward positions, but it is believed that a concession might be obtained on offers for shipment.

BLUE VITRIOL.—Despite the continued weakness of copper metal, manufacturers of this derivative are still holding their output fairly firmly and are not being induced to make any concession by the conservative character of buying operations. Although only small lots are being taken, prices are being held at 4.65@4.75c. a pound, as to quantity.

BRIMSTONE.—A moderate demand from consuming sources is still noted for this article and fair-sized shipments continue to be made on outstanding contracts. Prices remain at the previously named figures of $22@22.50 per long ton, according to point of delivery.

CARBONATE OF COPPER.—Only a small volume of business is reported in this commodity as the copper-platers are loath to lay in more than small quantities while an easy undertone ocntinues to pervade the basic material. Sellers are still quoting 13½@15c. per pound, as to quantity and container.

CARBONATE OF POTASH. — Though some reflection of the stronger markets abroad is being noted in the slightly firmer views entertained by local handlers, the lower grades of this material show no advance in prices, but are merely being maintained at the levels recently reached. Sellers continue to quote 3@3⅛c. for 80@85 per cent. calcined; 4⅛@4⅜c. for 96@98 per cent. calcined, and 3⅞@4¾c. for 80@85 per cent. hydrated on spot, as to quantity, seller and terms of sale.

CAUSTIC POTASH. — Further strength has been recorded in the undertone of the local market of late, but prices have not yet been marked up. Predictions are being made, however, that an upward movement is imminent. Soap makers are buying

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FERGUSSON BROTHERS, Philadelphia, Pa.

BLUE VITRIOL

fairly large lots, to keep pace with their unabated manufacturing operations, and prices are being well maintained, with contracts quoted at 4.35 @4.65c., according to style of package, for 90 per cent., and 3.20@4.10c. for 45 @86 per cent., as to strength.

CHLORATE OF POTASH.—A fair seasonable buying movement is noted, but no material change in conditions governing the market has occurred within the interval. Sellers continue to ask 7¼c. for crystals, and 7½c. for powdered, f. o. b. works, for car lots in one shipment. Smaller quantities are commanding premiums, according to the size of the parcel desired.

CHLORATE OF SODA.—A firm undertone is still reported, despite a lack of new buying operations of magnitude. On outstanding contracts there continues to be a good movement which is preventing congestion of supplies. Contracts are still being held at 7¼@8c., as to quantity, f. o. b. works.

CHLORIDE OF BARIUM.—Though some concessions are still being made occasionally by weak holders, who are willing to resell at slightly lower figures than those named by first hands, leading sellers continue to ask $32@32.50 per ton, according to quantity.

NITRATE OF LEAD.—In recognition of a recent advance in the cost of pig lead, prices for this derivative have been marked up to the extent of an eighth cent, making the revised quotations 8¼@8¼c.

SAL AMMONIAC.—Only a light demand is noted either for immediate or future shipments and no changes have been made in prices for the various descriptions of this commodity within the interval. White granular first on spot are still being held at 6¼@6½c., while lump is maintained at 10@10½c., and gray at 5⅞@6c., as to quantity.

SALTPETER. — Offerings on the crude description on spot continue very light, and it is still deemed doubtful whether more than a car lot could be obtained here. Latest advices from Calcutta, however, report shipments of the crude grade at 4.17½c. for lots embracing 50 tons or more. The refined variety is in only meager request and leading sellers are becoming more disposed to make a slight concession on an offer for a round lot. Quotations now are 4¾@5¾c. a pound, according to grade, the inside figure representing the car lot price for the granular description.

LIVERPOOL CHEMICAL MARKET.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Liverpool, July 3, 1914.

The export demand for heavy chemicals continues on moderate lines and the political situation in several quarters abroad is not conducive to active business.

Sodah ash is held for the usual varying prices as to destination and the range for tierces is about as follows:—Forty-eight per cent., £3 10s.@£3 12s. 6d.; 58 per cent., £3 12s. 6d.@£3 15s. per ton, net cash. Bags, 5s. per ton under price for tierces.

Soda crystals are in fair request and for barrels £3 7s. 6d. per ton, less 5 per cent., is generally quoted and 7s. less for bags, with special terms for certain favored quarters.

Caustic soda, while not active, is meeting with a fair amount of attention from buyers, and range of prices, as to market, remains unchanged, as follows:—Sixty per cent., £7@£7 5s.; 70 per cent., £8@£8 5s.; 76 per cent., £8 15s.@£9 per ton.

Bleaching powder is quiet at nominally £5 10s.@£5 15s. per ton for hardwood, as to market.

Sulphate of ammonia is in moderate demand on spot and for good gray 24-25 per cent. in double bags, f. o. b. here, sellers still ask £10 17s. 6d. per ton, less 2½ per cent. discount.

Nitrate of soda is only in limited request, but quotations are nominally unchanged at £10 2s. 6d. per ton for ordinary and £10 10s. per ton for refined, for double bags, f. o. b. here, less 2½ per cent. discount.

Sulphate of copper touched £19 10s. this week for casks, prompt delivery, but prices have stiffened since in sympathy with the stronger position of the metal, and to-day holders are asking £19 17s. 6d. per ton, less 5 per cent. for casks, prompt delivery, while £21 5s. is named for January-April, but buyers hold aloof from forward buying.

ANTWERP CHEMICAL MARKET.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Antwerp, June 30, 1914.

There is no change in the market position, and business on the whole is quiet. In all branches of the trade, however, manufacturers are finding a fairly steady demand under current contract engagements. Prices on the whole are steadily maintained.

Bleaching powder and chlorates are unchanged.

Caustic potash, 88@90 per cent., 52.50 francs; carbonate of potash, 90@92 per cent., 35 francs.

Sulphate of copper is lower at 50 francs.

White sugar of lead, 65 francs.

White powdered arsenic is steady around 32.50 francs.

Prussiate of potash, 124 francs; soda, 87 francs.

Green copperas is steady at 3.25@3.50 francs.

Ammonia and ammonia salts are still inclined to drop in price.

PHILADELPHIA CHEMICAL MARKET

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Philadelphia, July 9, 1914.

ALKALI.—Trade continues quiet, and while deliveries are of considerable volume for this season of the year, very little interest is taken in future supplies. Contracts for forward deliveries are quoted at .55@.60c., basis of 48 per cent., f. o. b. works, for the light 58 per cent. in bulk, and .60@.65c., basis of 48 per cent., f. o. b. sellers' works, for the dense 58 per cent. in bulk, with the usual advance for bags and barrels. Forty-eight per cent. is held at .62½@.67½c. in bulk as to density, and the usual advance for bags and barrels. Single carloads are held at 2½@5c. per 100 pounds higher, and on spot in a jobbing way the light 58 per cent. in barrels is quoted at .85@.90c., basis of 48 per cent., with proportionate advances for dense, 58 per cent. and the 48 per cent. tests.

CAUSTIC SODA—Is moving along quietly, without any change in prices to note, and deliveries of fair volume. Single carloads for prompt shipment can be had at 1.45@1.47½c., basis of 60 per cent., f. o. b. works, for the high tests; and on contracts for future delivery high tests are quoted at 1.42½@1.45c., basis of 60 per cent., f. o. b. works, with the usual advance of 10c. per 100 pounds for the 60 per cent. test. On spot jobbing parcels are held at 1.65@1.70c. for the high test, and 1.75@1.80c. for the 60 per cent.

SAL SODA.—A seasonable demand is reported, and for which .60@.65c. continue the ruling figures, less usual discounts, for domestic brands for prompt and future delivery. Foreign is in limited supply and held on spot at .95@1c.; but for shipments from the other side in carload lots or over .80@.82½c. continue the ruling figures.

BLEACHING POWDER.—Recent arrivals have gone into consumption, and no surplus stocks are pressing on the market. Contracts over the balance of the year remain unchanged, and on spot domestic brands are held at 1.30@1.37½c., and prime foreign at 1.37½@1.40c., as to brand, quantity, delivery and holder.

NITRATE OF SODA—Continues weak, but compared with prices prevailing during the past few years, present figures seem very attractive, and while the decline may possibly continue a few points lower, it is thought that bottom may have been reached, and any improvement in general conditions may mean a rise of much greater proportion, and considerable interest is taken by buyers in their future supplies at about present basis. Nearby arrivals can be had at 2.12½@2.15c., while on contract over balance of this year and all of next year 2.10c. and possibly even as low as 2.07½c. would buy 95 per cent., with the usual advance of 2½ to 5c. per 100 pounds for the 96 per cent.

Foreign Trade Opportunities.

The Consular and Trade Reports announce the following foreign trade opportunities of interest to the readers of the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter. Correspondence regarding the same should be addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., stating the number and the item referred to:—

NO. 13,316. OIL FOODSTUFFS, FRUITS, ROSIN, TOILET ARTICLES, ETC.

An American vice-consul at a European city is now in the United States and would like to get in touch with American exporters of cottonseed oil, corn oil, Carolina rice in shell and shelled but not polished, California dried and fresh fruits, naval store products (rosin), silk socks and stockings, perfumeries, soaps and toilet articles of various kinds.

NO. 13,321. AMERICAN GOODS OF VARIOUS KINDS.

A general merchant in a foreign country informs an American consulate that he desires to receive catalogues from American manufacturers of metal trunks, cutlery, mirrors, lamps and lanterns, padlocks, soap of all kinds, paints, oils and brushes; also prices of tin plate, galvanized iron sheets and galvanized wire. It will be useless to send catalogues

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MAGNETIC OXIDE OF IRON
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Representing WING & EVANS OF NEW YORK
FOR THE SALE OF
48% and 58% Pure Alkali and Caustic Soda 74% and 76%
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SOLE AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS OF
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TRADE MARK PURE Niagalk CAUSTIC POTASH

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COAL TAR DISINFECTANTS. SOLUBLE PINE OIL
Hog and Cattle Dip, Fly-Chaser, Lice Killer, Drip Fluids, Bug Exterminator, Sprayers, Metal Polish, Linseed Oil Soap, Liquid Soap, Sweeping Compound, Theatre Spray, and Other Chemical Specialties for the wholesale trade.
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QUALITY, STRENGTH AND COLOR GUARANTEED
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CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS
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HIGH GRADE HEAVY CHEMICALS
ACETIC, SULPHURIC, MURIATIC, NITRIC AND MIXED ACIDS, OLEUM, BLEACHING POWDER, SALT CAKE, BI-CARB. SODA, SAL SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, SODA ASH, ARSENATE OF SODA, NATRONA POROUS ALUM, SULPHATE OF ALUMINA, CRYSTAL ALUM, HYDRATE ALUMINA, COPPERAS, PURPLE ORE, SAPONIFIER, GREENWICH LYE, AMERICAN LYE, LEWIS' 98% POWDERED LYE.
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MECHLING BROS. MFG. CO.
PHILADELPHIA, PA. CAMDEN, N. J.
Sal Soda
Epsom Salts
Flour Sulphur
Oil Vitriol
Bicarb. Soda
Aqua Ammonia

without prices and discounts. Correspondence may be in English.

NO. 13,330. PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, ESSENTIAL OILS, ESSENCES, ETC.

A report from an American consular officer states that a commission house of long standing in his district is anxious to handle pharmaceutical preparations, proprietary medicines, essential oils, and essences of American manufacture. At present the trade is supplied largely through European traveling salesmen. Catalogues, prices c. i. f. certain city, and terms of payment are desired.

NO. 13,343. NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

A report from an American consular officer in the United Kingdom states that a firm of wholesale and export confectioners desires to communicate with producers of "genuine New Orleans molasses," explaining that it is looking for a molasses of semisolid substance, and that what it has been offered under the name of New Orleans molasses does not seem to correspond with what was wanted.

New Corporations.

ALABAMA.

Attalia Oil and Fertilizer Company, Attalia; capital, $50,000. Organized with C. B. Forman, president; W. F. Stowers, vice-president; Lamar Smith, second vice-president; C. R. Perkins, secretary; A. O. Matthews, treasurer; N. B. Ware, assistant treasurer.

ARIZONA.

Ross-Perron Oil Company, Phoenix; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators:—Lewis J. Ross, George L. Dann, John N. Perron.

ARKANSAS.

Crawford County Cotton Oil Company, Mulberry; capital, $60,000. Incorporators:—George H. Walker, president; R. E. Lillard, secretary-treasurer.

DELAWARE.

Tu-Bo Company; the manufacture of medical preparations known as Tu-Bo preparations; capital, $100,000. Incorporators:—F. R. Hansell, Philadelphia; G. H. B. Martin, S. C. Seymour, Camden, N. J.

Radio Herbo Remedy Company; manufacture of chemicals, medicinal and other proprietary preparations; capital, $100,000. Incorporators:—C. B. Bishop, C. J. Jacobs, H. W. Davis, Wilmington.

The Metropolis Separating and Refining Company; the separation of fluor spar, zinc and lead; capital, $100,000. Incorporators:—W. C. Nelson, H. Bohling, G. Bohling, Cols Camp, Mo.; E. R. Smith, J. W. Brooks, Sedalia, Mo.

Natural Products Manufacturing Company; manufacture of soaps, washing powders, etc.; capital, $150,000. Incorporators:—H. E. Latter, W. J. Maloney, O. J. Reichard, Wilmington.

Texas-Iowa Fuel Oil and Gas Company; to sink and separate oil wells; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators:—H. E. Latter, N. P. Coffin, O. J. Reichard, Wilmington.

Perry Oil and Gas Company; dealing in oil and gas and to carry on mining operations; capital, $50,000. Incorporators:—H. E. Latter, N. P. Coffin, O. J. Reichard, Wilmington.

American Drug Corporation; manufacture and sale of drugs, etc.; capital, $600,000. Incorporators:—J. G. Blakeney, J. W. Burke, A. D. Blackwell, Cincinnati.

MAINE.

National Tonic Company, Biddeford; to make and deal in tonics; capital, $49,000. President, J. A. Lacharge, and treasurer, V. Beaudette, Jr., Biddeford.

MASSACHUSETTS.

E. F. Russ Company, Boston; manufacturing glues, sizings, etc.; capital, $25,000. Incorporator:—E. F. Russ, Newton.

NEW JERSEY.

Diamond Silk Company, Paterson, manufacturing silks and other textile fabrics; capital, $150,000. Incorporators:—W. Amel, J. Smith, Paterson; L. W. Amel, New York city.

NEW YORK.

Toko-Zol Pharmaceutical Company; capital, $150,000. Incorporators:—W. J. Judge, H. D. Adams, W. C. McGrath, 360 West 122d street.

J. V. Keyrouse, Inc., drugs, chemicals; capital, $7,000. Incorporators:—A. Kutz, J. V. and A. V. Keyrouse, 670 Lexington avenue.

Allaire Paint Company; capital, $15,000. Incorporators:—Edwin Nellis, C. M. and E. M. Allaire, 170 West 74th street.

Allen & Young Company, Syracuse, chemical preparations, machinery; capital, $10,000. Incorporators:—R. T. Young, R. V. Naylor, C. H. Allen.

Eastern Oil Company of Rochester; capital, $10,000. Incorporators:—W. T. Kincaid, C. B. Bechtold, J. J. McInerney.

Evidania Company, pharmaceutical compounds; capital, $10,000. Incorporators:—G. Mule, A. Feye, B. Mauro, 668 Degraw street, Brooklyn.

I. D. Wolf Drug Company, Centreville Station; capital, $10,000. Incorporators:—A. Mallsoff, P. Groginsky, Isidore D. Wolf.

Alpha Chemical Company, chemicals, petroleum, products; capital, $25,000. Incorporators:—J. E. Mullin, E. A. Clarke, W. G. Mercury, 524 West 134th street.

Hercules Yeast Company, Inc., Manhattan; manufacturing yeast, etc.; capital, $25,000. Incorporators:—G. H. Decker, Brooklyn; J. C. Hully, Hilton, N. J.; O. Chinn, Ridgewood, N. J.

Hill Medicine Company, Inc., Manhattan; medicinal and chemical compounds, etc.; capital, $50,000. Incorporators:—W. B. Curtis, E. J. Curley, D. Britt, New York city.

New York-Wyoming Development Corporation, Manhattan; oil and gas operating capital, $35,000. Incorporators:—W. N. Kahn, A. A. Kahn, M. J. Bach, New York city.

OHIO.

Colonial Oil and Gas Company, Cleveland; capital, $10,000. Incorporators:—A. E. Goldhammer, L. D. Goldhammer, J. W. Goldhammer.

Sunshine Chemical Company, Cleveland; capital, $10,000. Incorporators:—S. H. Miller, C. M. Esterbrook, A. J. Halle.

OKLAHOMA.

Oklahoma Producing Oil Company, Muskogee; capital, $10,000. Incorporators:—W. M. Jackson, W. C. Gibbons, M. G. Young, Muskogee.

Hojoco Oil Company, Tulsa; capital, $30,000. Incorporators:—Cyrus Averey, Tulsa; C. R. Jones and R. W. Coleman, Kansas City, Mo.

Guadaloupe Oil and Gas Company, Madill; capital, $10,000. Incorporators:—C. A. Coakley and R. A. Rabon, Madill; W. I. Nicholson, Muskogee.

Little Dog Petroleum Company, Tulsa; capital, $20,000. Incorporators:—Geo. Kiskaddon, Claude H. Priddy and R. I. Reid.

Milner-Wells Oil Company, Shawnee; capital, $10,000. Incorporators:—W. K. Dunn and W. A. Ephland, Shawnee; J. C. Milner, Okmulgee.

Beaver Petroleum Company, Tulsa; capital, $25,000. Incorporators:—Albert Brown, J. A. Hodson and E. L. Talman.

Pyramid Oil Company, Tulsa; capital, $25,000. Incorporators:—W. M. Walker, G. R. McCullough and S. De Zell Hawley.

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FERTILIZER MARKET

Unless otherwise specified, our prices are those prevailing in the New York Market, and are for large quantities. Complete prices current will be found on pages 39, 40 and 41, and table of contents on page 23.

Saturday Noon, July 11, 1914.

Quiet conditions have prevailed in the market for fertilizer materials in the past week. But little trading is reported for fall account and spot transactions have not been for round lots. Nitrate of soda is easy in tone, and the figures for production in Chile in June show that the output is still ahead of consuming requirements. The chief interest in this market is found in the attempts to regulate production so as to harmonize with consumption, and the plan to centralize sales is also being watched closely, as either of these plans would become an importtant market factor. At present, but little progress has been made and nitrate for prompt shipment on the West Coast has been quoted at 7s. 4d. per quintal. Ocean freights have advanced somewhat and this strengthens future positions as far as domestic markets are concerned. Sulphate of ammonia is reported firm with trading quiet. Animal ammoniates are freely offered for prompt delivery, but holders are looking for advanced prices for shipments and are asking more as the date of delivery is deferred. Reports from the fishing sections are not very favorable and the catch to date is hardly normal, which, combined with the late start made, is not encouraging for a plentiful supply of this material and prices seem destined to be maintained on a comparatively high level. For reports of the Baltimore, Chicago and Atlanta fertilizer markets refer to index on page 23. Detailed reports on the separate articles of the local market follow:—

NITROGENOUS MATERIALS.

CYANAMID.—This material is meeting with a good demand, according to reports from leading sellers. Sales are said to be in excess of those of a year ago and a fair interest has been shown in future shipments. Market prices are given at $2.17½ for material analyzing 20@22 per cent. ammonia. This refers to July shipment. August and September are held at $2.20 per unit of ammonia. These quotations are f. o. b. works.

DRIED BLOOD AND TANKAGE.—There has been hardly any change in the market for these animal ammoniates. Some inquiry was reported for prompt delivery, but later shipments are not receiving much attention. The spot market is quoted at $2.87½ for dried blood, and $2.62½ and 10. These quotations are f. o. b. Chicago. Dried blood in the New York market is reported to be holding steady at $3. Reports from abroad say that dried blood and tankage have been a little easier and buyers have been less urgent. These materials are said to have been affected by the low prices quoted for sulphate of ammonia.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA. — A rather firm tone has been noted in the market for sulphate of ammonia during the past week. Demand has not been active, but interest has been stimulated by the prospects of higher prices, and the fact that the later shipments are held at a premium over the spot market adds to the firmness of present values. Better reports come from abroad and with a let up in selling pressure the situation is not so favorable to buyers. Spot material is quoted at $2.55 per 100 pounds and shipments are offered at $2.60 per 100 pounds. Official figures place imports of sulphate into the United States in May at 3,304,55 pounds, valued at $93,646, against 1,331,871 pounds, valued at $40,537, in May last year. Imports for the eleven months ending May compare as follows:—

	Pounds.	Value.
1914	161,754,822	$4,742,212
1913	119,940,667	3,590,759
1912	146,113,746	4,101,366

These figures show that imports have been larger this year to date than they were in the two years preceding. Reports regarding increased production of sulphate are still heard, and with home production gaining it is evident that consumption has also made progress since imported material is being called upon in larger quantities.

NITRATE OF SODA.—There is an easy tone to the spot market and while the lowest quotation heard was $2.07½ per 100 pounds, it is probable that a firm bid of $2.05 would find a seller. Ocean freights are of an upward tendency and this is having the effect of steadying the market for shipments, and $2.12½ is quoted for later deliveries. Only moderate buying was reported this week and the market remains quiet. Reports from the West Coast show that production in June was larger than in the corresponding period last year and this is the most bearish factor at present, especially as nothing definite was settled upon at the recent meeting of producers and no steps have been taken to reduce the output of the works. The attempt to formulate some plan for the curtailment of stocks has not been abandoned, however, and another meeting will be held this month when the question will be taken up again. The attempt to establish a central sales organization also is said to be under consideration and the successful completion of these plans would no doubt have a strengthening effect upon market prices. Official figures show that imports of nitrate into the United States in May amounted to 68,912 tons, valued at $1,885,931, as compared with 86,976 tons, valued at $2,865,756, in May last year. Imports for the eleven months ending May were as follows:—

	Tons.	Values.
1914	506,638	$16,429,319
1913	522,969	18,323,752
1912	423,789	13,215,066

FISH SCRAP.—The expected improvement in the catch of menhaden as the season advanced has not materialized as yet and reports from the South this week indicate a catch hardly up to normal. There is practically nothing doing in the North, and at least one factory along the Jersey coast will not operate this season. Demand for scrap is not active as is to be expected under such conditions.

PHOSPHATES.

ACID PHOSPHATE.—The market for acid phosphate remains quiet and is without change. Demand in all consuming markets is said to be rather slow and stocks are increasing in volume. Values are well upheld and the market is in a better position than a year ago. Trading is expected to improve before long and with the reduction of stocks consequent to a better call from consumers prices are expected to be easily maintained and possibly higher levels will be reached. Present quotations are 50c. per unit.

PHOSPHATE ROCK.—The movement against standing contracts is good and large quantities of rock of the various descriptions are passing into consumption. New business is not important and the market is reported as quiet. Export buying is small. A report from abroad says that according to the report of the German South Sea Phosphate Company, Bremen, for 1913, the phosphates exported amounted to 90,000 tons against 60,000 tons in the preceding year. The company has acquired from the Hanseatic South Sea Syndicate the right to develop phosphates at Teis, Western Carolinas. The question of obtaining labor continues to be a very serious one, and can only be solved with official support. The company, of course, is influenced by the tone of the phosphate market in Europe, which has become weak; but it has succeeded, owing to its geographically favorable position, in making contracts at good prices. There has been a profit of 688,045 marks, against 312,528 marks, and it is said that 11 per cent. will be paid against 6 per cent. in the preceding year. It is believed that if sufficient labor can be had for the current year it likewise will show well at the finish.

Market prices for phosphate rock are: —Florida land pebble, $2.25@2.50 f. o. b. Port Tampa; South Carolina kiln dried, $3.50@3.75 f. o. b. Ashley River; Florida high-grade rock 77 per cent., $5@6.25 f. o. b. Florida ports; Tennesee rock, 70@80 per cent., $5@5.50 f. o. b. Mount Pleasant; 75 per cent. guaranteed, $4.25@5, and 68@72 per cent., $4.25 @4.50.

POTASH SALTS.

The export of crude potash and salts from Germany during May works out as follows:—Carnalite, manure salts and Abraum salts, 101,802 tons, against 91,232 tons in 1913, and for sulphate of potash, chloride of potash, and magnesia potash, 36,343 tons, against 29,737 tons. But the values for the crude salts were 4,110,000 marks only for 1914, against 6,100,000 marks in 1913, while for the concentrated salts they were 5,460,000 marks, against 4,480,000 marks. The total export figures since the beginning of the year, however, show a decline, and it is said in a note accompanying the statement that the announcement by the Potash Syndicate of a considerable increase in the sales is explained only by a large addition to the inland consumption.

CHICAGO FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Chicago, July 9, 1914.

A broadening of buying interest, as evidenced by an increased number of inquiries received, featured the market for animal ammoniates at Chicago this week. An evident desire to move supplies was also apparent, as packers' offers of tankage and blood were placed at a lower figure than previously quoted. Unfortunately, the spread in buying interest and the increased pressure to sell resulted in little actual business. The actual status of the market remained in doubt. Holders of tankage and dried blood asked within 2½c. per unit of former prices for their commodities. It was generally understood that nominal market values were $2.87½ f. o. b. Chicago for blood and $2.62½ and 10 for ground high-grade tankage for immediate delivery, but there were no actual sales at the prices and brokers were begging firm bids at slightly lower figures, holding out a promise that they could fill orders on more favorable terms if buyers were ready to take hold. With this situation actually existing, no one could quote actual market values with any more certainty than they could foretell the outcome of the pennant race, and the question of actual market values remained one to be conjured with.

GROUND DRIED BLOOD.—Odd lots of ground dried blood are being offered for July delivery at $2.87½ f. o. b. Chicago and other lots are available at $3.20 at any Atlantic port, September arrival. There is practically no business being done and brokers are seeking orders, offering to secure moderate quantities at even more favorable terms than those quoted.

GROUND HIGH GRADE TANKAGE.—For July delivery there are moderate quantities of ground high-grade tankage being offered at $2.62½ and 10 Chicago. July, August and September deliveries are offered at $2.67½ and 10 Chicago. Shipments to Southern points are available at a slightly higher level, but relatively as cheap. At the same time brokers are seeking bids, while the prices quoted are those demanded by holders. It is very probable that a buyer could obtain more favorable terms by sending out a firm bid, as there are a number of packers who would like to change tankage into actual cash within the near future. Still, holders do not care to come out boldly with reduced prices, because they do not care to give out the impression that they are weakening.

Ground 8 and 25 tankage is offered at $2.57½ and 10 f. o. b. Chicago for prompt delivery. There is not much of this commodity pressing forward and only limited quantities are being offered at the price quoted. Ground 6½ and 30 tankage is available for delivery July to September at $22 Missouri River points. It is meeting with a fair inquiry at the price and shows no signs of weakening.

Nitrate of soda is reported easy at $2.10 sellers at the port. It is not meeting with much inquiry and is being urged forward to a certain extent. Sulphate of ammonia shows firmness at $2.55@2.60. There is not much being urged on sale and the market gives a promise of doing better. Cyanamid is quiet and steady.

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special to Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.)

Baltimore, July 9, 1914.

In a general way it may be said that the fertilizer trade is taking a vacation and that no one expects to do much at this time. The present month is a time when business, as far as the distribution of manufactured goods is concerned, stands at a low ebb, and experience has shown that little or nothing can be gained by efforts to stimulate the movement. Not being in need of fertilizers, the dealers are not calling for stocks, and it would be a waste of energy to canvass the trade in the expectation of developing an interest in offerings. It has come to be generally recognized that the fertilizer trade is divisible into two very busy periods and two periods when just the contrary conditions prevail, and the members of the trade adjust themselves to this basis. The time for the annual meeting of the National Fertilizers' Association is chosen with this fact in view. At present a large attendance can be looked for at the sessions because there is little to keep fertilizer men at home. Under the circumstances it is only natural that the range of prices generally should be easy, with an almost complete absence of developments that might cause a stir in the trade. In certain directions indications of a partial recovery are observed, but as for the business generally it is expected to drift along until the requirements of the next season give it force and develop strength or weakness, as the case may be. The interest in crude stocks is as a rule perfunctory, though the desire to get bargains is always sufficiently strong to cause lots of material offered at especially attractive figures to be taken up.

FISH SCRAP.—There is little to say about fish scrap. No sales are reported here, and the nominal quotations are about $3 and 10, basis Baltimore. In the absence of pressing necessities the buyers are not eager to place orders at this price while the factories entertain the belief that the consumers will have to come around to the figures of the factories. This difference of opinion causes pronounced quiet in the trade, and there are no indications for the present that a change of moment will occur in the near future.

TANKAGE.—The feeling among the producers of tankage is one of marked firmness, quotations are maintained with considerable determination around $3.05 and 10 for 11 and 15 high grade ground tankage, c. a. f. basis Baltimore, which is an advance over the figure that has prevailed, and attests the views of

(Continued on page 63.)

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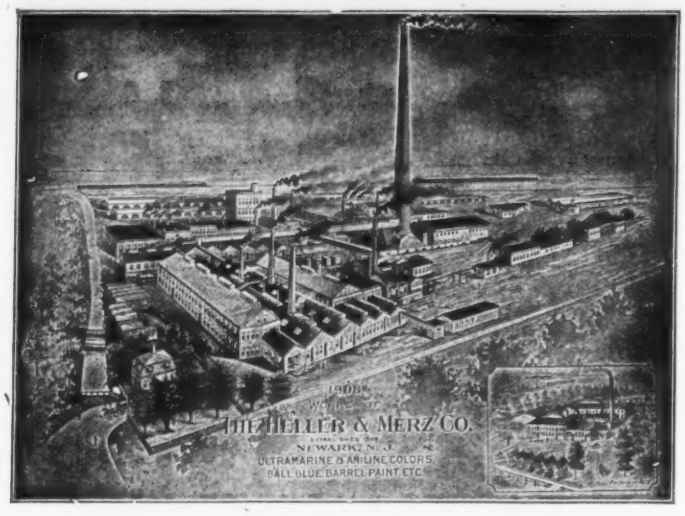

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DYE MARKET

Unless otherwise specified, our prices are those prevailing in the New York Market, and are for large quantities. Complete prices current will be found on pages 39, 40 and 41, and table of contents on page 23.

Saturday Noon, July 11, 1914.

Quiet conditions have prevailed in the market for dye materials during the past week. In most cases consumers are covered for the month and contract deliveries are fairly seasonable. Values are holding rather steady with variations occasionally, according to seller. Bichromates were reported a little more active this week with some large contracts placed for both potash and soda. These contracts are said to have covered monthly deliveries for a period of three years. It is stated that some sellers are guaranteeing buyers against declines in their own prices. Prussiates are unsettled and stocks are said to be large enough to cause considerable selling pressure. This is noted particularly in the case of yellow prussiate of potash and concessions are reported to have been given in order to reduce stocks. Aniline oil and salts move in a routine way with moderate call for small lots for prompt delivery. Some grades of imported egg albumen are in good request, but others are quiet and considerable of this material is held in storage. Gambier is not active, but small lots have sold on spot and shipments are receiving attention. Starch and dextrines are reported as easy with demand slow. Detailed reports on the separate articles of the local market follow:—

ALBUMENS.—Stocks of egg albumen are held in bond and supplies are large enough to give an easy tone to the market. Sellers are engaged in making deliveries on running contracts, but new business during the week was light. Blood albumen is quiet, with moderate demand for the better grades. Prices are quoted at 19@25c. per pound for blood albumen, and 40@70c. per pound for egg albumen, according to grade and quantity.

ANILINE OIL AND SALTS.—Trading during the week has been without feature. Shipping orders on old contracts are coming along seasonably and the fact that many consumers are covered ahead keeps the market routine. Sales for prompt delivery are said to be on a basis of 8¾@9c. per pound for aniline salts, and 10½@11c. per pound for aniline oil.

BICHROMATES.—Some contracting for large amounts of both bichromate of potash and bichromate of soda was reported this week. Deliveries are being made against old contracts and total consumption reaches a good volume. Small lots of bichromate of soda sell at 5c. per pound, but on round lots the quotation is 4¾c. per pound. Fairly good sized lots have changed hands at 4⅞c. and some sellers are quoting the latter figure on all amounts under 300,000 pounds, but quote 4¾c. on lots in excess of that amount. These quotations are f. o. b. works. Bichromate of potash is steadily maintained at 6¾c. per pound for contracts, with smaller lots ranging up to 7c. per pound. A moderate call for this material for export is reported.

CUTCH.—The shipment of cutch from Rangoon to all parts from January 1 to June 22 were 1,900 tons, against 1,600 tons in 1913, and 2,600 tons in 1912. There has been no change in the fundamental conditions of the market. Supplies are said to be small in all consuming markets, but demand is only moderate. Prices are quoted at 5@6c. per pound, according to grade and package.

DEXTRINE.—According to reports, there has been an easier tone this week in the market for dextrine. Consuming demand is small and withdrawals against old orders has not been up to normal. Quotations are reported at:—Dextrine, $2.87 in bags, and $2.93 in barrels; special dark canary dextrine, $2.97 in bags, $3.08 in barrels; British gum, $3.12 in bags, and $3.23 in barrels; Amidex, $3.12 in bags. These prices are per 100 pounds for carload lots f. o. b. New York. Smaller lots are higher accordingly.

GAMBIER.—Reports from Liverpool say that block gambier on the spot continues steady at 20s., but the forward market is rather easier, and there are now sellers of June-July shipment at 18s. per cwt., ex quay terms, but the demand continues quiet for all positions. No. 1 cubes are unaltered, 26s. being still quoted for spot, and 25s. 3d. per cwt., ex quay terms, for June-July shipment, with little business of interest passing.

In the local market there continues to be a variation in price according to seller, but round lots generally are held at 4⅛c. per pound, with smaller lots quoted up to 4½c. There is also a distinction according to quality. Cube gambier is quoted at 5¾@6c. per pound. Advices from Singapore state that shipments in the last half of June were 60 tons to the United States, 5 tons to Great Britain and 150 tons to the Continent. Shipments in tons for the first six months of the year compare as follows:—

	United States.	Great Britain.	Continent.
1914.....	2,525	1,425	3,920
1913.....	2,475	1,425	3,160
1912.....	2,765	1,560	3,245

MYRABOLANS.—Mail advices from India state that quotations are about Rs. 1-8@Rs. 2-8 per B. md., weight, loose, according to quality. For picked yellow heavy rough nuts the latter prices are demanded. Business for export is confined to average mixed nuts at about Rs. 1-12@Rs. 1-13 per B. md., weight, loose. Australian Bhimries or small yellow nuts are not offering from here in any quanties. Offerings are very fair. European markets report a slow demand for myrabolans either on spot or to arrive. No new developments are reported in the local market, but trading is quiet, with some consumers well supplied for the present. Quotations are $27@$34 per ton, according to grade.

PRUSSIATE.—Yellow prussiate of potash is unsettled and private terms are said to have entered into recent sales. There is a fair delivery on old orders and color makers have been in the market for fresh supplies. It is reported that around 12c. per pound can be done, but quotations are 12⅜@12⅝c. Red prussiate of potash is quiet, with only small lots moving. Quotations are 21@23c. per pound. Yellow prussiate of soda is in fair demand as far as contract deliveries are concerned. New business is of moderate proportions. On round lots it is stated that 8¾c. per pound has been done, but open quotations are 8⅞c.

STARCH.—Production of the various grades of starch is reported to have been curtailed and this tends to keep market prices steady. There is an easy undertone, however, due to the slow demand and declines seem more probable than advances. Present trading is not featured in any way. Market quotations are held at:—Pearl starch, $2.09 in bags, $2.20 in barrels; Buffalo pearl starch, $2.12 in bags, $2.23 in barrels; powdered starch, $2.14 in bags, $2.25 in barrels; Buffalo corn starch, $2.17 in bags, $2.28 in barrels; special warp sizing starch (140 pounds), $2.19 in bags; conf. T. B. starch, $2.69 in bags, $2.90 in barrels; crystal T. B. starch, $2.90 in barrels; finishing starch, $2.64 in bags. These quotations are per 100 pounds for car lots, freight prepaid to New York.

SUMAC.—There is but little change in this material. Liverpool reports that sumac is very slow of sale, but for Palermo on the spot the quotation is steady at 7s. 6d.@13s. 6d. per cwt., as to quality.

Primary markets are reported to be steady and this is reflected in the local market where quotations are held at $60@62 per ton.

TURMERIC.—Reports from primary markets say that the market is fairly steady, and sales of ready lots are making at the undernoted respective prices for local and country consumption and for outports. Stocks of all kinds are moderate and supplies withheld to maintain rates. For the Colonies turmeric fingers only free from bulbs are shipped. Rates are for:—Masulipatam, Rs. 6-0-0@Rs. 9-8-0; Madras and Gopalpore, Rs. 5-8-0@Rs. 9-4-0; Parna and Kushtea, Rs 5-0-0@Rs. 9-2-0; Daisi and Jaggernathpore, Rs. 4-15-0@Rs. 9-0-0, per B. md., weight, loose, according to quality. The latter prices are for clean retail fingers only.

London reports that fine Madras finger has been sold at 18s. 6d. Cochin offers at 13s. and split bulbs at 12s. For arrival 250 bags Bengal fingers have been sold at 12s. 1½d. per cwt. c. i. f. for June-July shipment.

Only moderate buying is reported in the local market and prices are easy at:—Aleppy, 3⅜@3⅞c. per pound; Pubna, 4¼@5c. per pound; Madras, 3½@4c. per pound; Chinese, 3¼@3¾c. per pound.

ZINC DUST.—There is a good consumption of zinc dust and deliveries against running orders are seasonable. Trading during the week has not been important. Sellers report the market steady at 5¾@6c. per pound.

Judgment Record.

The following judgments have been recorded in the New York County Clerk's office; the first name is that of the judgment debtor, the second that of the judgment creditor, and the amount of the judgment:—

Empire Service Corporation; Standard Oil Company of New York; $787.

New York Oil and Grease Company; Eagle Paint and Varnish Company; $98.

Branda, F. A.; Texas Company; $97.

Perkins, Howard, K.; Indian Refining Company of New York; $108.

Cailler & Co.; Edward Hill's Sons & Co.; $1,496.

Granulator Soap Company; Bayonne Casting Company; $107.

Turner, Walter T.; Brooklyn Varnish Manufacturing Company; $200.

FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Continued from page 60.)

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

the larger producers. Some stocks are moving, they being mostly the output of the packing houses in this section, but the aggregate of the distribution is not large, and the business does not seem to dispose the large producers to change their attitude. Of course, the manufacturers of fertilizers are in no hurry to enter the market. They state that their requirements for next fall are about met, and that it is too early to think of the needs for next spring.

BLOOD.—What has been said about tankage applies in a slightly modified degree to ground blood. The holders of this material seem to be satisfied that they will be able to get the figure asked at the present time and that they will lose nothing by waiting. The buyers, on the other hand, are under no pressure and can afford to hold back for the present, which naturally results in quiet throughout the trade. The prevailing ideas of values among the sellers are around $3.10, c. a. f. basis Baltimore.

ACID PHOSPHATE.—While it can be said that, though stocks of acid phosphate have been accumulating for some time, as they should at this period, the trade is not top-heavy in the sense of the offerings or the available supplies being decidedly in excess of the probable requirements, this material shows less strength than would be supposed. The situation is in fact something of a puzzle. There is comparatively little life in the trade, and as far as surface indications go it might easily be supposed that a very decided state of congestion prevails. The ruling quotations on 14 per cent. stocks are around $6.50, which looks like a drop, but is not in reality, for the price given was merely nominal. For 16 per cent. stocks $7 is asked. Why acid phosphate has not shown greater strength seems hard to determine. Members of the trade profess to be in the dark.

NITRATE OF SODA.—The sagging in nitrate of soda continues, and the arrival of another cargo from Chile this week did not help the situation. The latest quotations are around $2.07½@2.10 for spt, with futures nominally at $2.10, though, in the opinion of those familiar with the trade, contracts could be closed at less money.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—There is practically no change in sulphate of ammonia, either so far as general conditions go or as regards the quotations, except that the feeling in the trade is decidedly easy, and prices show no recovery. The latest figures are around $2.55 for July to September, with November to March, 1915, at $2.65.

POTASH.—The movement in potash, in so far as the receipts from abroad are concerned, keeps up remarkably well. Every now and then there is a lull, but the next steamers may be depended upon to make up in a way for the previous deficiency. The past week has been no exception, the arrivals having been mainly on contracts placed by the manufacturers, though stocks in considerable quantity also got in for the syndicate, being evidently intended for distribution in smaller lots. As the requirements of the next season by the manufacturers are yet undeveloped, the sales at second hand, except at attractive margins, are not large. The buyers, for their part, having no immediate necessities to meet, hold back, being prepared to take their chances of picking up lots later at concessions. Potash, however, is in good shape, with the quotations of the syndicate firmly maintained. The syndicate figures given are on carload lots per ton of 2,000 pounds, with bagged goods in bags of 200 pounds each, f. o. b. cars, and shipped when wanted. The prices are the same for all of the Atlantic ports, being as follows:—

	K_2O. per cent.	Price.
Muriate of potash, in bags..	48	$40.00
Sulphate of potash, in bags.	47	48.55
Kainit, in bags.....	12	9.90
Kainit, in bulk.....	12	8.90

BONE.—The situation with respect to bone remains much the same, this material sharing in the general character of the trade. Because there are no important immediate needs to take care of the inquiry for bone is decidedly uneventful, while the holders of stocks, for their part, realizing that this is not the time to push trade, seem willing to wait for the development of greater interest. The quotations are $27.75 for 4½ and 50 ground raw bone, $20.25 for 3 and 50 ground steamed bone and $17.25 for 1 and 60 bone flour. This latter looks like a big drop, but is said in reality to be no lower than stocks could have been bought for at any time for months past. The quotation of $20.25 was purely nominal, and was adhered to in the absence of any actual quotations, based upon what the trade would have regarded as the real value. It will be noted that while bone flour is down raw bone about holds its own, even as far as the nominal quotations go. As a matter of fact the trade in bone, as in other divisions, is quiet, and for the present little is expected.

Latest Appraisers' Decisions.

Guaiacol Crystals.

Owing to insufficient evidence the Board of United States General Appraisers overruled the protest of Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, New York, in regard to the classification for duty of guaiacol crystals. The merchandise was returned as a medicinal preparation in the manufacture of which alcohol is used and further that it is known as a remedy for bronchial and other throat diseases. It was returned for duty at 55 cents a pound under paragraph 67, act of 1909. The claim was for duty at 25 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 3, or 65, as a chemical or medicinal compound non-alcoholic, or at 1 cent a pound and 10 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 20 as a drug advanced in value, but non-alcoholic. It was held that while the article may have been manufactured without the use of alcohol, it is impossible for the Board to so find on the testimony offered. The classification by the collector must therefore be affirmed.

Phenolphtalein and Sugar of Milk.

The Board overruled the protest of Lehn & Fink, New York, in regard to the classification for duty of phenolphtalein and sugar of milk, returned at 55 cents a pound as a medicinal preparation, alcoholic, under paragraph 85, act of 1909. It is claimed to be dutiable at 25 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 3 as a medicinal preparation, non-alcoholic. As no evidence was introduced at the trial to support the contention of the importer, the protest was overruled.

Chemical Compound.

The merchandise was assessed as a chemical compound or mixture under paragraph 3, act of 1909, at 25 per cent. ad valorem, and it is claimed by the importers, the Brunswig Drug Company, Los Angeles, to be dutiable under paragraph 64, at 12½ per cent., as cyanide of potassium. No evidence was submitted at the trial, and there is nothing in the record which would identify the merchandise or show its constituents, to overcome the presumption in favor of the action of the classifying officer. The protest is, therefore, overruled.

Chemical Glassware.

Richard Gibson was overruled by the Board of United States General Appraisers in a protest arising under the act of 1897, relating to the classification of chemical glassware. Duty was assessed at 60 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 100 as glassware blown in a mold. The claim was for duty at 45 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of glass, or 40 per cent. under paragraph 99. Judge Sullivan held that the testimony offered supports the collector's assessment.

Neutral Saponifiable Resin.

It was decided that merchandise consisting of neutral saponifiable resin was properly assessed by the collector as resin advanced in value and condition, at one-fourth of 1 per cent. per pound, and 10 per cent. ad valorem, under paragraph 20, tariff of 1909. Free entry was claimed by G. Grosselfinger, as burgundy pitch.

Mineral Wax.

The board sustained the protest of F. D. Ross & Co., holding that merchandise invoiced as miner wax or white hardening wax, should be admitted free under paragraph 707, as a mineral or vegetable wax. The appraiser reported the commodity to consist of a preparation of saponifiable fatty acid compounds, free fatty acids, and paraffin containing some lime soap. It was classified under the tariff of 1909 as a chemical mixture, dutiable at 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Powdered Glass.

Charles B. Chrystal was overruled in his claim that powdered glass, used on the sides of match boxes, should be entitled to entry as an abrasive at 10 per cent. ad valorem, or under another provision of the law as waste not specially provided for at the same rate. It was returned by the collector as a manufacture of glass not specially provided for at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem, tariff of 1909. It was shown at the trial that the article is made of plate glass, window glass, or bottles, ground and put through sieves. The importer claimed that after the grinding operation the merchandise lost its character as glass and became an abrasive. It was shown that the product was not catalogued as an abrasive, was not sold as such, and can only be used in connection with other compounds for match lighting purposes. The collector's classification is affirmed.

Sapo-Cresol.

The White Tar Company, New York, were overruled by the board in their contention that merchandise described as saponified cresol, which is made soluble by the use of an alkali, should be entitled to free entry as sheep dip under paragraph 669. It was assessed by the collector under paragraph 15, act of 1909, at 20 per cent. ad valorem, as a coal-tar product. There was no dispute that it was a preparation of coal tar. The board held that the importer did not sustain the burden necessary to show that the principal use of this article is as a sheep dip, and the protest is overruled.

Coal-Tar Products.

Protests by the Badische Company, relating to merchandise known as "base," were sustained by the board in harmony with a previous decision. The merchandise was assessed at 30 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 15 as coal-tar colors or dyes. The claim was for duty under the same paragraph, at 20 per cent. ad valorem, as products or preparations of coal tar, not colors or dyes, and not medicinal.

Indigo Bromate.

The protest of the Farbwerke-Hoerchst Company, New York, was upheld only where the merchandise was invoiced as "indigo bromate." In harmony with a previous decision the merchandise invoiced as "indigo bromate, with or without additional figures, letters, or words," is held to be dutiable under paragraph 25, act of 1909, as claimed, at three-fourths of one cent per pound, and not at 30 per cent., under paragraph 15, as classified. The classification by the collector is modified accordingly.

Sulphide of Antimony.

Pitt & Scott, New York, were overruled in their claim that sulphide of antimony should have been assessed as "antimony, or regulus or metal," at 1½c. per pound, under the first clause of paragraph 173, act of 1909, or as "antimony ore, stibnite or matte containing antimony, but not containing more than 10 per cent. of lead," at 1c. per pound on the antimony contents therein contained. The merchandise was classified as a chemical salt at 25 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 3, act of 1909. As there was no evidence submitted as to the quantity of lead, the protest was overruled.

Betanaphthol.

Pfaltz & Bauer, New York, were overruled in their protest as to the classification of merchandise known as "betanaphthol." It was assessed as betanaphthol, powdered and purified, and fit for use medicinally, at 25 per cent. ad valorem, under paragraph 65, act of 1909. Free entry was claimed under paragraph 536, as a product of coal-tar naphthol. The importer testified that the merchandise was used only in the manufacture of rubber. The board held that the testimony offered was insufficient to overcome the presumption in favor of the classification based upon its fitness for medicinal use. Moreover, it was held that betanaphthol is different from alphanaphthol or naphthol, the substance mentioned in the free list.

Sponges.

The status of sponges under the new tariff law taken directly from the sea appears to be settled in a decision recently handed down by the Board of United States General Appraisers in the test protest of Leousi, Clonney & Co., of New York. The sponges in question were taken in the Mediterannean Sea, and on arrival here were returned for duty by the collector at 15 per cent. ad valorem, as bleached or advanced under paragraph 68. The importers, through their counsel, Frederick W. Brooks, Jr., of Brooks & Brooks, asserted that the sponges are not bleached or advanced by chemical process and should be admitted at only 10 per cent. At the trial Pantale Vareles, a sponge diver, testified as to the method of obtaining the sponges, and described their treatment on board the vessels after taking them from the water. It was shown that the treatment includes the stamping of the feet of the crew on the sponges to beat out the animal matter and thus hasten the "death" of the sponges.

Such chemical treatment as is given is for the obliterating of the coloring of the root so as to make the sponge more pleasing to the eye, as well as salable. Another witness was Dr. Joseph A. Deghues, of the Lederle laboratories. The board holds that the testimony overwhelmingly sustains the importer's contention that the sponges have not been treated in a manner calling for the imposition of the 15 per cent. duty.

Bids for Navy Supplies Opened.

Bids were received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., on July 7, for material and supplies for the navy yards, as follows:—

Bidder 8, Armour & Co.
25, John A. Casey & Co.
28, James Clendenin.
35, H. B. Chalmers Co.
40, F. M. Cobbledick Co.
41, Chemical Importing and Mfg. Co.
62, Fuerst Bros.
75, R. W. Geldart.
77, R. H. Grey.
80, J. W. Hunt & Co.
102, E. Keepner.
106, John Lucas.
110, Z. Mills.
111, Miller & Graham.
115, Manhattan Supply Co.
119, James A. Miller.
128, Modoc Co.
141, Old Dominion Paper Co.
156, J. H. Rhodes & Co.
159, J. Rothschild & Co.
163, Shoemaker & Busch.
171, F. T. Simmons.
172, Strahl & Pitsch.
174, Seaman's Oil and Ceresine Co.
177, Southern States Turpentine Co.
181, Specification Oil and Soap Co.
186, Nathan Trotter Co.
195, Universal Trading Co.
204, A. Wilhelm Co.
214, Ward & Co.
222, Apothecaries Hall Co.
233, Sement-Solvay Co.

Class 1, Mare Island—10,000 lbs. potash—Bidder 40, 9.8c.; 41, 9.6c.; 77, 10.4c.; 119, 10.3c.; 141, 9.849c.; 159, 10.24c.; 163, 10.98c.; 171, 9.76c.; 195, 6.69c. and 8.59c.

Class 187, Boston—350 lbs. beeswax. Bidder 102, 46c.; 115, 38.87c.; 119, 39.9c.; 141, 43.47c.; 186, 43c.; 172, 38.625c.; 174, 38c.; 195, 42.47c.

Class 188, Brooklyn—1,050 lbs. beeswax—Bidder 102, 45c.; 115, 38.87c.; 119, 38.88c.; 141, 43.72c.; 172, 38.625c.; 174, 37c.; 195, 41.84c.

Class 189, Brooklyn—9,000 lbs. calcium chloride—Bidder 119, 2.7c.; 128, 2.888c.; 141, 1.211c.; 156, 3c.; 171, 3.42c.; 195, 2.68c. 214, 19c.; 233, 3.5c.

Class 190, Brooklyn—1,700 lbs. sodium chloride—Bidder 62, 6.97c.; 115, 7.02c.; 119, 7c.; 141, 7.19c.; 195, 6.989c.

Class 191, Philadelphia—700 gls. paint and varnish remover—Bidder 35, $735 and $833; 80, $774; 100, $945; 181, $678; 195, $878; 204, $935.

Class 192, Norfolk—7,000 lbs. lump resin—Bidder 25, 1.65c.; 28, 5.1c.; 75, 1.68c.; 110, 1.76c.; 119, 1.98c.; 171, 1.95c.; 195, 1.738c.

Class 193, Brooklyn—1,000 lbs. beef tallow—Bidder 8, 12.48c.; 115, 11.39c.

Class 194, Norfolk—2,000 gls. turpentine, in white oak casks—Bidder 25, 52c.; 111, 51.5c.; 177, 53c. and 54c.

Alternate—Do. in steel drums—Bidder 222, 52.5c. and 47c.

Bids for Navy Supplies Called for.

The paymaster general of the navy will open bids July 21 for furnishing the following supplies:—

Class 21. Mare Island—6,000 pounds sulphuric acid; alternate do for carboys furnished by contractor.
Class 22. Mare Island—556 pounds muriatic acid.
Class 23. Puget Sound—4,800 wine gallons alcohol.
Class 24. Mare Island—400 pounds beeswax.
Class 25. Puget Sound—2,400 pounds calcium carbide.
Class 26. Mare Island—600 pounds iron or steel cement.
Class 27. Mare Island—1,000 gallons paint drier.
Class 28. Mare Island—1,000 pounds litharge.
Class 29. Mare Island—4,100 pounds petrolatum.
Class 30. Mare Island—100 gallons paint and varnish remover.
Class 31. Mare Island—25,000 pounds orange gum shellac, grade B; alternate, grade B, garnetlac.
Class 32. Mare Island—3,000 pounds orange gum shellac, grade A.

Patents Granted.

Among latest issued patents are many which have a direct interest to readers of the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter. Our space will not permit the publication of details of each patent, but we have compiled a list giving the name and the number of the patent, and those of our readers who wish to obtain details of any of them can secure a copy of the patent by addressing the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C., and sending 5 cents for each patent desired:—

Acids containing arsenic and a halogen, iron salts of high molecular fatty. No. 1,101,734.
Acids containing arsenic and a halogen, salts of high molecular fatty. No. 1,101,733.
Beta-acetylalkylene tetraalkylidiamins. No. 1,101,754.
Dye, yellowish-green triphenylmethane. No. 1,101,770.
Dyes, sulphurized. No. 1,102,171.
Dyestuffs. No. 1,101,739.
Dyestuffs, vat. No. 1,101,778.
Magnesium carbonate from limestone. No. 1,101,772.
Sulfur and sulfates from sulfites. No. 1,-101,740.

British Patents Applied for.

Among the new patents which have been registered at the office of the Comptroller-General of Patents, London, England, are many which may be of interest to readers of the Reporter. Details may be obtained on application to the Patent Office, London, W. C. Twelve cents (6 pence) should be in losed for each patent and return postage should be furnished. In applying for information give the date of the week that the patent was applied for, the number of the patent and the subject. The following patents were applied for June 15 to 20:—

Chemical processes, etc. Nos. 14,340, 14,357, 14,371, 14,448.
Dyes and lakes. No. 14,360.
Fats and fatty oils. No. 14,571.
Glass, manufacture of. No. 14,734.
Oxides, metallic. Nos. 14,357, 14,870, 14,871.
Oxygen. No. 14,753.
Shale, treating. No. 14,764.
Soaps. No. 14,818.

New Trade Marks.

Details of the following new trade-marks which have been granted during the past week may be obtained on application to the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.:—

Acetyl-salicylic acids. No. 98,042.
Asphaltum paste. No. 98,100.
Dyes. No. 97,950.
Fertilizer. No. 98,079.
Fertilizer. No. 98,072.
Ink, drying compound. No. 98,058.
Paint. No. 98,086.
Paint, white enamel. No. 98,078.
Soaps. No. 97,972.
Soaps and powders. Nos. 97,972, 98,027, 97,951.
Zinc stearate. No. 97,993.

Trade Marks Applied for.

The following is a list of new trade-marks for which registration was applied for:—

Asphaltum. No. 77,993.
Bacilli preparations. No. 77,784.
Calcimine. No. 78,356.
Calcium and water paints. No. 78,006.
Creosote, oil, tar, etc. No. 70,131.
Fertilizer. Nos. 76,690, 77,524, 77,690, 77,703, 78,048, 78,049, 78,062.
Fertilizing sulfates. No. 77,643.
Oil, corn. Nos. 76,927-8.
Oils and greases. No. 78,291.
Oil, floor. No. 77,617.
Oleomargarine. No. 77,939.
Paints, etc. Nos. 68,144-5.
Paste, paint. No. 72,591.
Soap. Nos. 75,676, 70,971.
Sodium, etc. No. 72,482.
Varnishes, etc. No. 78,023.

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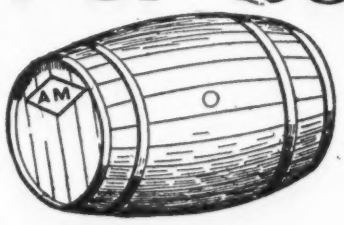

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